

Over 45 PROJECTS from The Berry Basket Collection

# CUSTOM WOODEN MUSIC BOXES FOR THE SCROLL SAW

BY RICK AND KAREN LONGABAUGH



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Custom Wooden Music Boxes for the Scroll Saw is a compilation of projects featured in Holiday Scrollsaw Music Boxes and Victorian Scrollsaw Music Boxes by Rick and Karen Longabaugh. The patterns contained herein are copyrighted by The Berry Basket. Readers may make three copies of these patterns for personal use. The patterns themselves, however, are not to be duplicated for resale or distribution under any circumstances. Any such copying is a violation of copyright law.

## Bibliographical note

Custom Wooden Music Boxes for the Scroll Saw is a revised and expanded republication of Holiday Scrollsaw Music Boxes, originally published in 1999, and Victorian Scrollsaw Music Boxes, originally published in 2000. This edition of the work includes expanded instructions with full-color photos for getting started, along with full-color photos of a selection of the finished projects.

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Because scrolling wood and other materials inherently includes the risk of injury and damage, this book cannot guarantee that creating the projects in this book is safe for everyone. For this reason, this book is sold without warranties or guarantees of any kind, expressed or implied, and the publisher and the authors disclaim any liability for any injuries, losses, or damages caused in any way by the content of this book or the reader's use of the tools needed to complete the projects presented here. The publisher and the authors urge all scrollers to thoroughly review each project and to understand the use of all tools before beginning any project.

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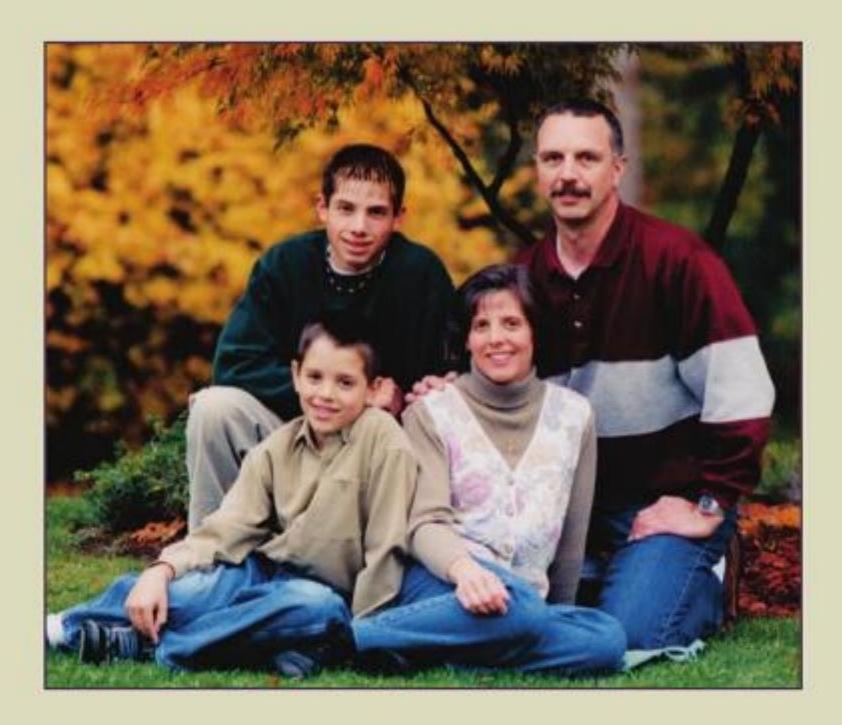




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# ABOUT THE AUTHORS





Rasket and Great American Scrollsaw Patterns their online and mail order company, specializing in unique and useful scroll saw patterns and accessories in the fall of 1990. What began as one set of collapsible basket patterns became a complete line of full-size woodworking patterns and hard-to-find accessories.

Rick has been featured on the popular PBS show The American Woodshop with Scott Phillips and also on the cover of Popular Woodworking magazine. Many of their unique projects have been published in a number of woodworking publications, including Wood magazine, Creative Woodworks & Crafts, Popular Woodworking, The Art of the Scroll Saw, Scroll Saw Workshop, and Patrick Spielman's Home Workshop News.

To find materials and supplies for scroll sawing, contact The Berry Basket, PO Box 925, Centralia, WA 98531, 1–800–206–9009, www.berrybasket.com.

# NTRODUCTION



or over 200 years, music boxes have fascinated and enchanted millions of people the world over. Antoine Favre, a watchmaker from Geneva, Switzerland, invented the first mechanical musical movement in 1796. The industry stayed centered in Geneva until 1811 when it moved to the village of Sainte-Croix, Switzerland, where the tradition lives on to this day. The most famous and world-renowned manufacturer from this area is Reuge Music, which produces the beautifully toned Romance Musical Movements.

In 1996, The Berry Basket started a music box tradition of its own. Designing the first of hundreds of scroll saw music box patterns to come, renowned scroll saw artist Rick Longabaugh created a beautifully animated Christmas nativity. From the overwhelming response this first pattern received came new patterns for angels, horses, Santas, snowmen, and more. We gathered the patterns together in this unique pattern book, which will show you how easy it is to create beautiful animated keepsakes that will be treasured for generations to come. With instructions and full-size patterns, you'll be creating enchanting scrolled music boxes with professional results in no time at all.



he following scroll saw tips and techniques are intended to get you started and on your way to scroll saw success. You will find these techniques helpful in completing the projects in this book as well as other scroll saw projects.

#### SAFETY TIPS

Always keep safety in mind as you are working. Here are some general safety guidelines to take into consideration before you begin.



**Figure 1.** Be sure to sand the workpiece before applying the pattern. You may also want to sand the wood lightly once you have cut the design and removed the pattern to eliminate any "fuzz" and to get rid of any glue residue.

- Use glasses, goggles, or similar equipment to protect your eyes.
- Remove any loose clothing or jewelry before you operate your saw.
- It is always a good idea to work in a wellventilated area. Consider using a mask, an air cleaner, a dust collector, or any combination of these to protect your lungs from fine dust.
- Be sure that your work area is well lighted.
- Keep your hands a safe distance away from the blade.
- Don't work when you are tired or unfocused.

### COPYING THE PATTERN

The patterns contained in this book are intended to be your master patterns. We recommend making photocopies of the project pieces and then using a repositionable spray adhesive to adhere them to your workpiece. This method of transfer is easier, less time-consuming, and far more accurate than tracing. Using a photocopier will also allow you to enlarge or reduce the pattern to fit the size of wood you choose to use. Please note that some photocopy machines may cause a slight distortion in size, so it is important to use the same photocopier for all of the pieces of your project and to photocopy your patterns in the same direction. Distortion is more likely to occur on very large patterns.



#### PREPARING THE SURFACE

For most projects, it is best to sand the workpiece prior to applying the paper pattern and cutting the design (see **Figure 1**). Once you've cut the design and removed the paper pattern, it may be necessary to lightly sand off any glue residue remaining, along with any "fuzz" on the bottom side.

#### TRANSFERRING THE PATTERN

Using a repositionable spray adhesive is the easiest and quickest way to transfer a pattern to your workpiece after photocopying it. (These adhesives can be found at most arts and crafts, photography, and department stores. Pay special attention to purchase one that states "temporary bond" or "repositionable.")

Start by setting up in a well-ventilated area. Lightly spray the back side of the paper pattern, not the wood (see **Figure 2**). Allow it to dry only until tacky—approximately 20 to 30 seconds. Then, apply it to the workpiece, smoothing out any wrinkles if necessary.

One of the most common problems with using repositionable spray adhesive for the first time is applying the right amount onto the back of the pattern. Spraying too little may result in the pattern's lifting off the project while you are cutting. If this occurs, clear Scotch tape or 2" clear packaging tape can be used to secure the pattern back into position. Spraying too much will make it difficult to remove the pattern. If this occurs, simply use a handheld hair dryer to heat the glue, which will loosen the pattern and allow it to be easily removed.

### SELECTING THE MATERIALS

Selecting the type of material that you will use is very important for the final outcome of your project. Although plywood could be used for many of the music box projects contained in this book, we highly recommend choosing any of the beautiful hardwoods available (see Figure 3). The elegant nature of these heirloom-quality projects is far more impressive with the creative use of contrasting hardwoods. Mixing dark woods, such as walnut and mahogany, with light woods, such as maple and birch, will produce the most striking effect.

If you are relatively new to scrolling, we recommend using a high-quality Baltic birch plywood for cutting pieces, such as overlays, figures, tops, bottoms, and turntables. Baltic birch plywood is easier to use than hardwoods and can be stained for color contrast.

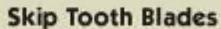


Figure 2. Use "repositionable" spray adhesive to adhere your patterns to the wood. A simple glue box, made from a common cardboard box, helps to confine the adhesive.



Figure 3. Hardwoods offer a variety of colors and grain patterns that can enhance your projects. Shown here from left to right are catalpa, red oak, cherry, birch, black walnut, white oak, mahogany, and American aromatic cedar.







## SELECTING THE BLADE

There are many opinions regarding which blade to use, depending on which type and thickness of material you choose and on how intricate the design in the project is. The more time you put into scrolling, the more your choice of which blade to use will become personal preference.

For the beginning scroller, we recommend skip tooth blades, but be sure to experiment and find the blade that suits you best (see **Figure 4**). We also offer the following blade size guidelines to get you started:

Material Thickness	Blade Size Recommended
1/16" to 1/4"	#2/0, #2, or #3
1/4" to 1/2"	#5 or #7
1/2" to 3/4" or thicker	#7 or #9

# SQUARING THE BLADE

Before you begin cutting, it's a good idea to check that your table is square to the blade. Lift the saw arm up to its highest point and place a 2" triangle or a small square beside the blade (see **Figure 5**). If the blade and the square aren't parallel to each other, adjust your table until both the blade and the square line up.

If you don't have a square or triangle, try this method using a piece of scrap wood. First, make a small cut in a piece of scrap wood (see **Figure 6**). Then, turn the scrap wood until the cut is facing the back of the blade. Slide the wood across the table so that the blade fits into the cut. If the blade inserts easily into the cut, it is square. If the blade does not insert easily into the cut, adjust the table until the blade is square.

Figure 4. Skip tooth blades can be good blades for a beginning scroller. Pictured here from bottom to top are skip tooth blades #3, #5, and #7.



Figure 5. One way to check if your table is square to your blade is to use a small square. Place the square next to the blade and adjust the table as necessary until the blade and the square are parallel.



**Figure 6.** If you don't have a square, you can use a piece of scrap wood to square the table to the blade. First, make a small cut in the piece of scrap wood. Then, slide the cut toward the blade from the back. If the blade fits into the cut easily, the table is square to the blade.





Figure 7. Drill any blade entry holes after adhering the pattern to the wood. Locate the blade entry holes close to corners so that it will take less time for the blade to reach the pattern line.

#### CREATING AN AUXILIARY TABLE

Most scroll saws on the market today have an opening in the table and around the blade that is much larger than is necessary. This design often causes small and delicate fretwork to break off on the downward stroke of the blade. An easy solution is to add a wooden auxiliary table to the top of the metal table on your saw.

To make an auxiliary table, choose a piece of 1/4" to 3/8" plywood that is similar to the size of your current saw's table. If you wish, you can cut this plywood to the same shape as the metal table on your saw, or to any shape or size you prefer. We do recommend, however, that you make the table larger than what you think you will need for the size of the projects you will make in the future.

Next, set the auxiliary table on top of the metal table. From the underside of the metal table, use a pencil to mark the location where the blade will feed through. Then, turn the auxiliary table over and drill a 1/16" - to 1/8" - diameter hole, or a hole slightly larger than the blade you will be using.

Finally, apply a few strips of double-sided carpet tape to the metal table on each side of the blade. Firmly press the auxiliary table onto the doublesided carpet tape, making sure that the blade is centered in the hole.

## DRILLING BLADE ENTRY HOLES

If your project requires blade entry holes, be sure to drill all of them once you have adhered the paper pattern to the workpiece with repositionable spray adhesive. When drilling blade entry holes, it is best to drill close to a corner, rather than in the middle of the waste areas, because it will take less time for the blade to reach the pattern line (see Figure 7). Sand the back of the piece to remove any burrs before you begin cutting.

#### VEINING

Veining is a simple technique that will bring a lifelike appearance to your project. The veins of a leaf or the folds of clothing will look more realistic when this technique is applied.

To vein, simply choose a thin blade (usually smaller than #7) and saw all solid black lines, as indicated on the pattern. You will be able to vein some areas of the pattern by sawing inward from the outside edge (see Figure 8); in other areas, you will need to drill a tiny blade entry hole for the blade.

If you wish to make a project easier, simply omit the veining.

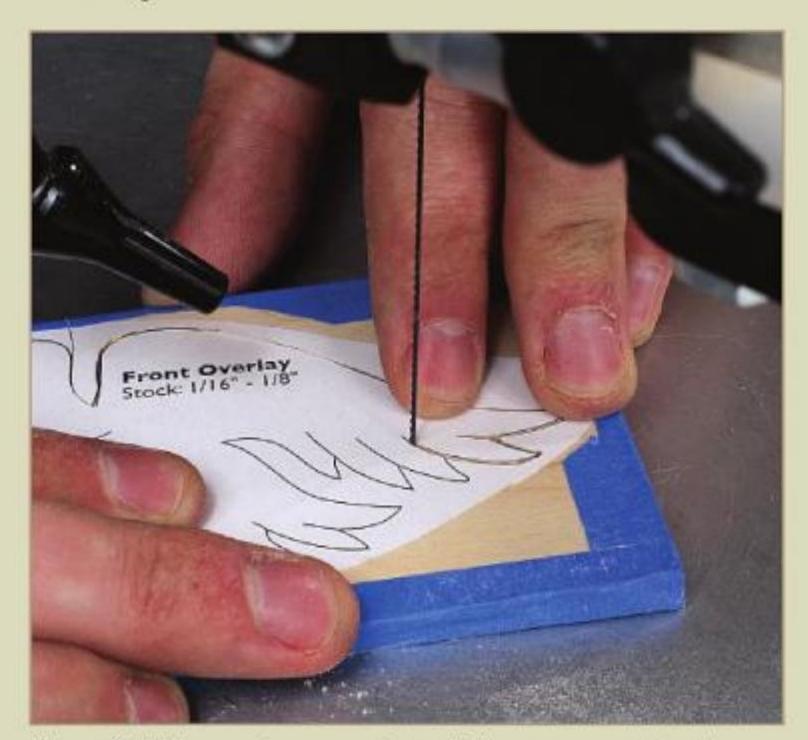


Figure 8. Veining can give your projects a lifelike appearance. Many times veining areas will be as simple as cutting inward from the outside edge.

#### CUTTING THE FRAME

Cutting the 1½"-thick frame will probably be the most challenging part of these projects. Using the proper size of scroll saw blade will make this step easier. A universal #9 (or larger) blade is highly recommended. This will make cutting quicker and more accurate. Also, depending upon the type of wood you are using for the frame, you may want to consider using a double skip tooth or a precision blade.

Using a band saw with a 1/16" to 1/8" blade for cutting the outside shape is another way to make this part of the process easier. Note that the more teeth per inch on the blade, the smoother the cut will be.

Another alternative for cutting the frame is to cut two ¾"-thick pieces of wood separately, and then secure them together with wood screws or glue. To start, adhere the paper frame pattern to one of the ¾"-thick workpieces. Cut the outer

shape and opening for the music box movement, following the solid lines. Then, countersink in two locations for #6 x 1½" F.H. wood screws, being careful not to countersink where indicated for attaching the bottom to the frame. Secure this half of the frame to the remaining ¾"-thick workpiece with the #6 screws. Next, trace the shape of the top frame half onto the bottom half workpiece (see Figure 9). Remove the screws and separate the two halves. Cut the bottom half on the solid line; then reattach the two halves together with the screws, and sand where they meet until the area is flush (see Figure 10).

This method also allows you the opportunity to add a decorative touch to the middle area of the frame. Prior to reattaching the two halves of the frame, use a roundover or a beading bit where the two halves meet.

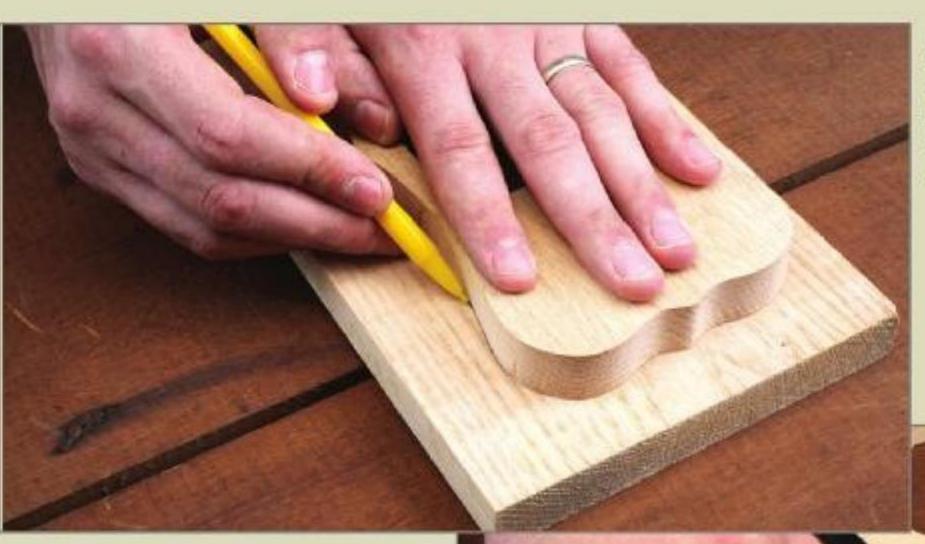


Figure 9. If you don't have 11/2" wood for the frame, use two pieces of 3/4"-thick wood. Once you have cut the first frame piece, attach it to the second piece of wood with screws. Then, trace the shape of the frame onto the bottom workpiece.

Figure 10. Once both pieces have been cut, line them up, attach them with screws, and sand the area where they meet until it is flush.

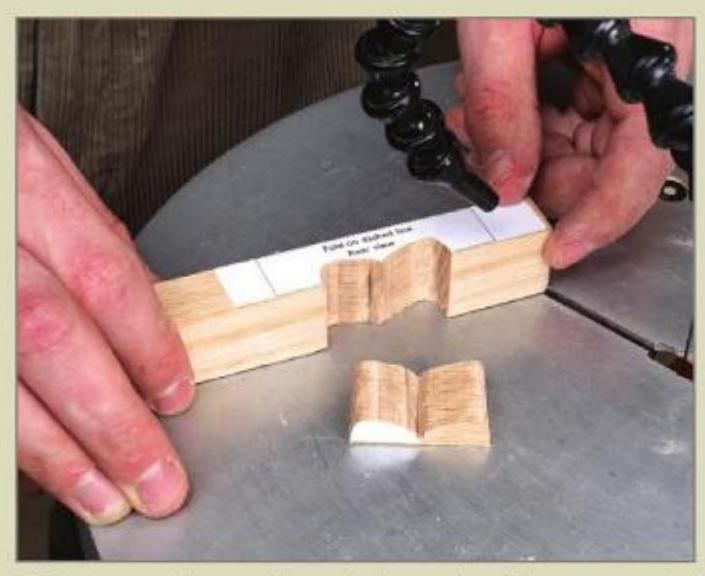


# CUTTING THE FEET

Several of the patterns contained in this book require two or more feet. Here is a simple procedure that produces decorative wooden feet to elegantly support your music box treasure. Please see the Customizing Your Project section on page 10 for additional foot ideas.



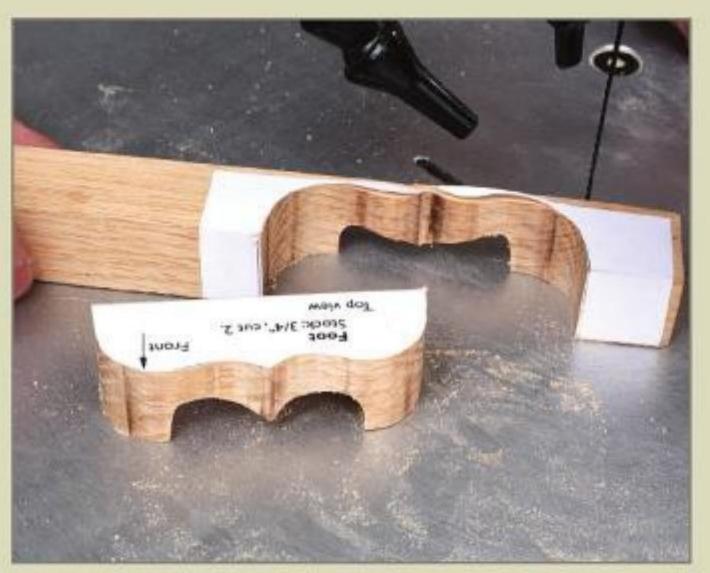
1. Prior to applying the spray adhesive to the back of the feet pattern, fold the pattern where indicated on the dashed lines. Then, spray the pattern with the adhesive and apply it to the workpiece.



2. Turn the workpiece upright so that the portion of the pattern marked "Rear view" is facing up. Then, cut on the solid line.



3. Next, turn the workpiece so that the "Top view" is facing up. Cut following the solid line.



4. Release the piece from the block. Then, remove the paper pattern, sand as needed, and attach the feet where indicated on the project.



# STACK CUTTING

Stack cutting is fairly simple to do and can save you a lot of time when you have two or more identical pieces to cut for a project or if you are making more than one of a particular project. If you are fairly new to scroll sawing and stack cutting, we recommend cutting no more than a total thickness of ½" for best results.

On projects with fairly simple shapes, two or three layers could be held together by double-sided tape or by paper sprayed on both sides with repositionable adhesive and sandwiched between the workpieces. You could also put masking tape on each edge of the stack to hold the pattern and the workpieces in place (see Figure 11).

On more intricate projects, we suggest using #18 wire nails or brads that are slightly longer than the total thickness of the stack you are cutting. Tack the nails into the waste areas you will cut out, along with a few around the outside of the project. If the nail has gone through the bottom of the workpiece, use a hammer to tap it flush or use coarse sandpaper to sand the points flush with the bottom of the workpiece.



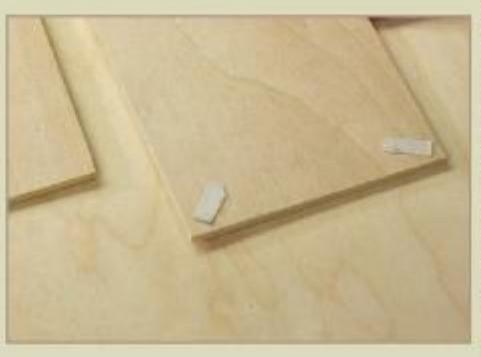


Figure 11. Masking tape or painter's tape (shown) placed around the edges can be used to hold a stack together. Some scrollers also like to cover the surface of the wood with tape before adhering the pattern to help lubricate the blade as it cuts. Placing double-sided tape in the corners of the stack can also be an effective method of holding the stack together.

If you are stack cutting hardwoods, do not tack the nail too close to the pattern line or it may cause the wood to split. You could also predrill holes for the nails with a slightly smaller drill bit so the nail will fit snugly and hold the layers together securely.

## SAWING THIN WOODS

Thin hardwoods or plywoods can be difficult to work with because they're prone to breaking. The following suggestions should help to eliminate or reduce this problem.

- If you have a variable speed saw, reduce the speed to ½ to ¾ of high speed.
- If you do not have a variable speed saw, it will help to stack cut two or more layers of material to prevent breakage.
- For cutting any thickness of material, it is very beneficial to keep the fingers of at least one hand, if not both, partially touching the table for better control (see Figure 12).
- With any material, it is important that your feed rate and blade speed match so that burn marks won't appear on the wood. If you prefer to feed the wood into the blade slowly, set your saw on a slow setting or try using a smaller blade with more teeth per inch to slow down the speed at which the blade is cutting. On the other hand, if you prefer to feed the wood into the blade quickly, choose a fast setting for your saw or try using a blade with fewer teeth per inch.



Figure 12. Keeping some of the fingers of both hands in contact with the surface can give you better control.





Figure 13. The music box movement and components you choose will depend on personal taste and on what is available in your area. Pictured here, clockwise from the top, is a music box movement, a turntable, a key, and an extender.

#### MUSIC BOX MOVEMENT KIT

A music box movement (tune), metal turntable, and key are required to animate the projects in this book (see Figure 13). For information on suppliers, please see the Resources section on page 188.

The proper length of shafts are 18mm for the key and 28mm for the metal turntable disc. If a retailer does not offer these lengths, you may need to purchase an extender that will give you the proper length, or close to it. It is better to choose a length slightly larger than needed to be sure that there is enough clearance for winding without scraping the wood surface.

The projects in this book are designed to use traditional-style movements (where a key winds it from the bottom and a metal turntable disc attaches the wooden turntable to the top side). However, other movement styles can be used with a slight modification to the pattern/project to ensure that the movement and turntable are properly aligned. Before cutting the opening in the frame for the music box movement, compare the size and shape of the movement's bottom to the solid line on the paper pattern to see that they match. Also check to be sure that the winding shaft is in the proper location. If the opening indicated on the pattern and the actual movement do not match, trace around the movement to mark the cutout section for that movement. In some cases, the movement's bottom can be sanded to fit the opening. You might also consider using a 2¾"-diameter Forstner bit or a hole saw to bore the hole into the frame for the music box movement rather than cutting it.

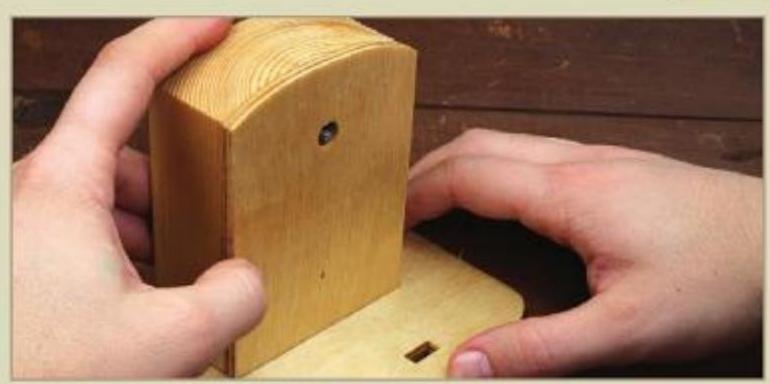


Figure 14. Attach the frame to the base. Due to the style of our music box, we attached the back cover to the front of the frame.



Figure 15. Attach the metal turntable to the wood turntable and thread the metal turntable onto the music box shaft.

If you have already cut the frame prior to purchasing a musical movement, you may simply need to flip the frame end-to-end or top-to-bottom. If not, it may be necessary to recut the opening for the movement, or even the frame itself.

#### **ASSEMBLY FOR VERTICAL TURNTABLE PROJECTS**

Assemble by first attaching the back cover to the back of the frame. Then, attach this assembly to the base (see Figure 14). Next, insert the music box, securing with screws or silicone. Use silicone to attach the metal turntable to the back of the wood turntable. Then, thread the metal turntable onto the music box shaft (see Figure 15). Attach the overlays and the arch or supports where indicated, using glue or silicone to secure. Next, attach the front cover to the base. If your type of movement has places for a key and a turntable, thread the key into position.

Note: If using silicone, be careful not to use too much because it may squeeze out from between the two pieces and get into the movement itself.



### **ASSEMBLY FOR HORIZONTAL TURNTABLE PROJECTS**

First, attach the top to the frame with glue and finishing nails or silicone. Next, attach the music box movement to the topside of the bottom with screws or silicone (depending on the type of movement you choose, you may need to attach the movement differently). Before the silicone sets, position the frame over the bottom to make sure the music box movement is aligned correctly (see Figure 16). Then, secure the bottom to the frame. Attach the metal turntable to the bottom of the wood turntable with silicone and attach the figure to the top (see Figure 17). Next, attach the turntable and key to the music box (if your movement has room for only a turntable or a key, attach the turntable). Finally, attach the arch, feet, overlays, or figures, securing with glue or silicone (see Figure 18). Note: If using silicone, be careful not to use too much because it may squeeze out from between the two pieces and get into the movement itself.

### FINISHING TECHNIQUES

Finishing can be done before or after assembling. For many pieces, especially those with a fair amount of fretwork, it is easier to apply the finish prior to assembling. If you finish the piece before assembling, you also have more options for using contrasting stains.

If you made your project from hardwood, we recommend dipping it in a dishpan (or a similar container) filled with a penetrating oil, such as Watco or tung. Then, allow the excess oil to drain back into the pan, and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

If you have chosen to use plywood on any parts of your project, try using a matching shade of stain to give an appealing look to the finished project.

As a final finish step once the pieces have dried, use a clear, Varathane-type spray for a protective coating.

#### CUSTOMIZING YOUR PROJECT

Many of the overlays, figures, turntables, and feet in this book are designed to be interchangeable with each other. Options for the feet can also include using decorative wooden finials, portions of axle pegs, spindles, or smokestacks, as well as brass, metal, or porcelain pull knobs designed for drawers or furniture. Use your imagination and be creative in customizing your own music box masterpiece.



Figure 16. Set the frame in place to be sure that the music box movement is aligned correctly.



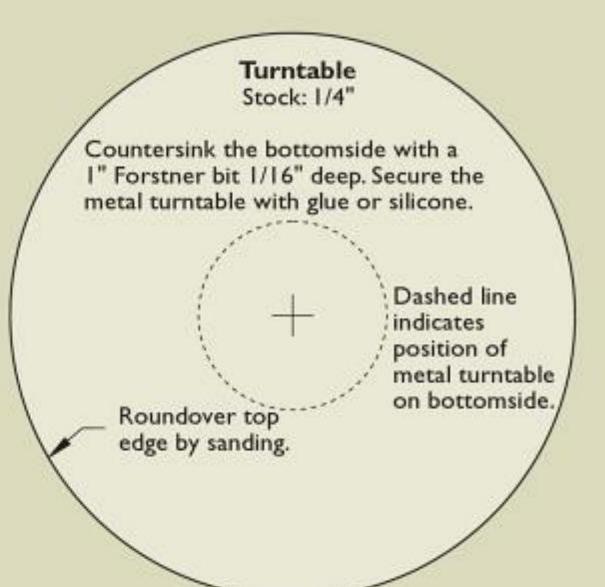
Figure 17. Attach the metal turntable to the wood and attach the figure to the top of the wood. Then, screw the turntable into the music box movement. Our movement had room for only a key or a turntable, so we will use the turntable to wind the movement.

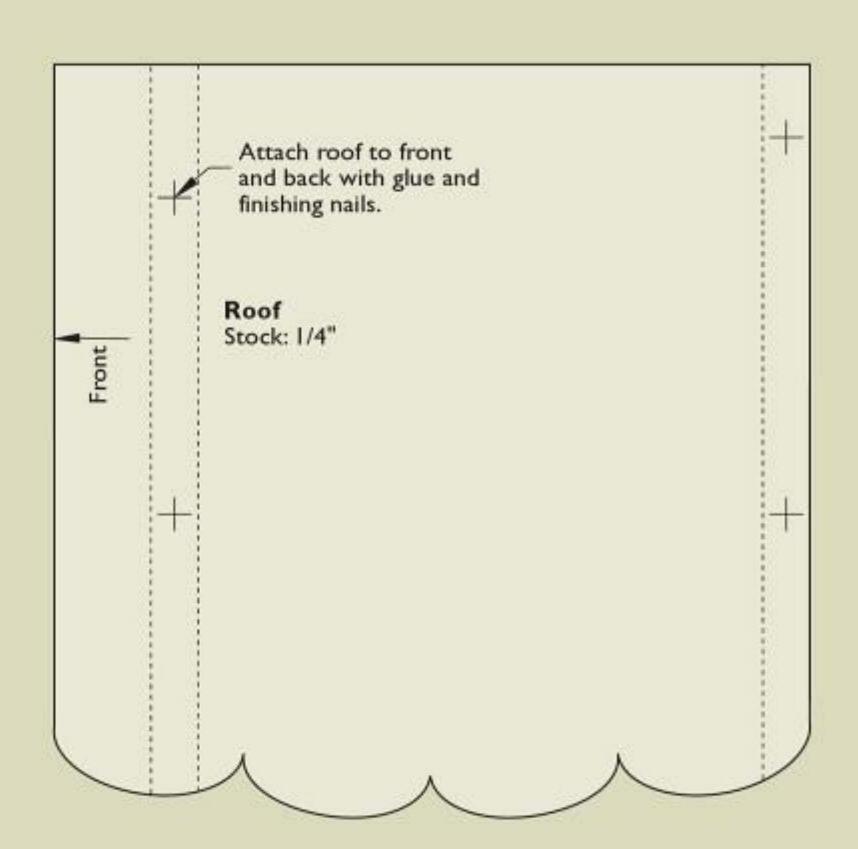


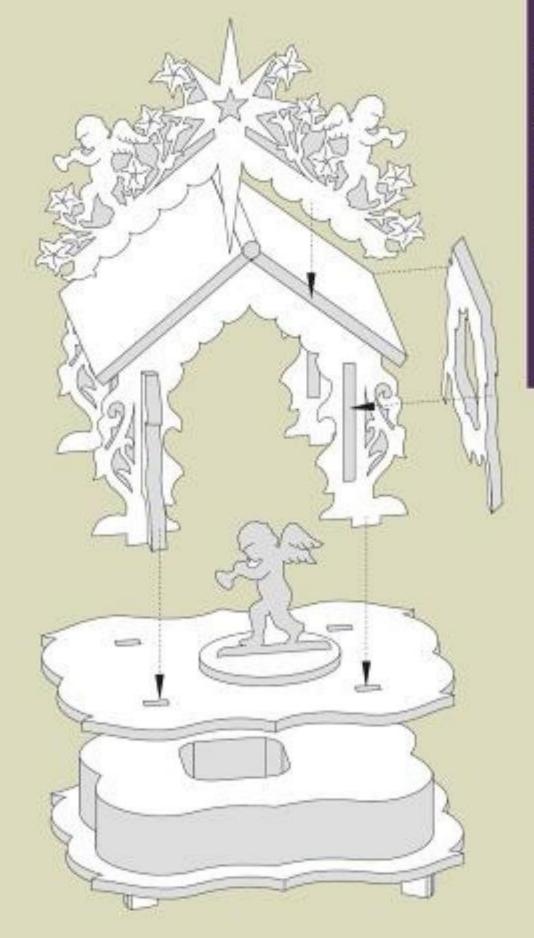
Figure 18. Once the turntable is in place, assemble the rest of the music box.

# ANGELS

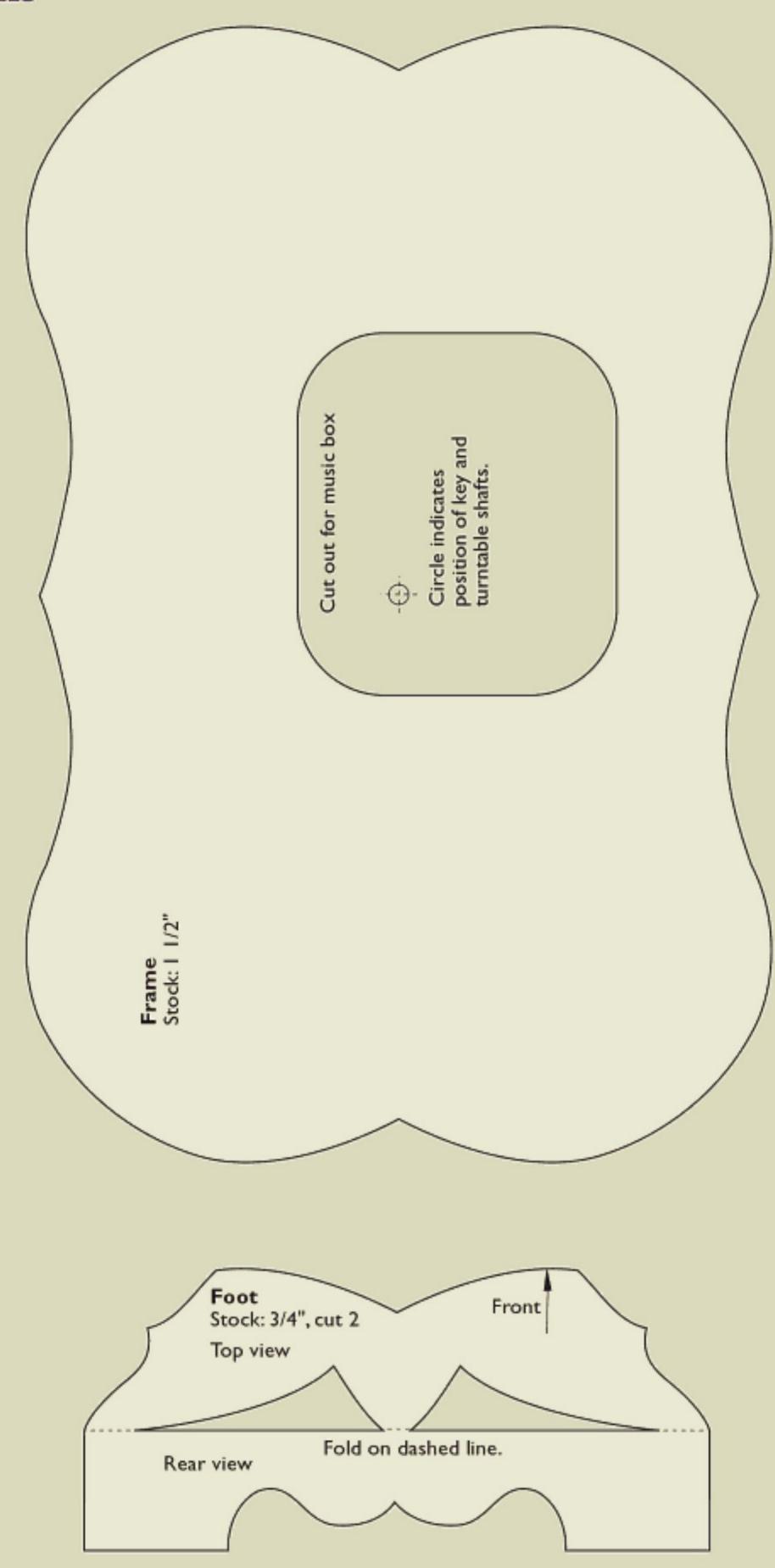






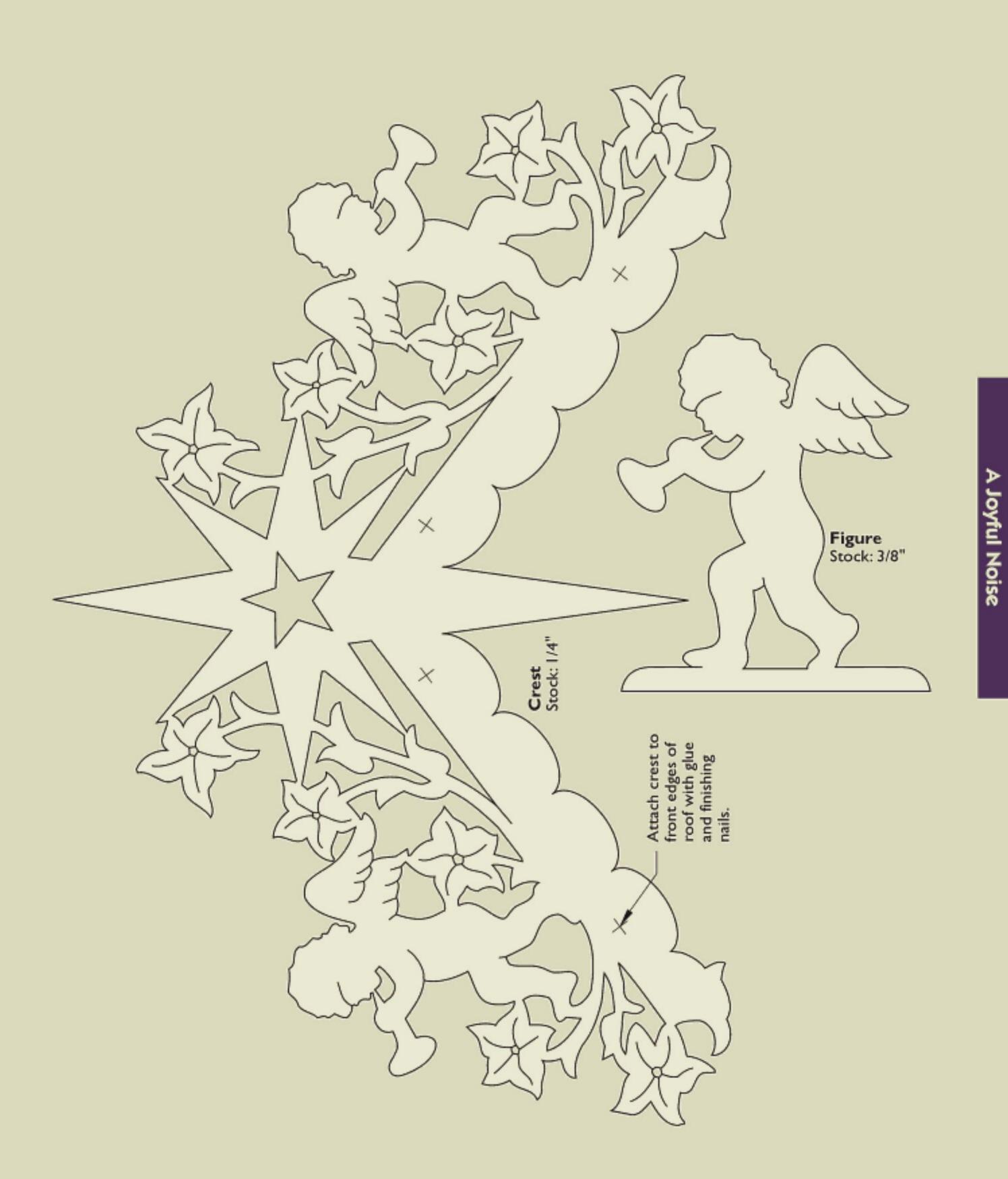




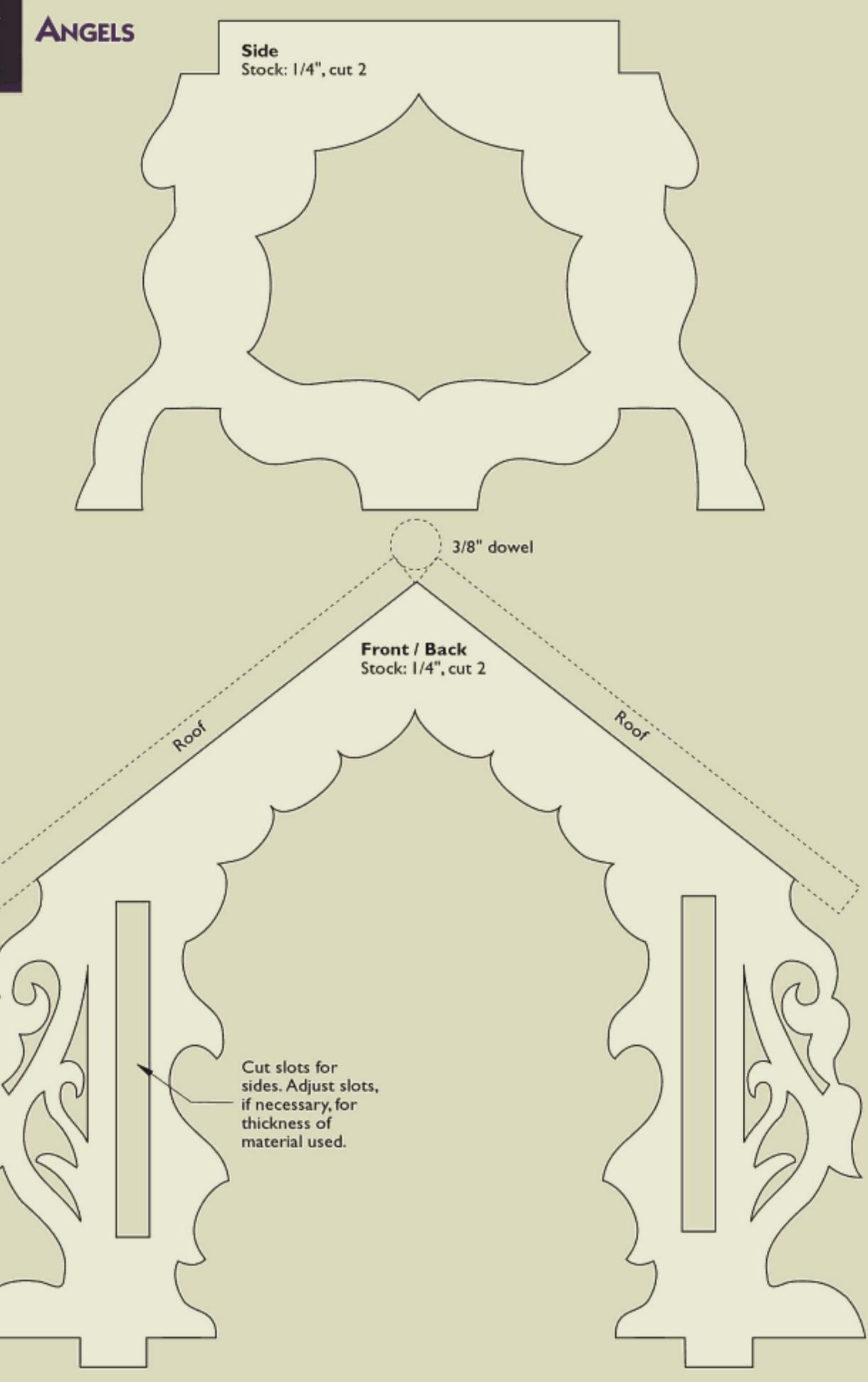


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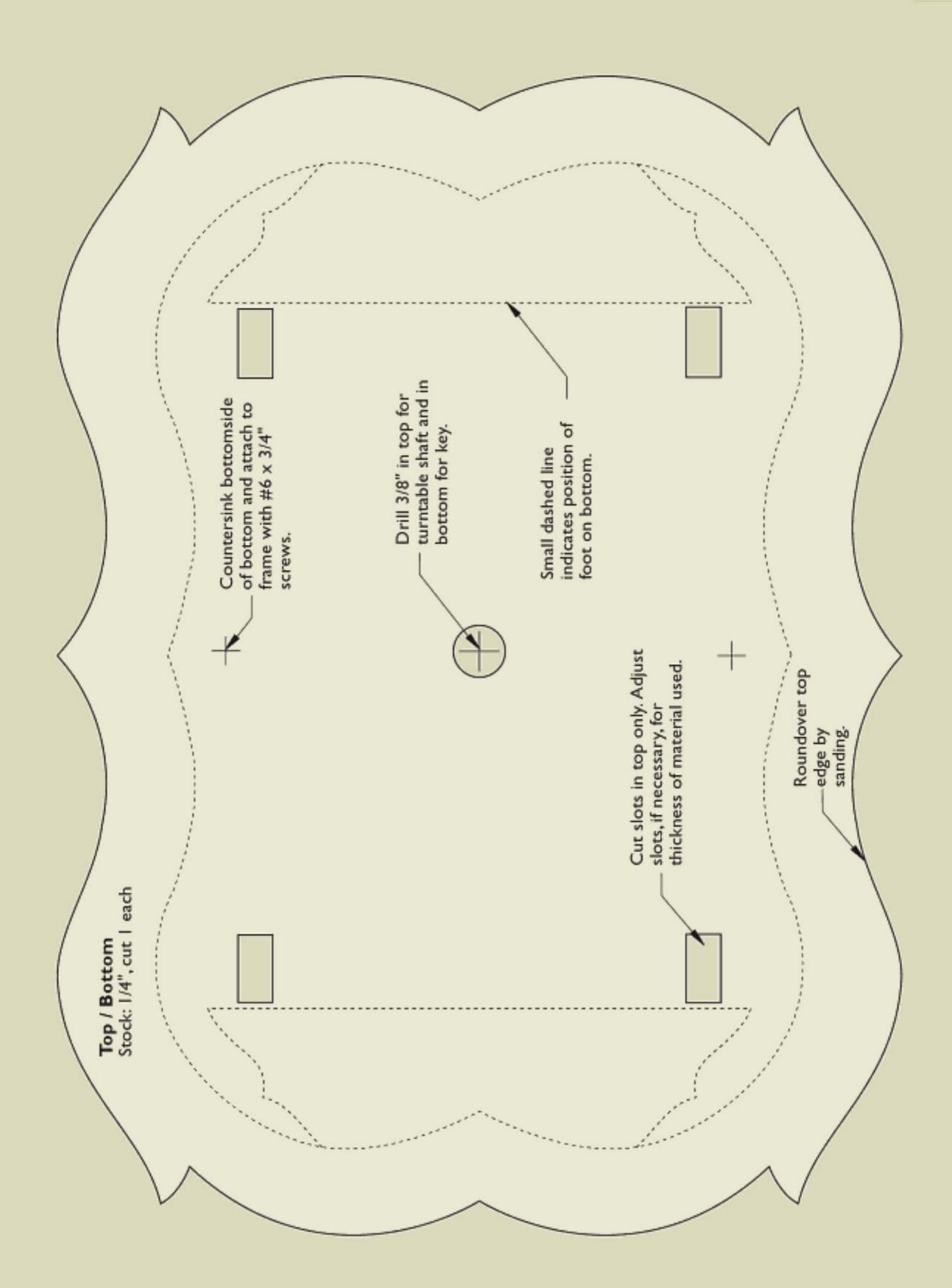


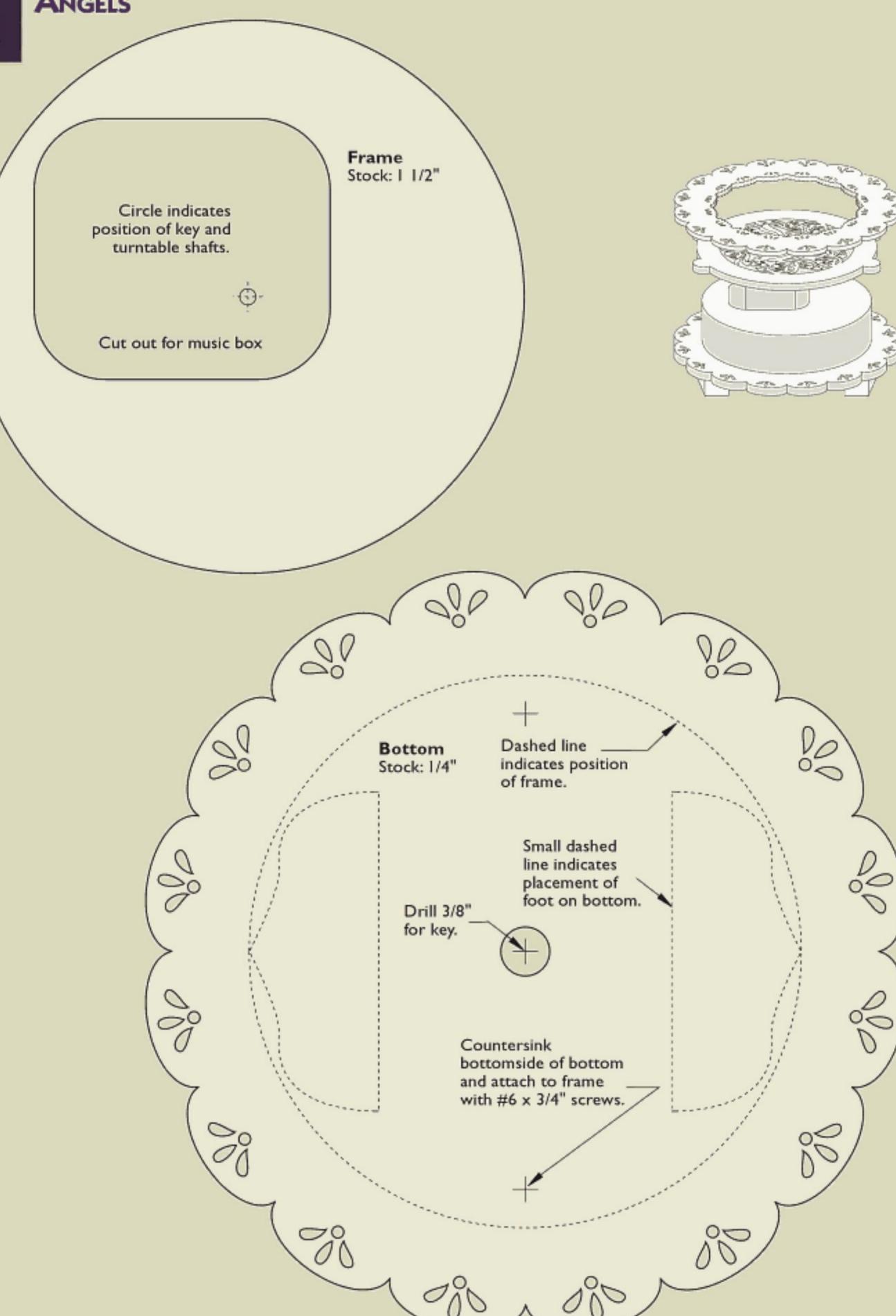


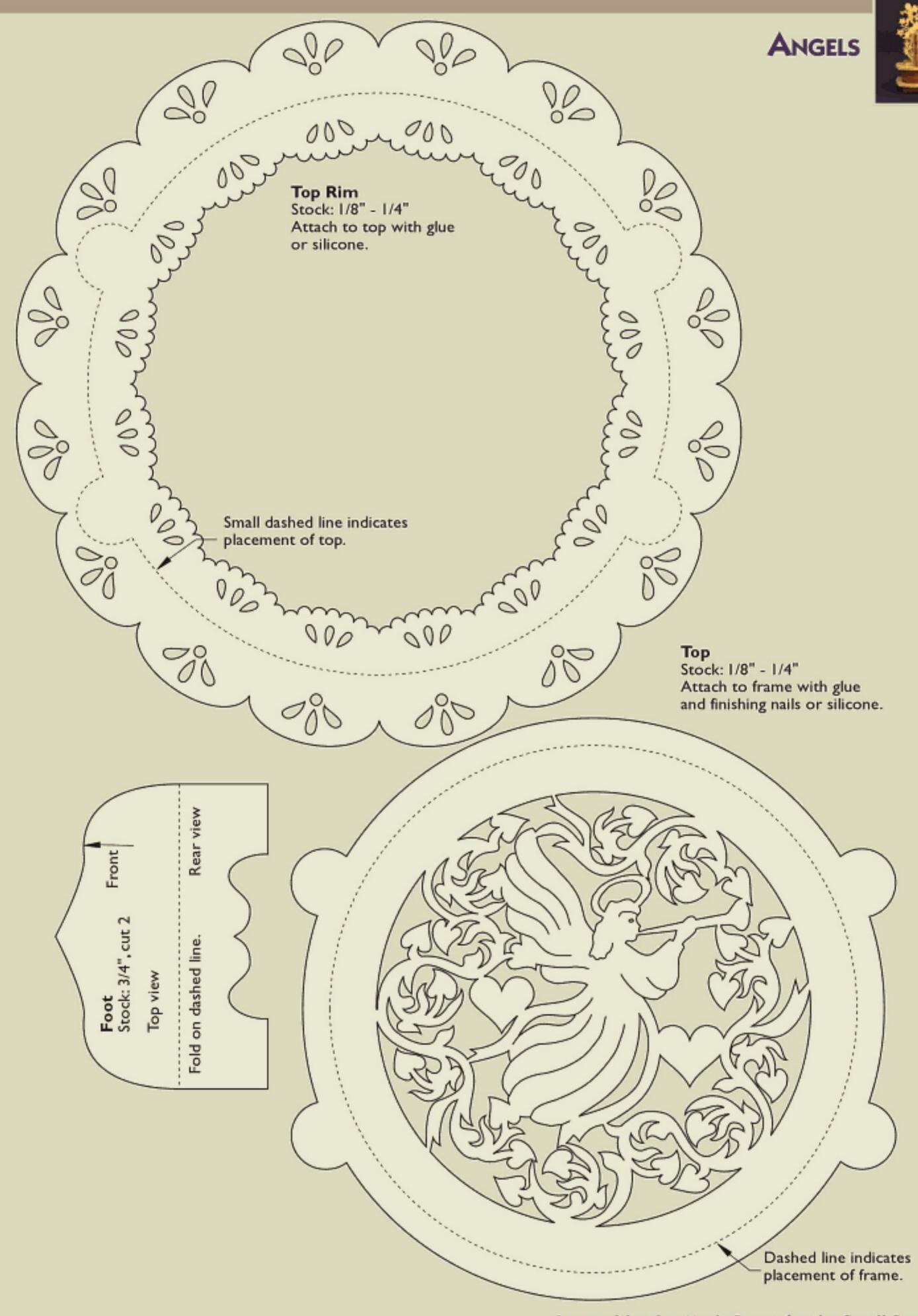




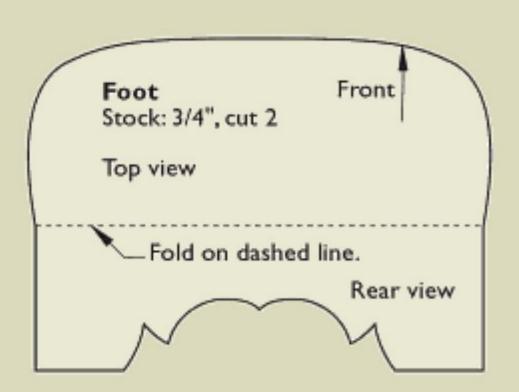




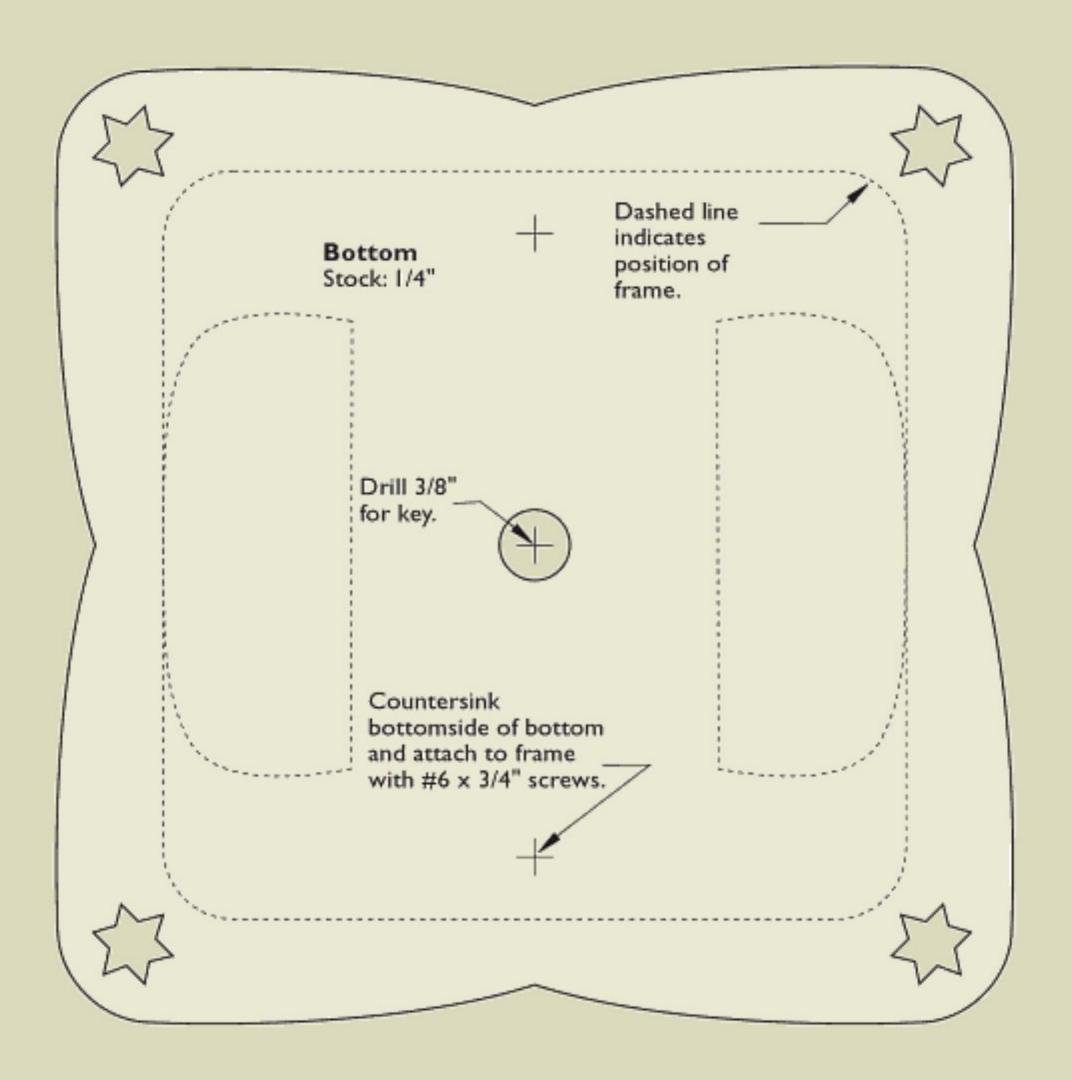






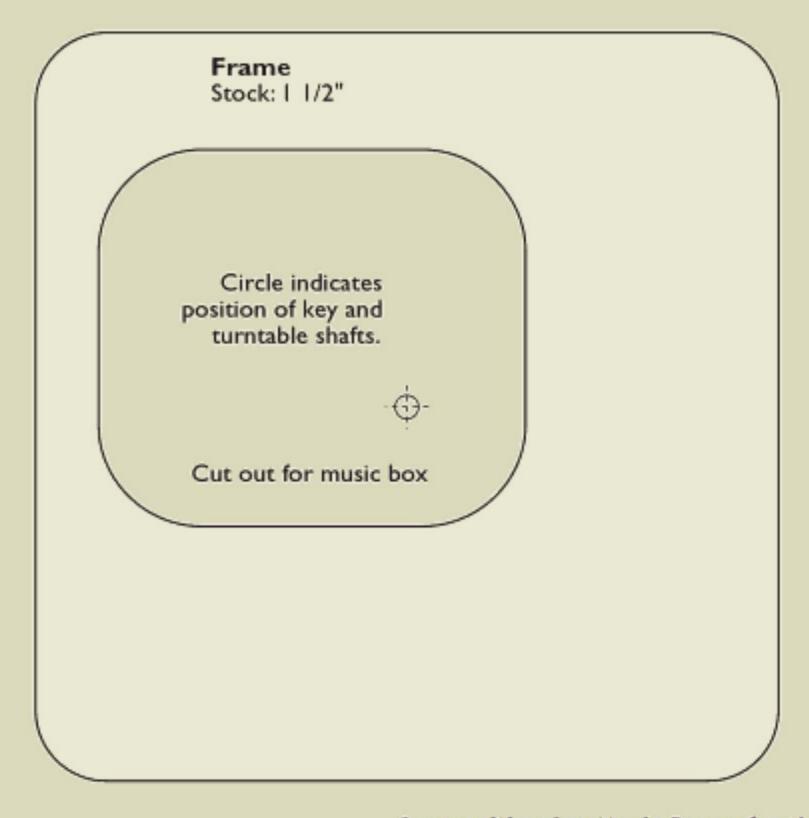


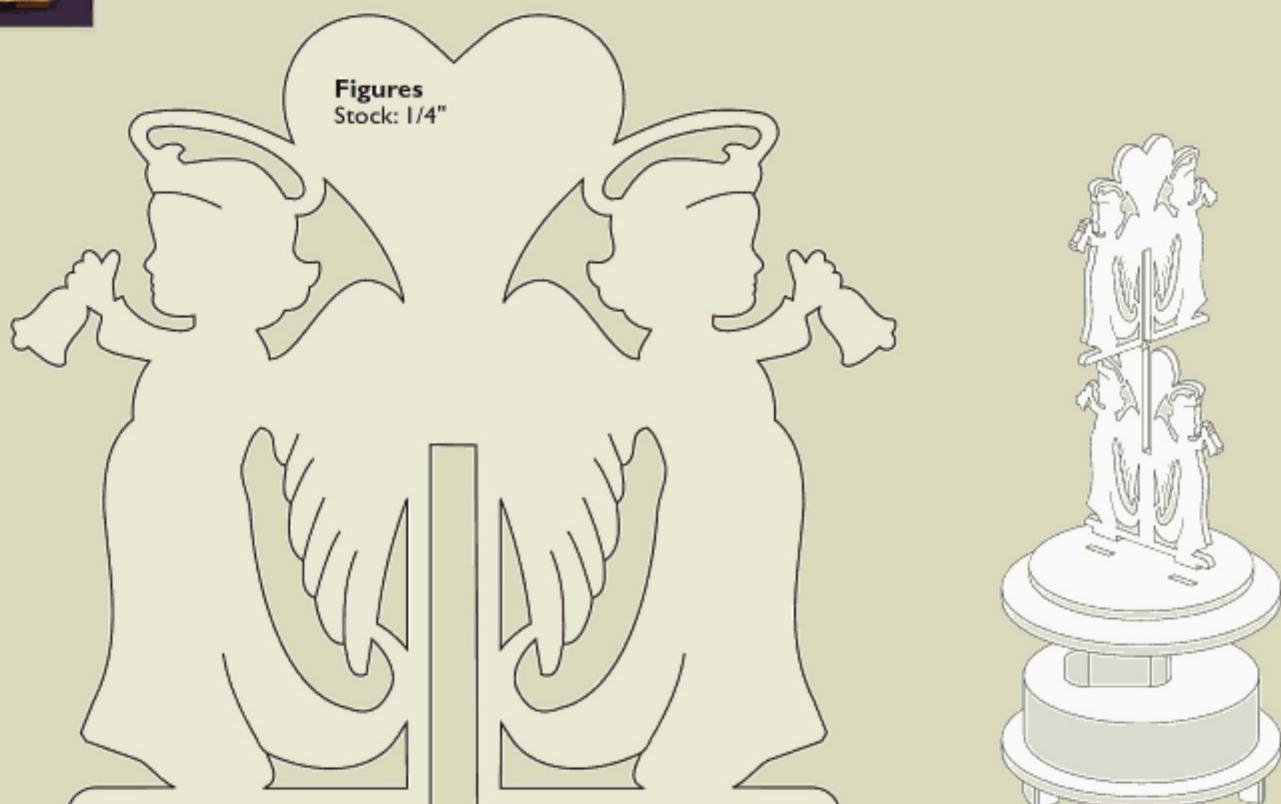


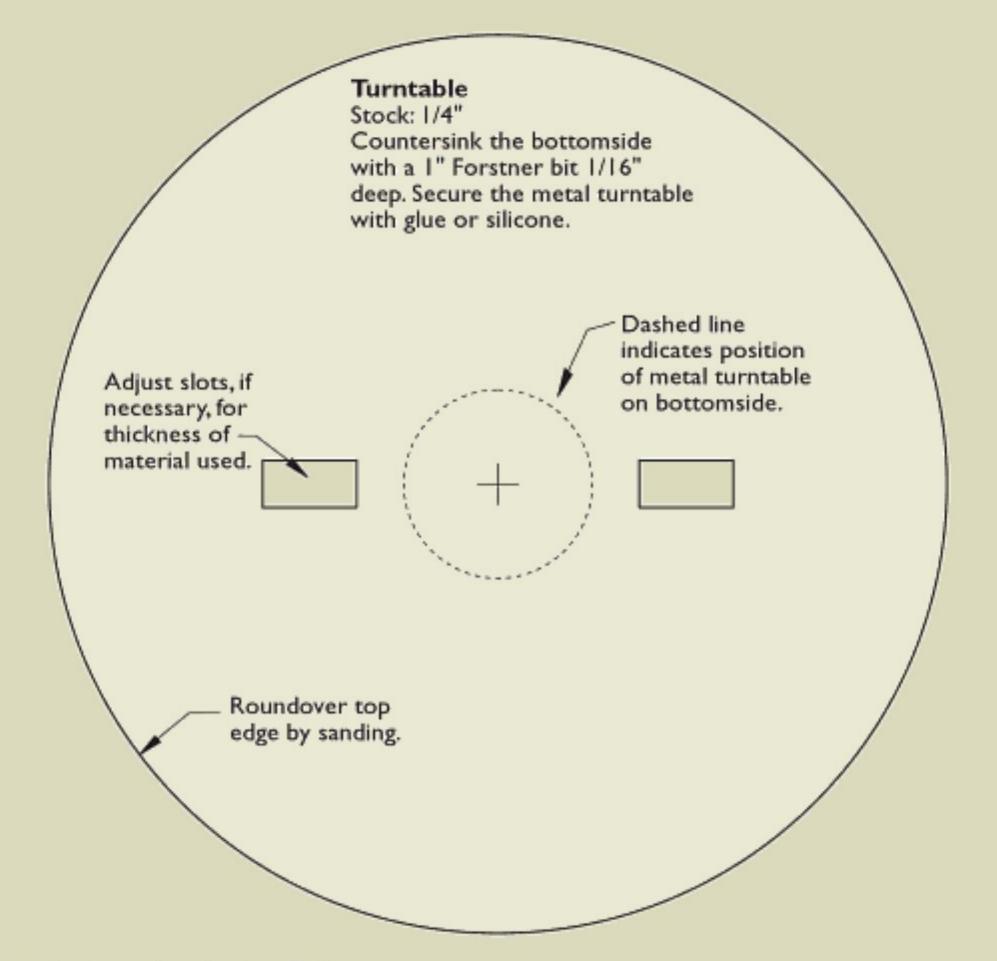




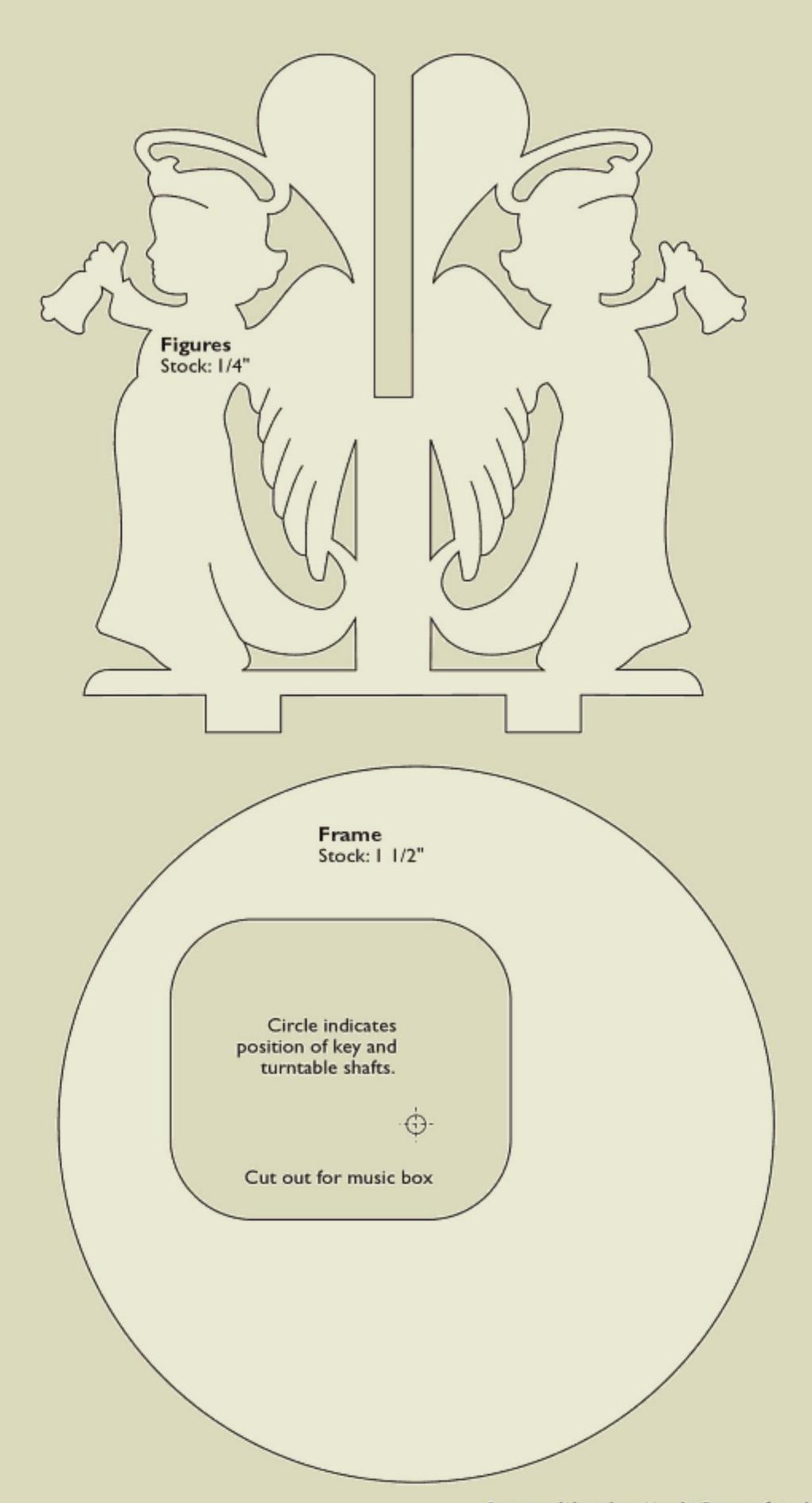


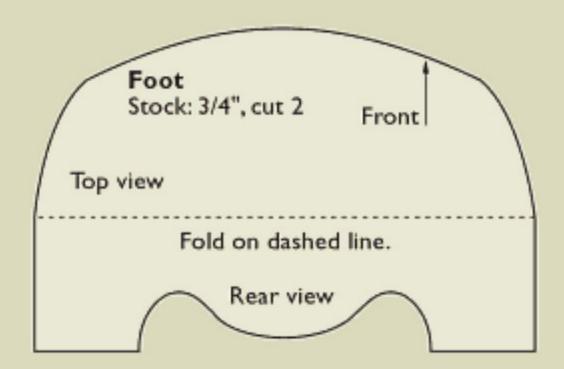


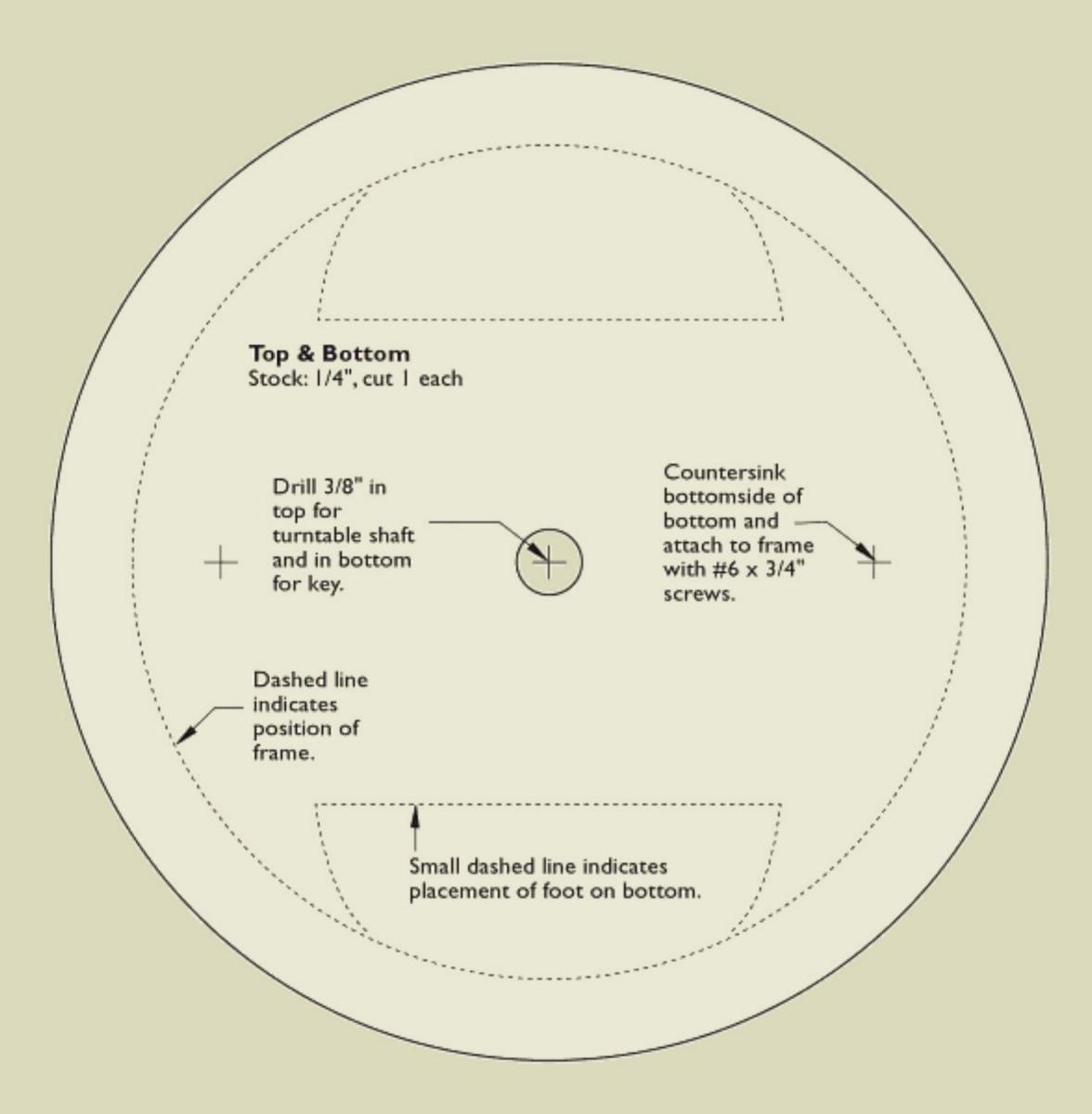




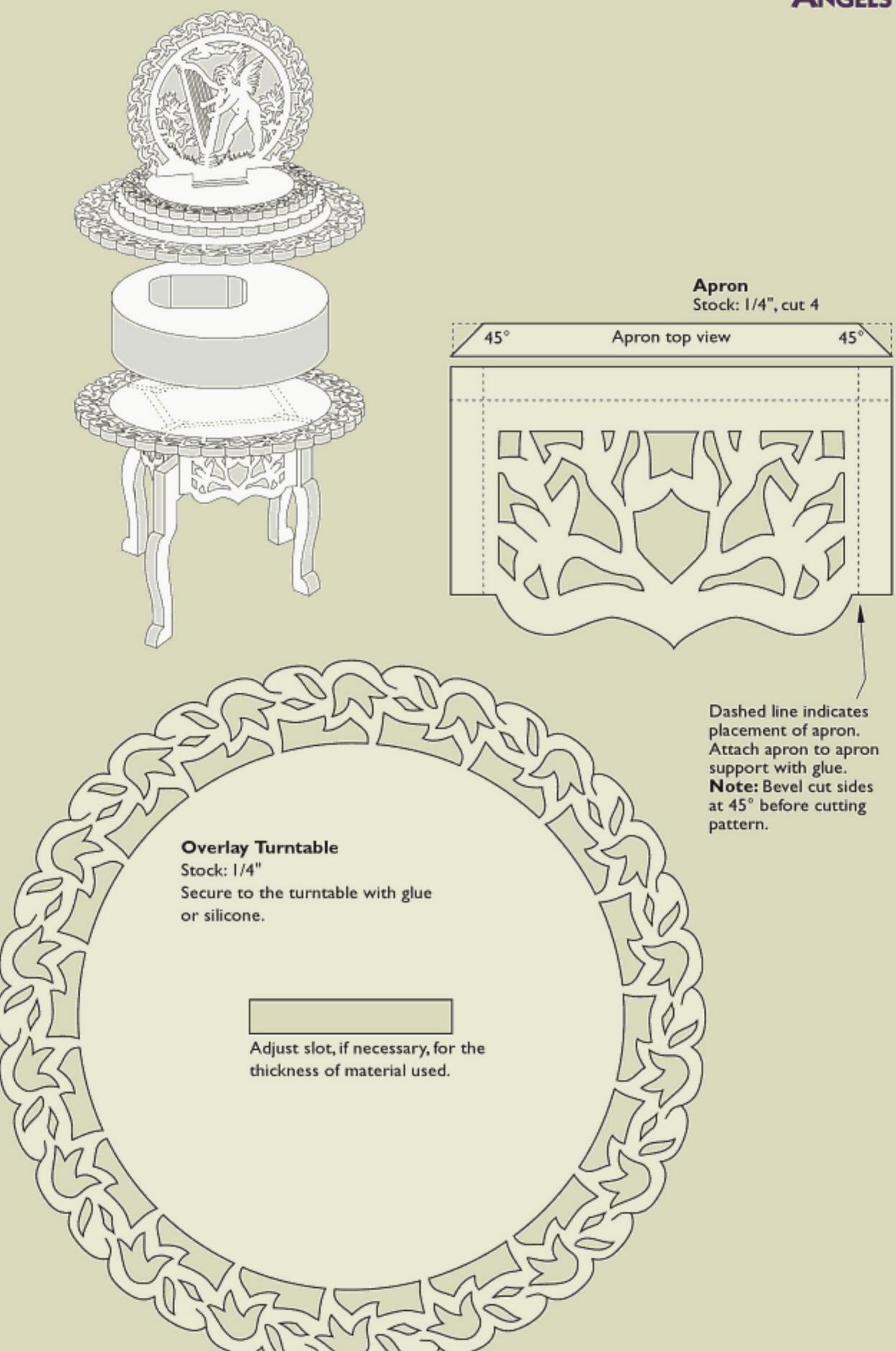




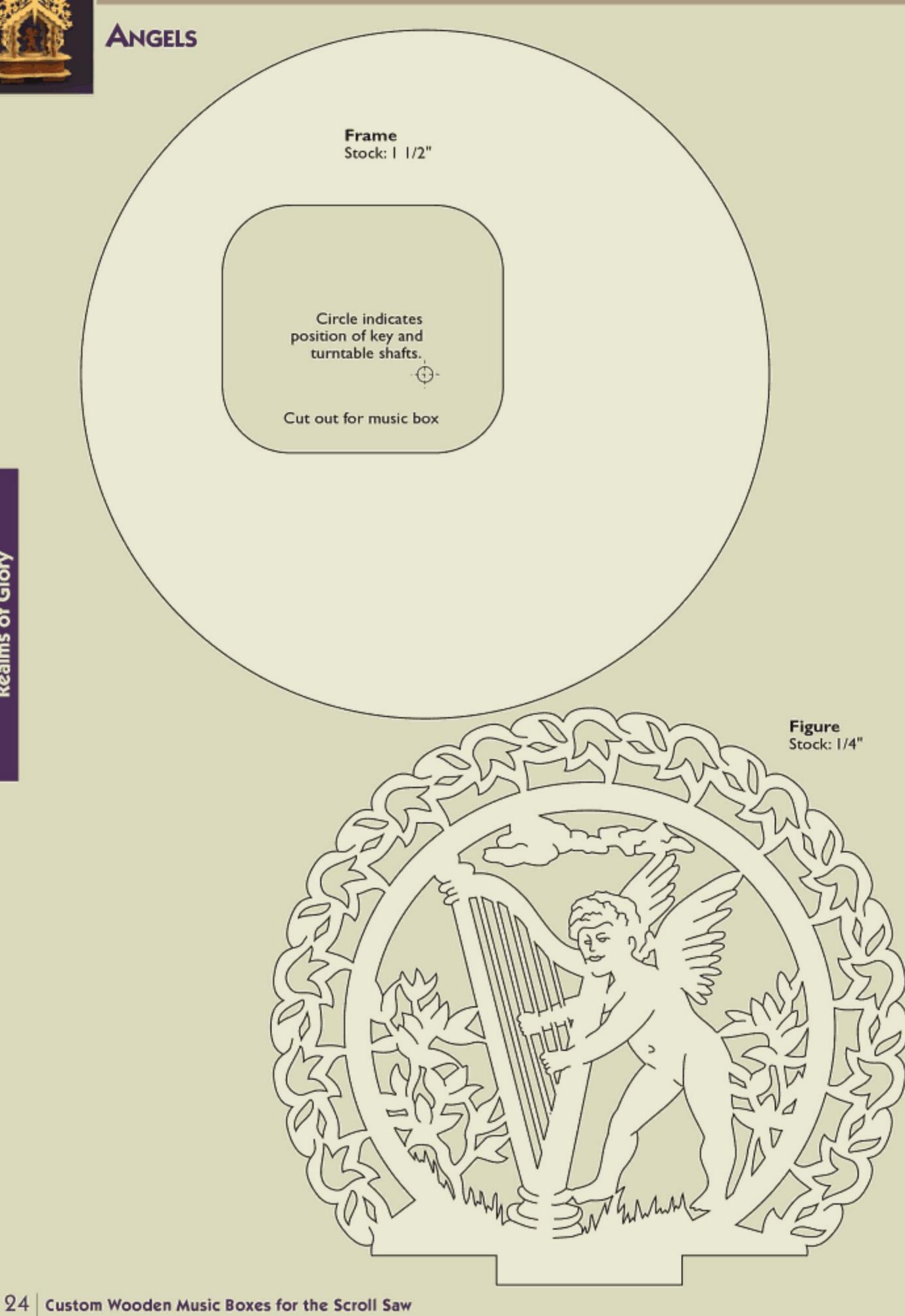




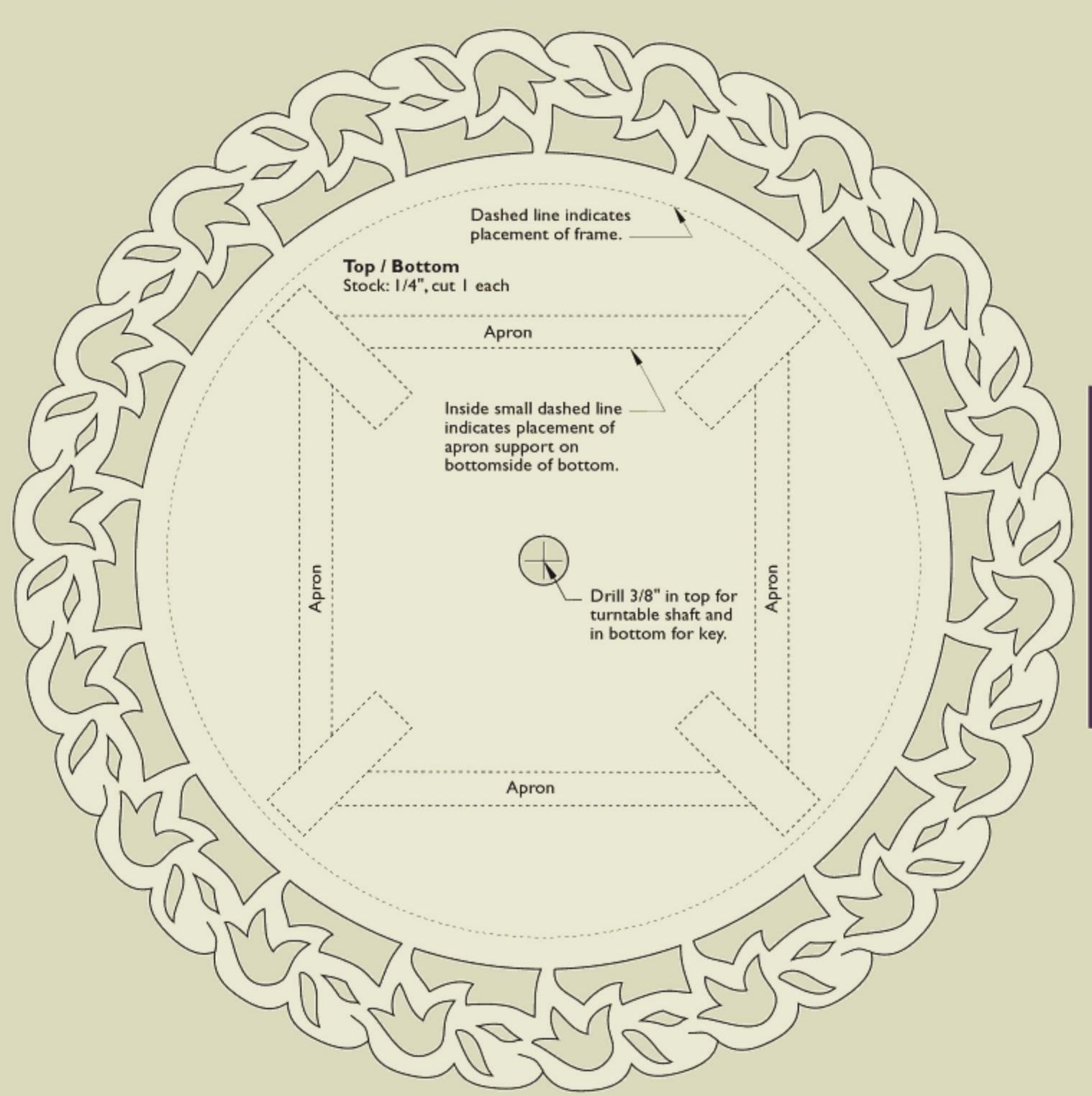




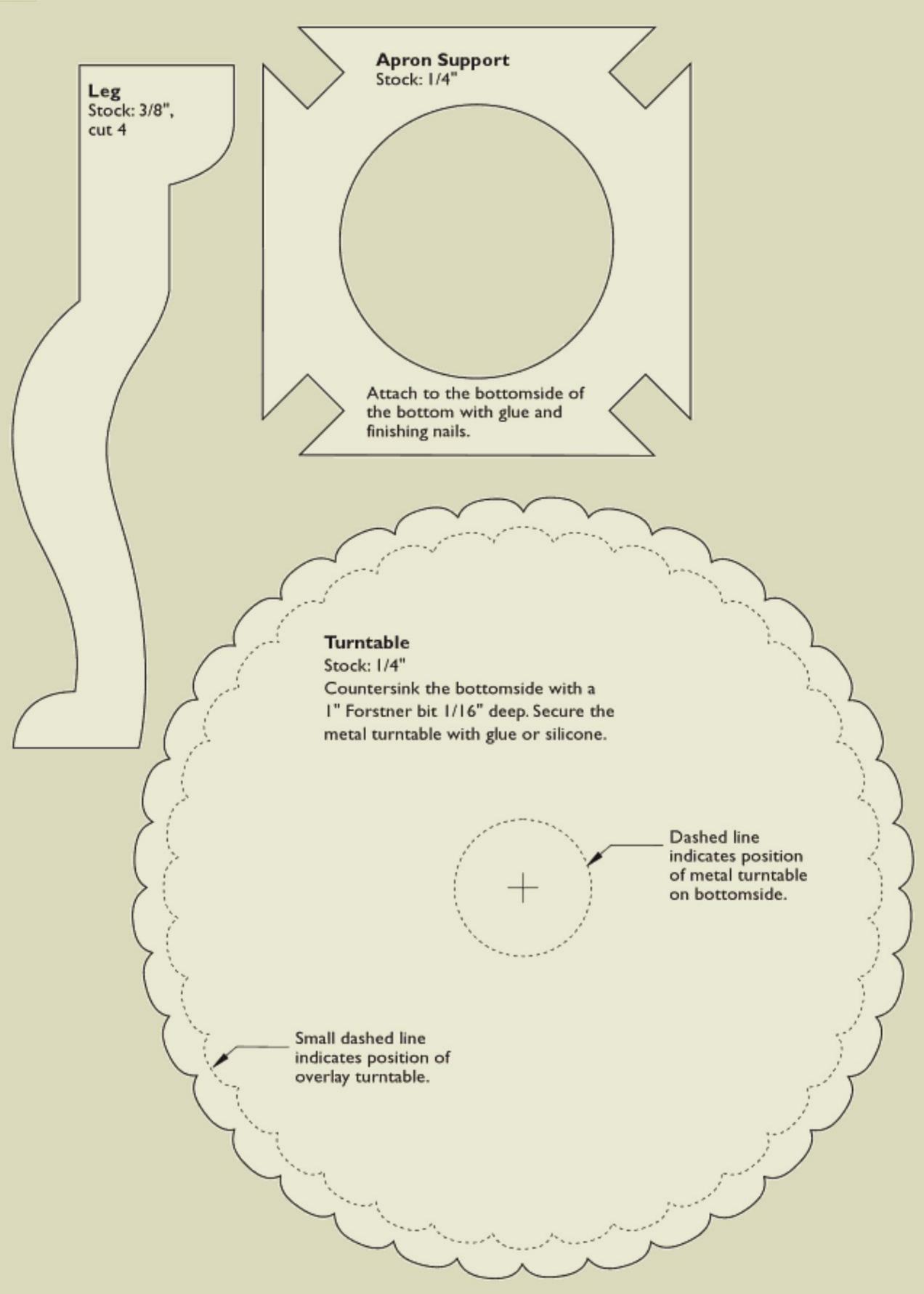




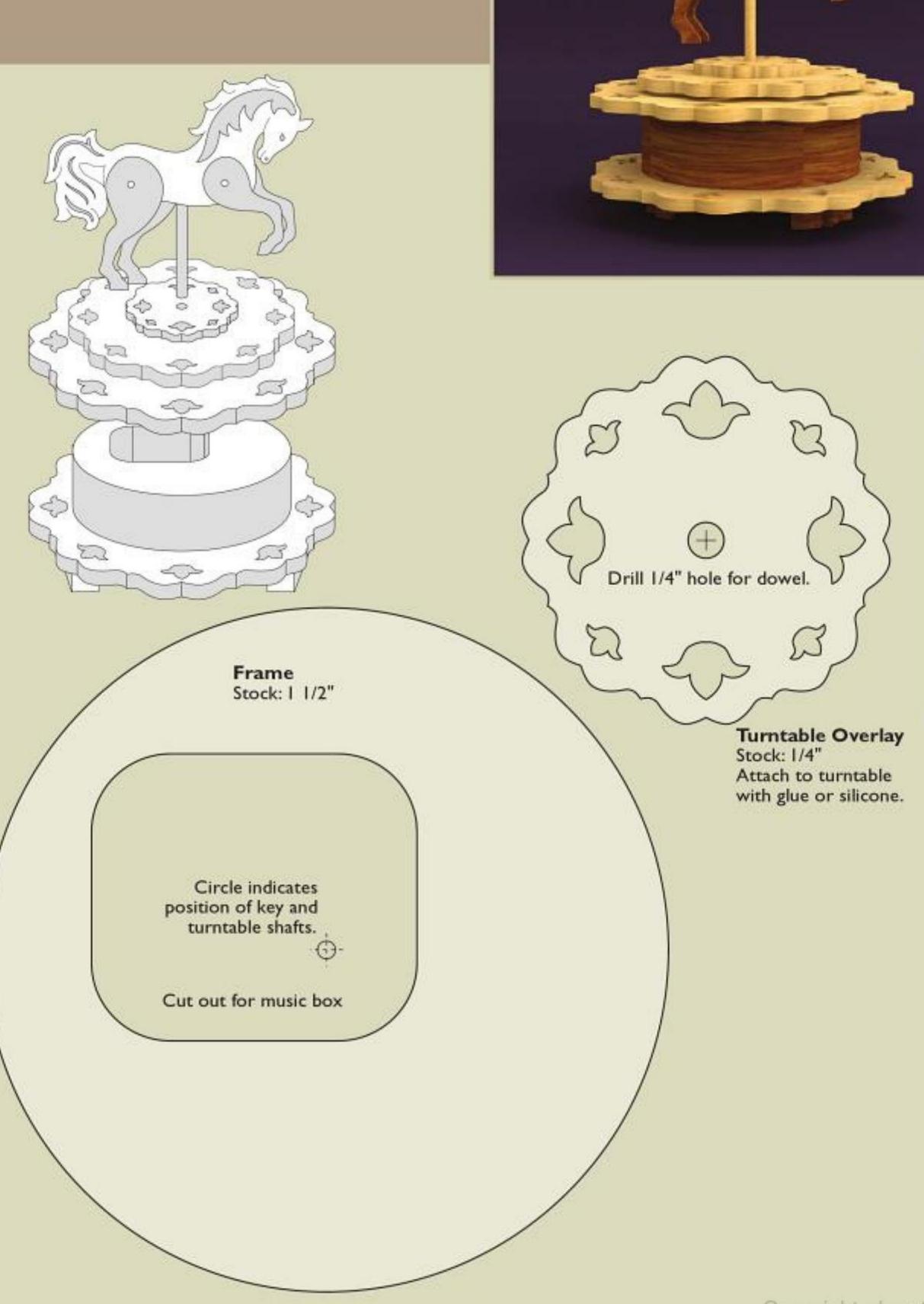






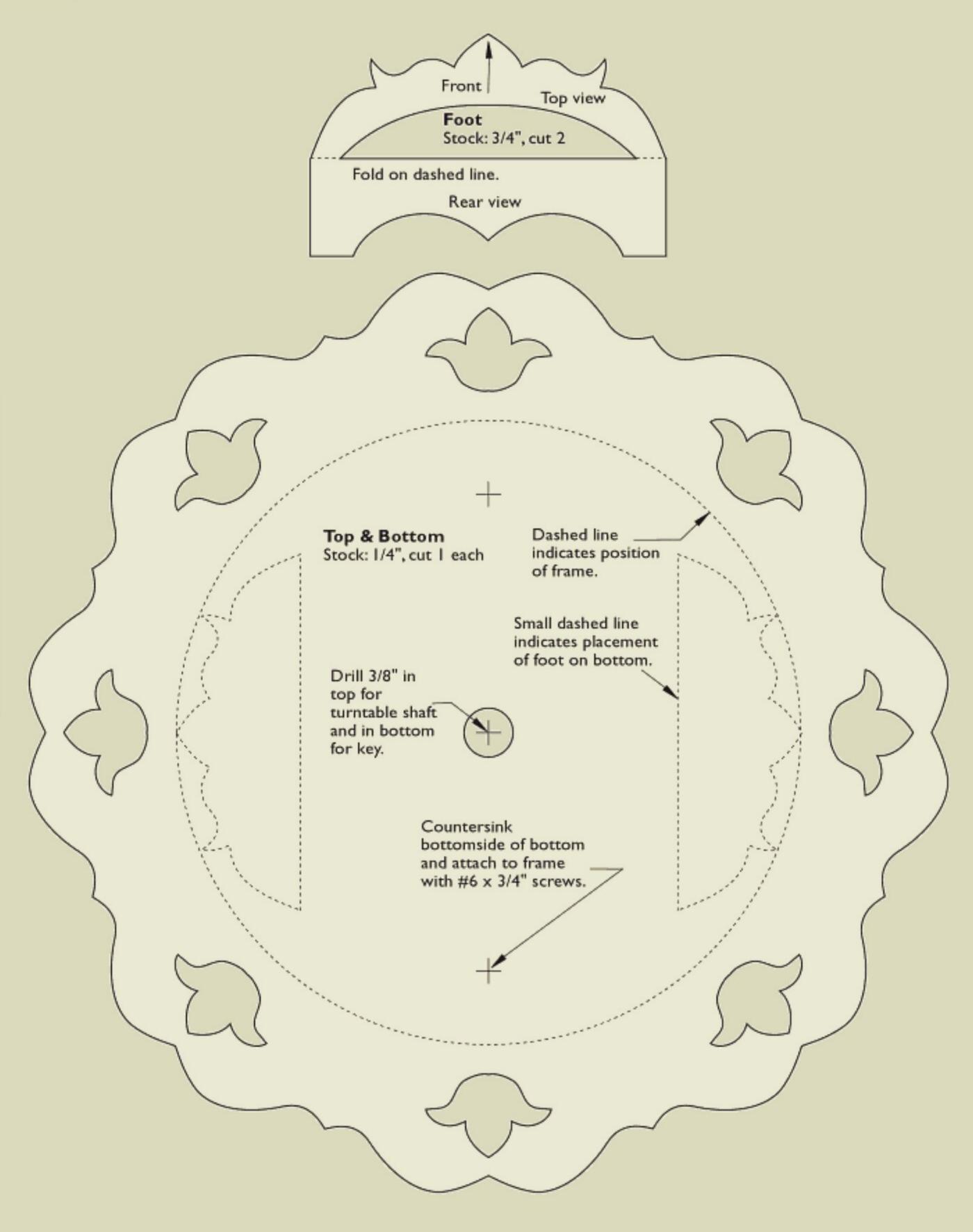


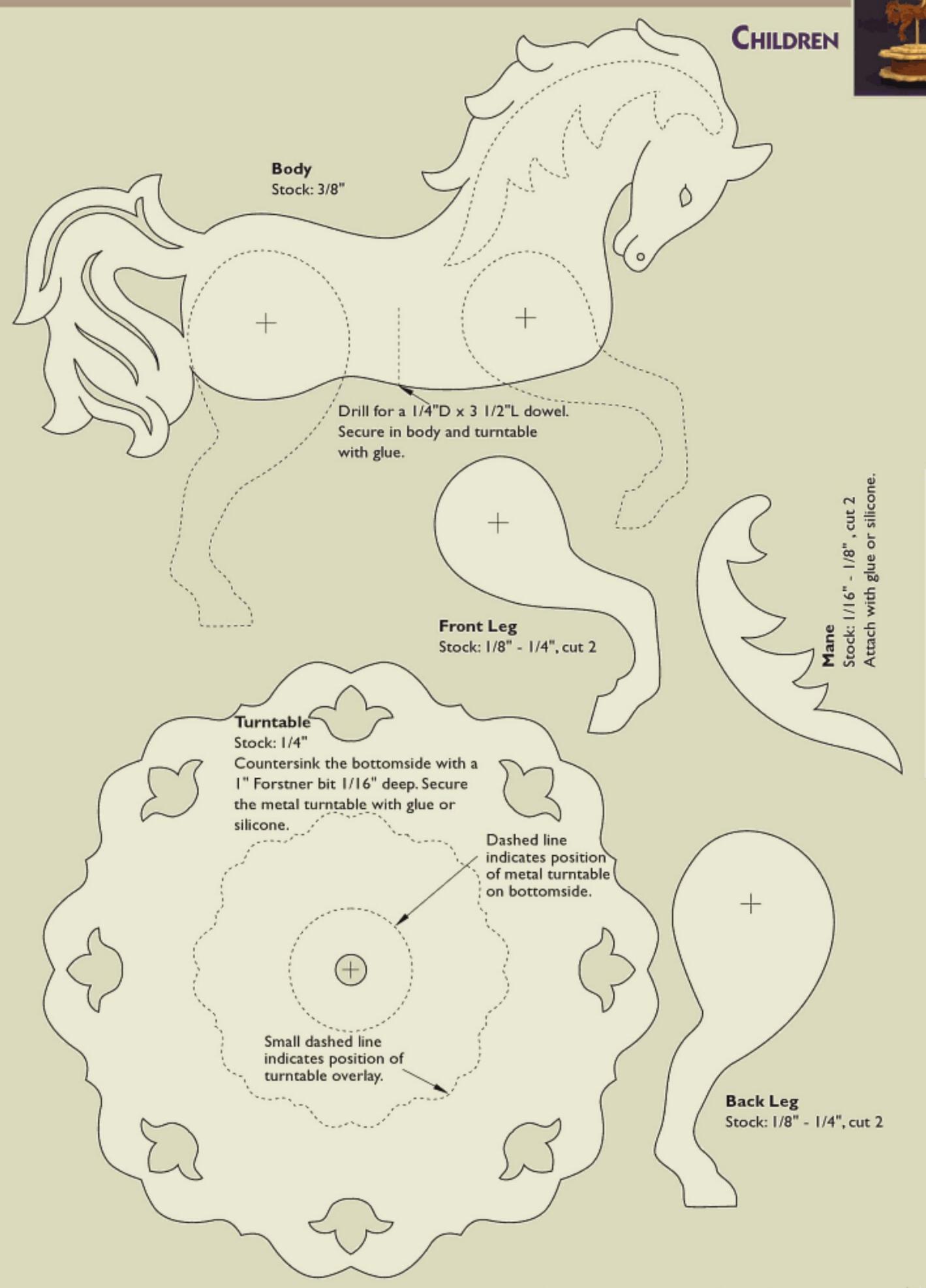
# CHILDREN



**Prancing Pony** 

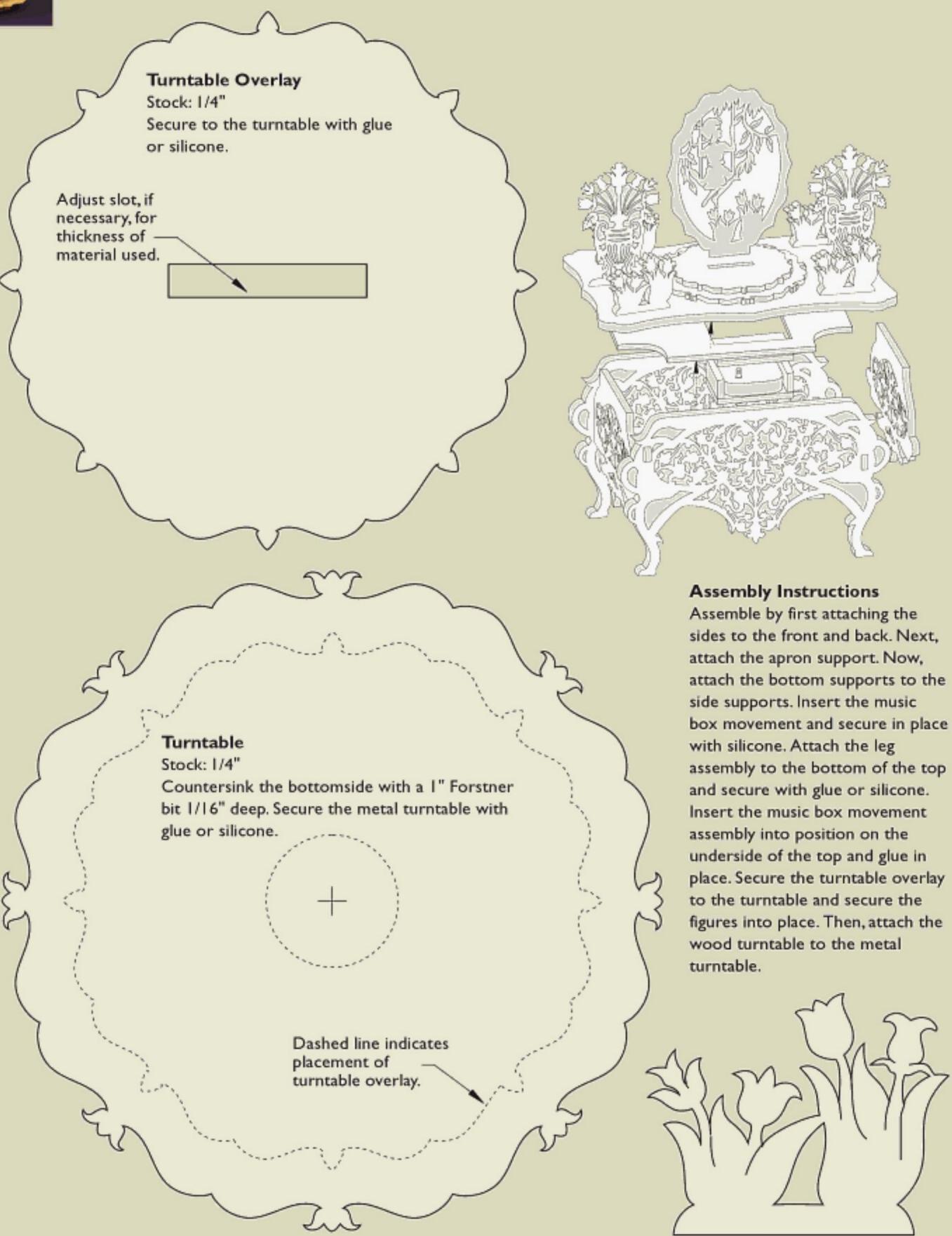




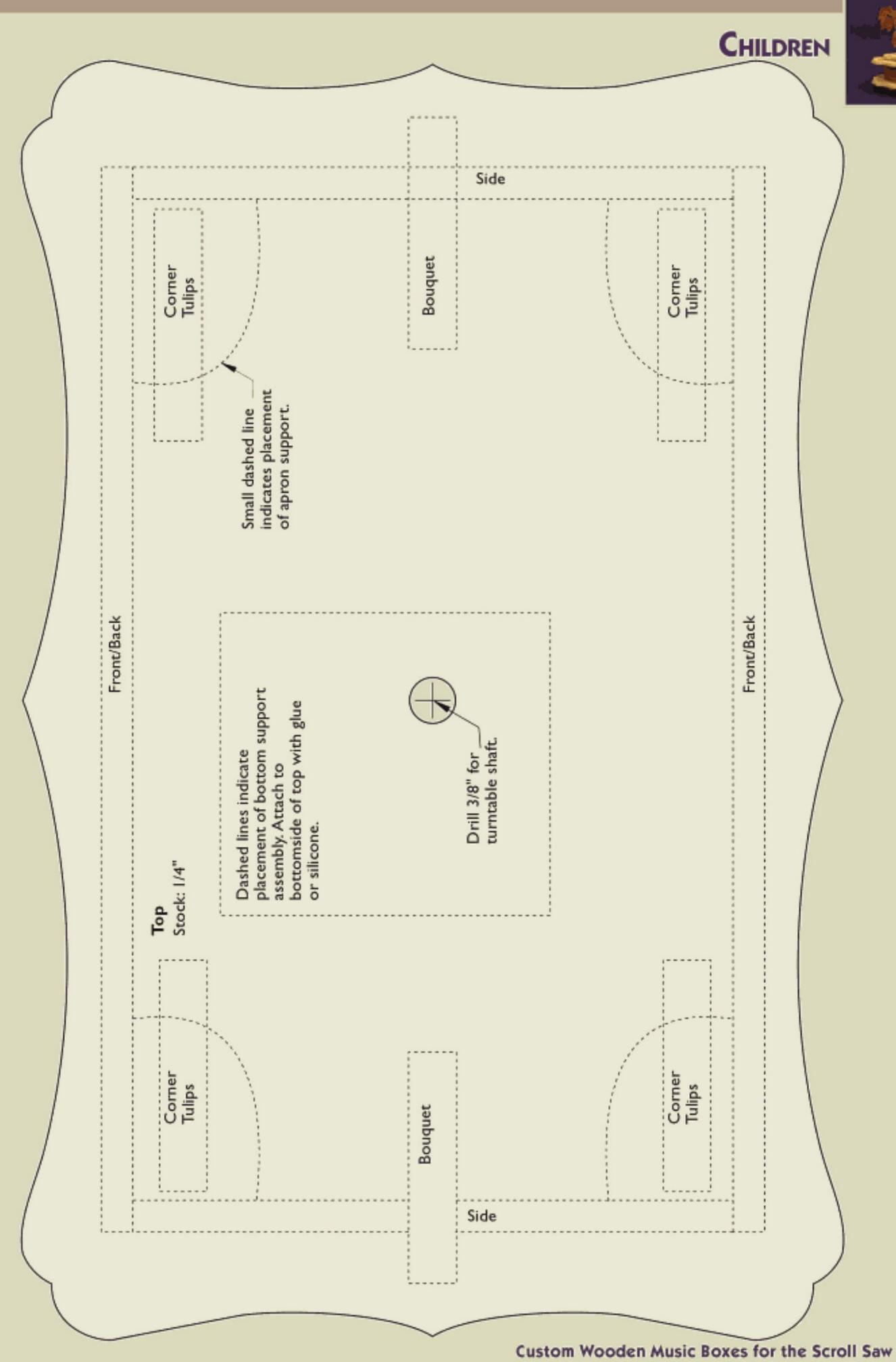




# CHILDREN



Corner Tulips
Stock: 3/8", cut 4
Secure to top with glue or silicone.

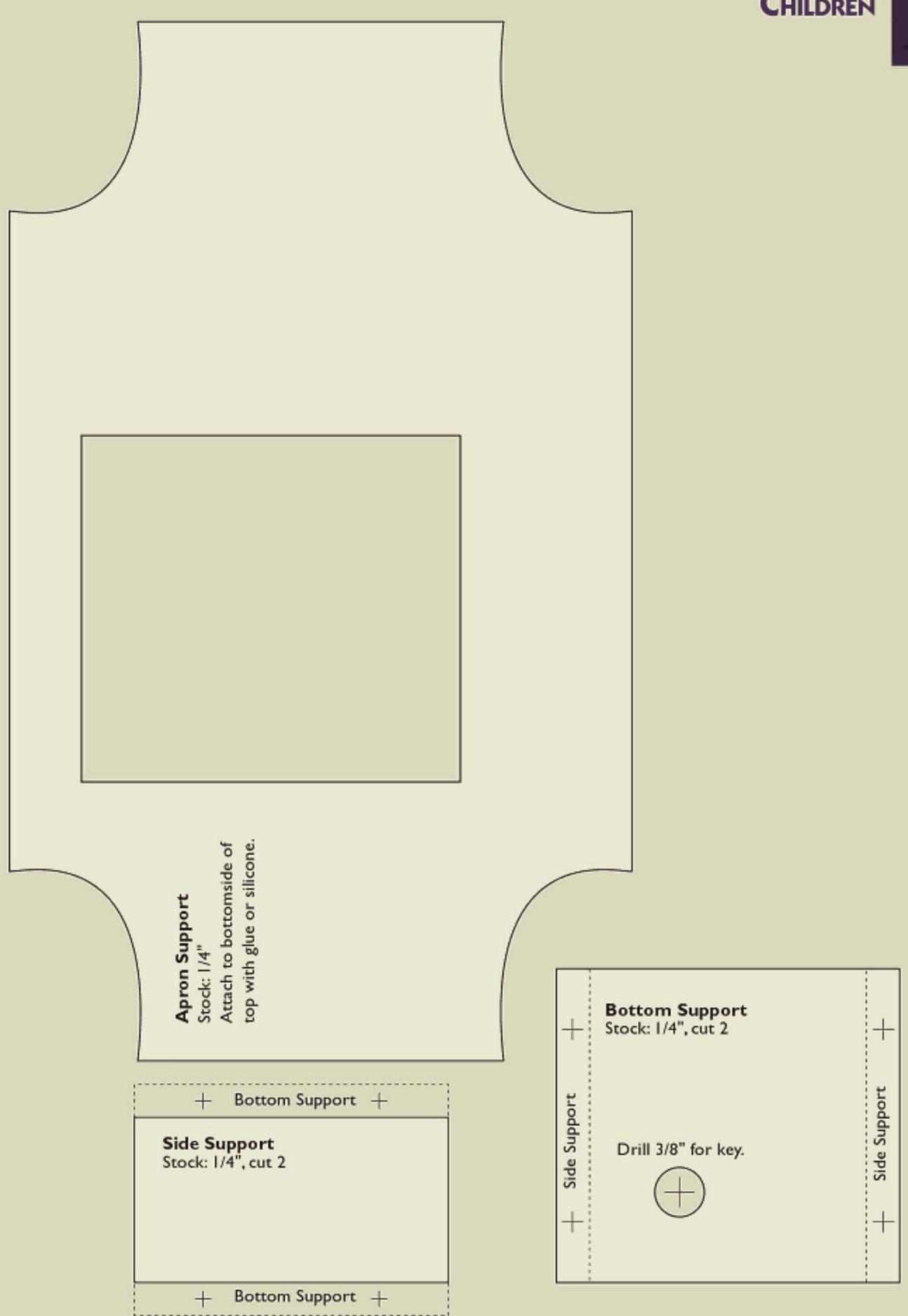






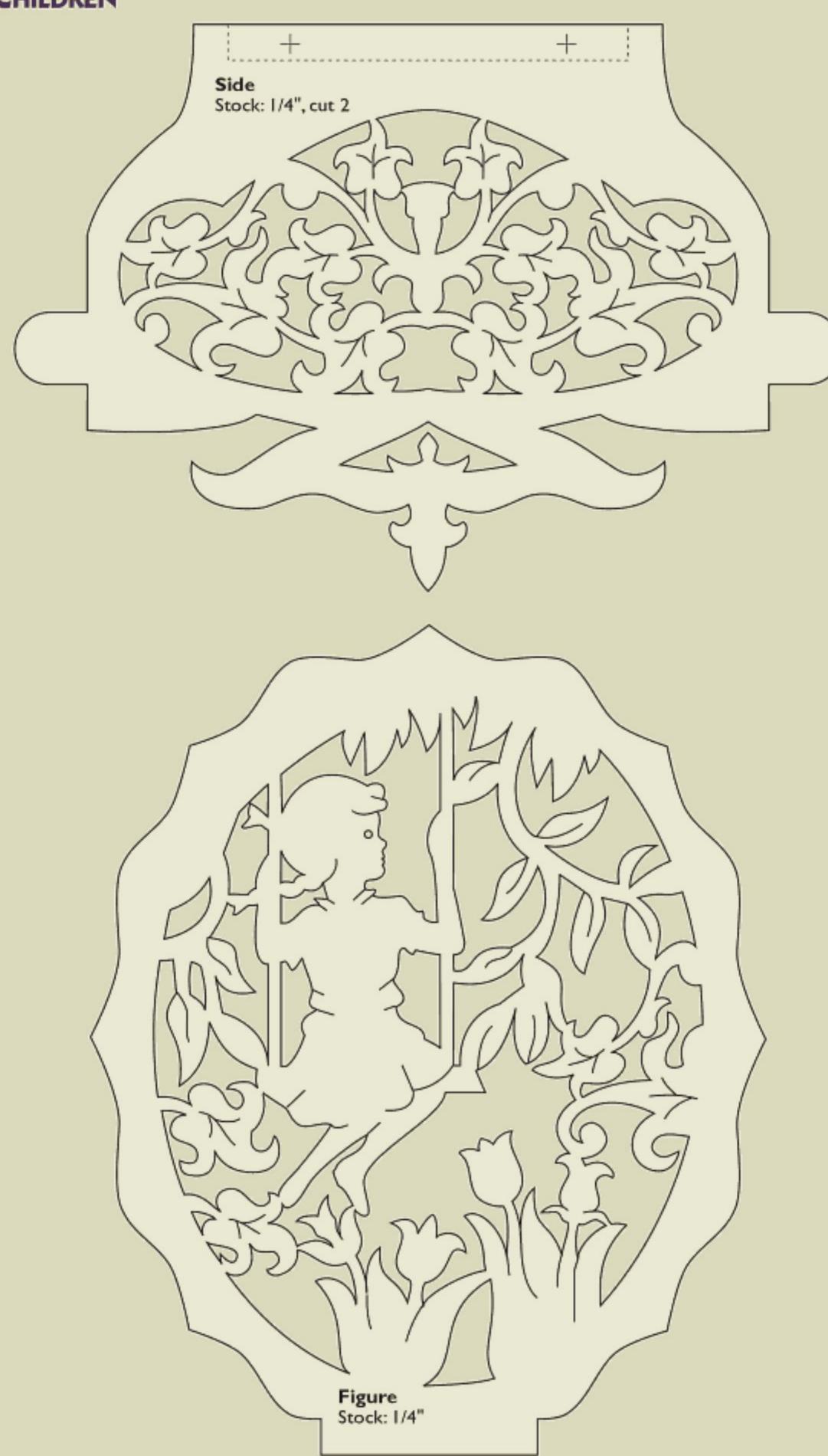
Attach apron support with





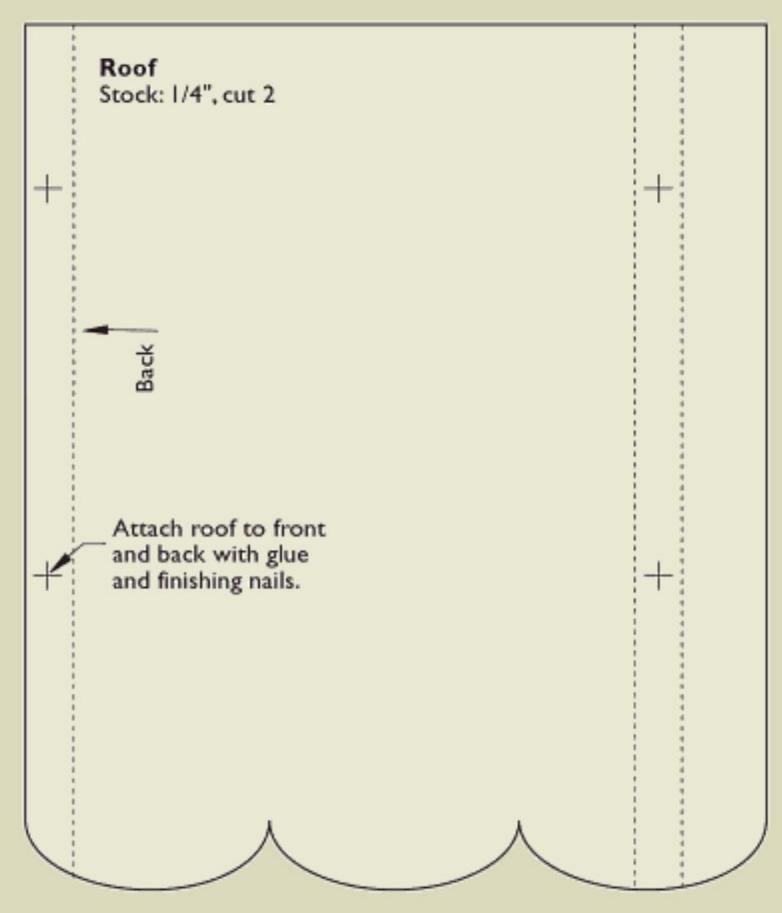


# CHILDREN



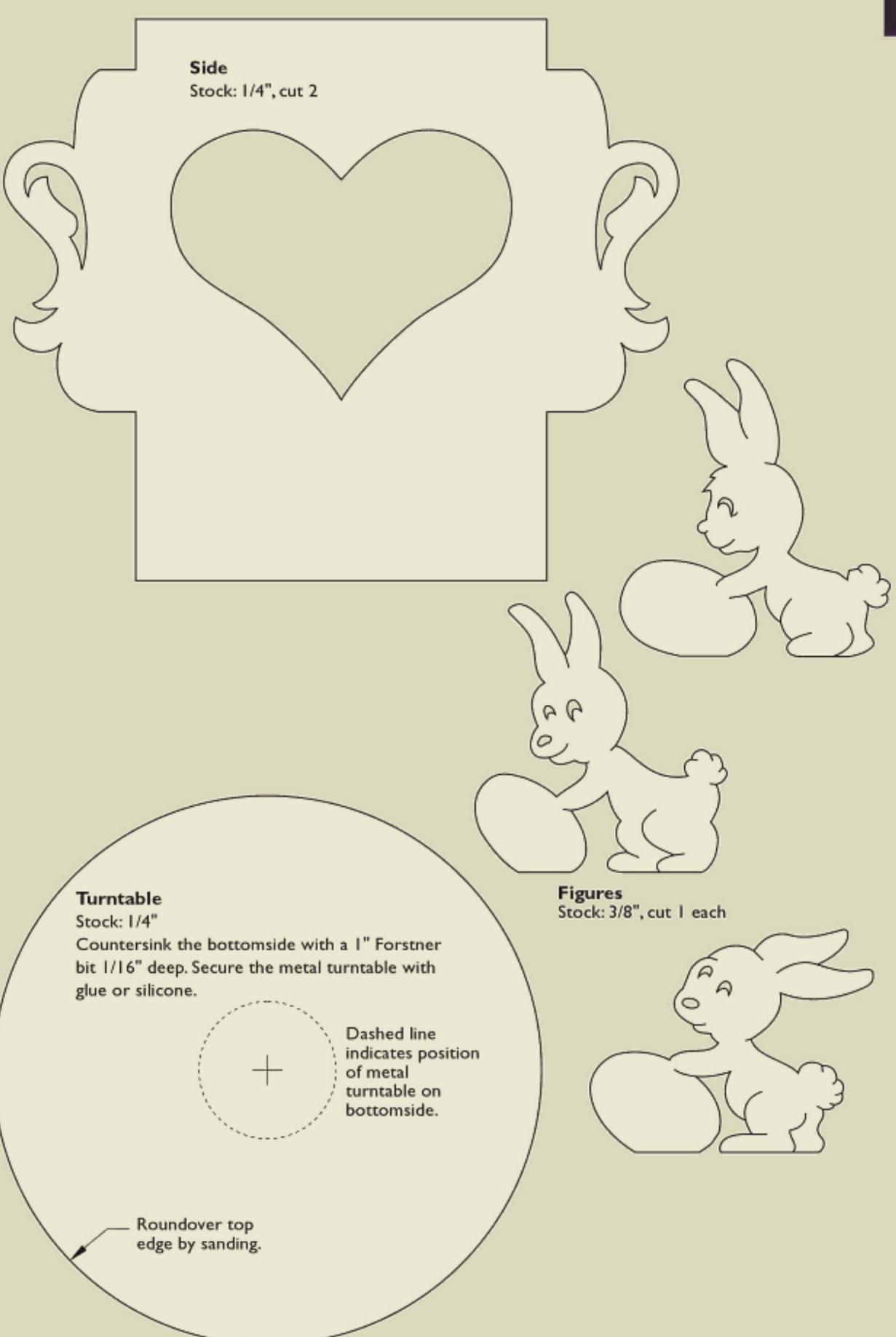






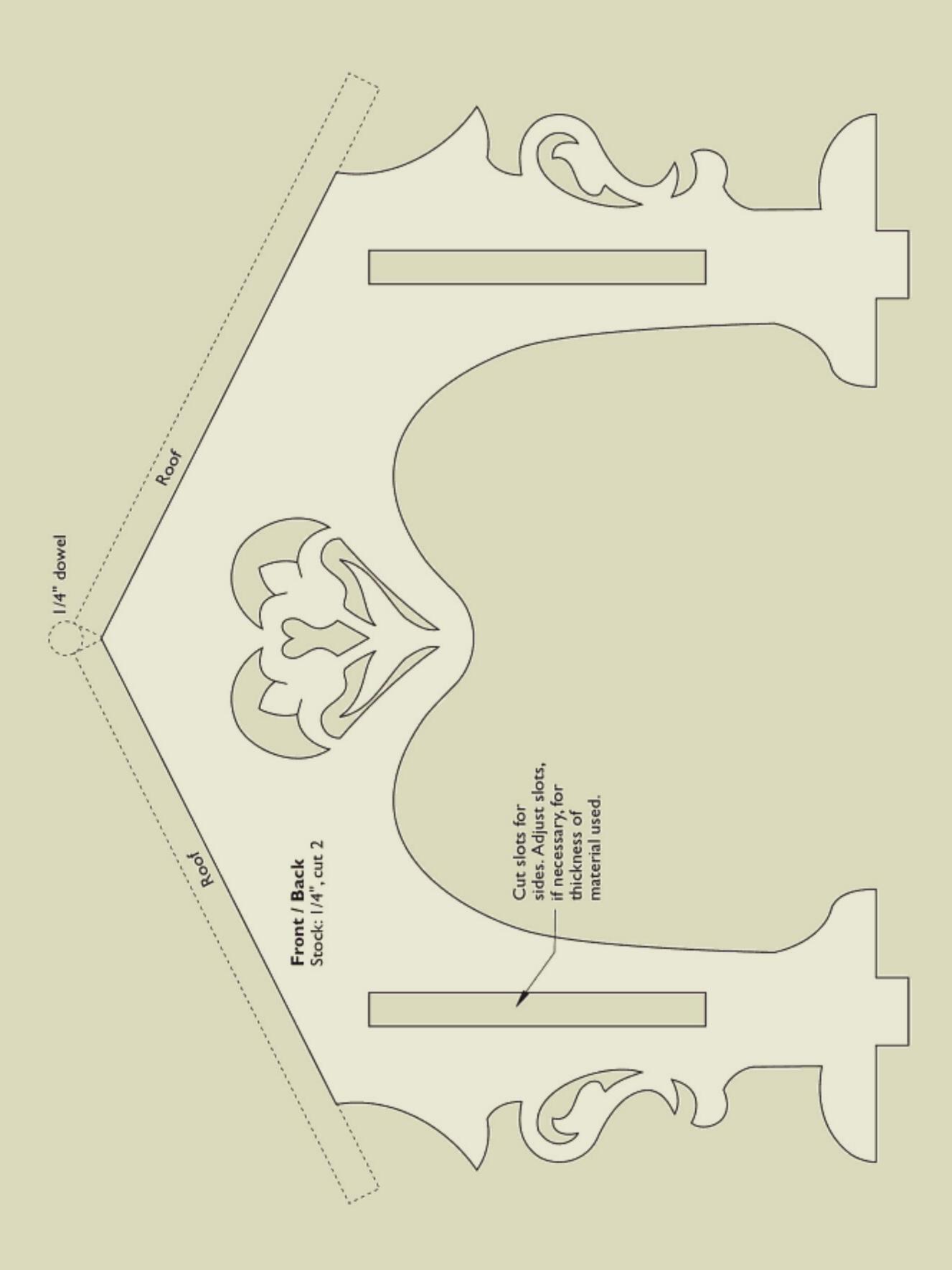




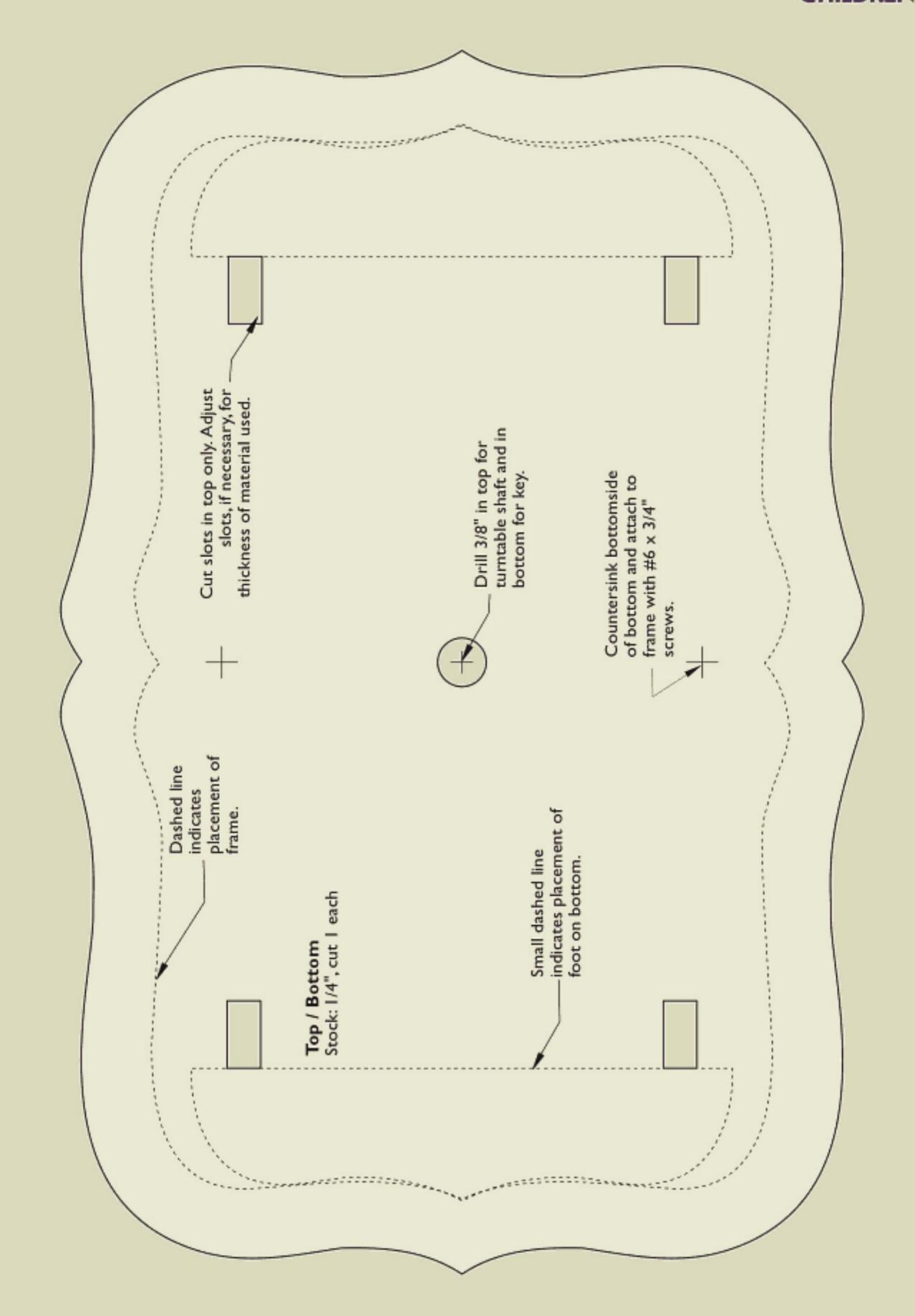


**Bunny Trail** 

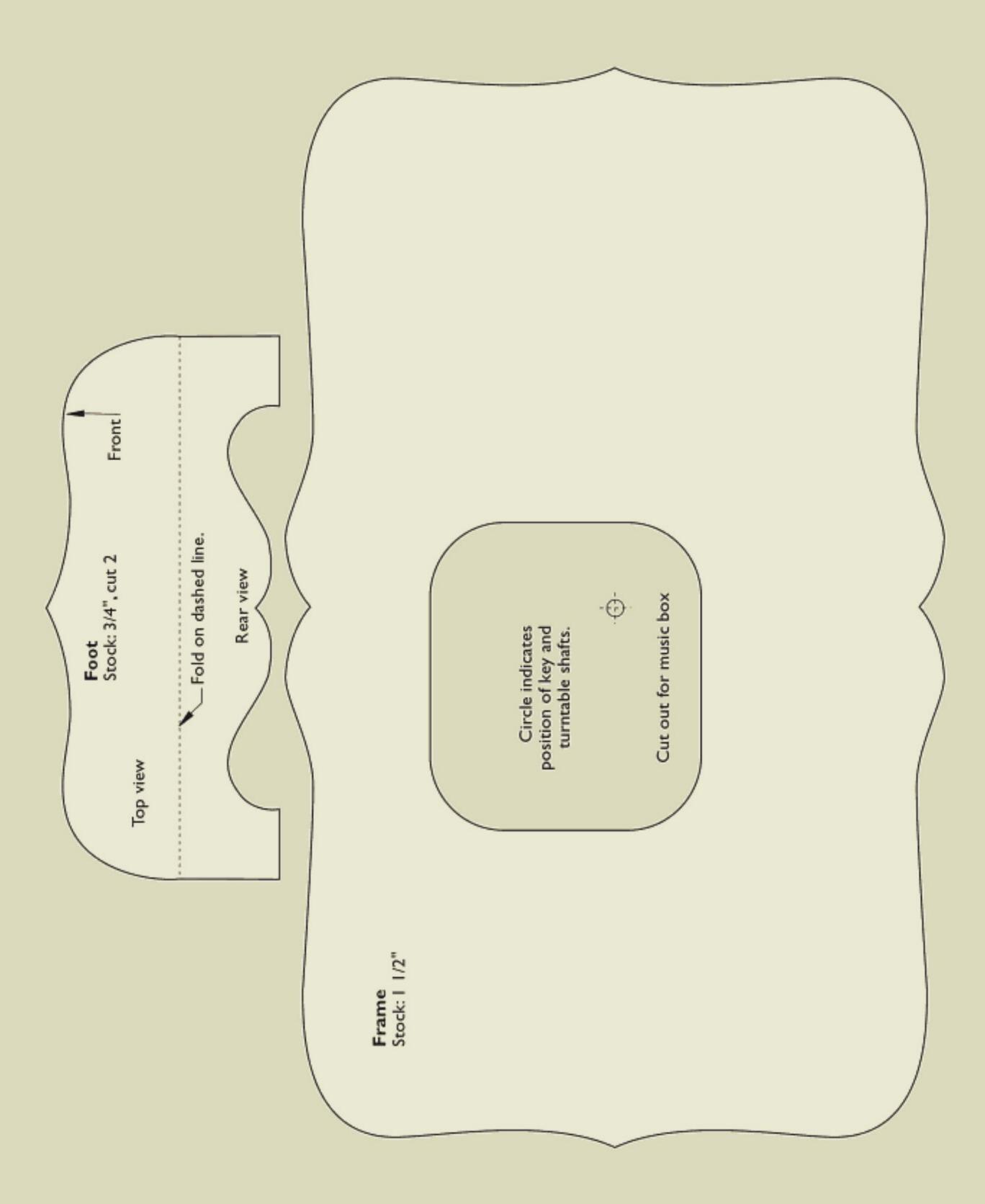










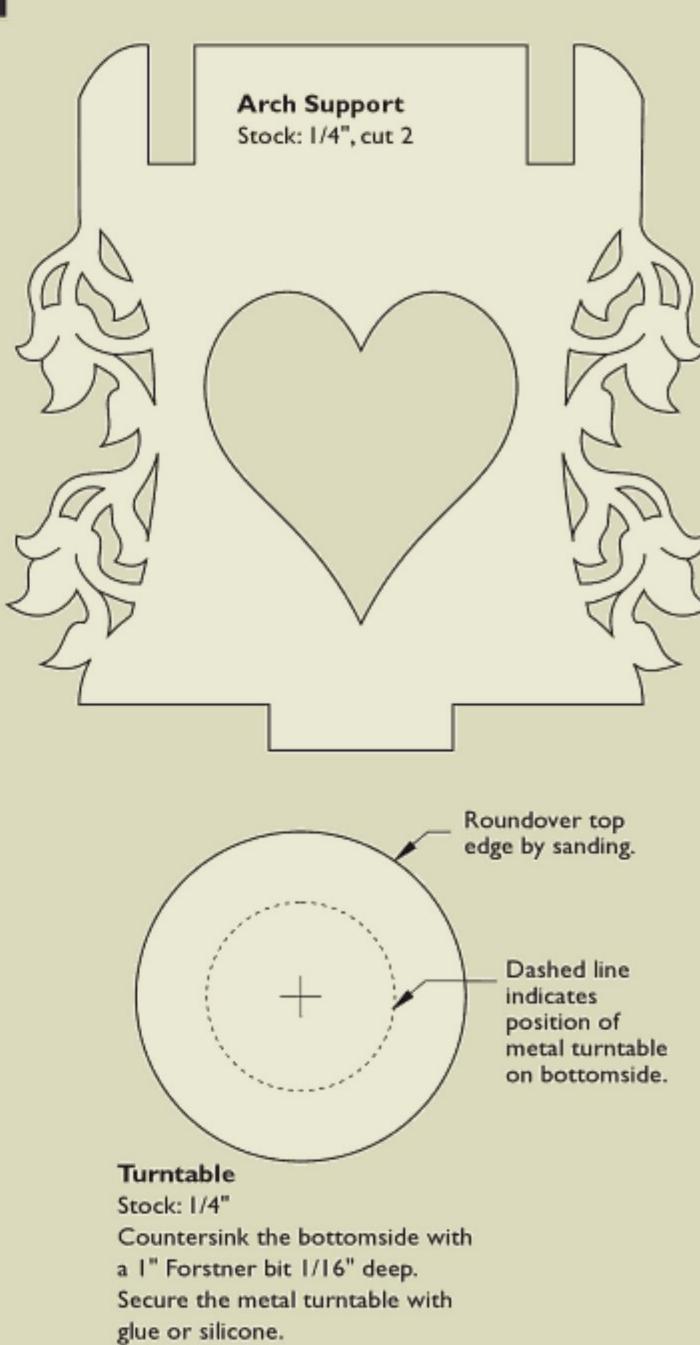


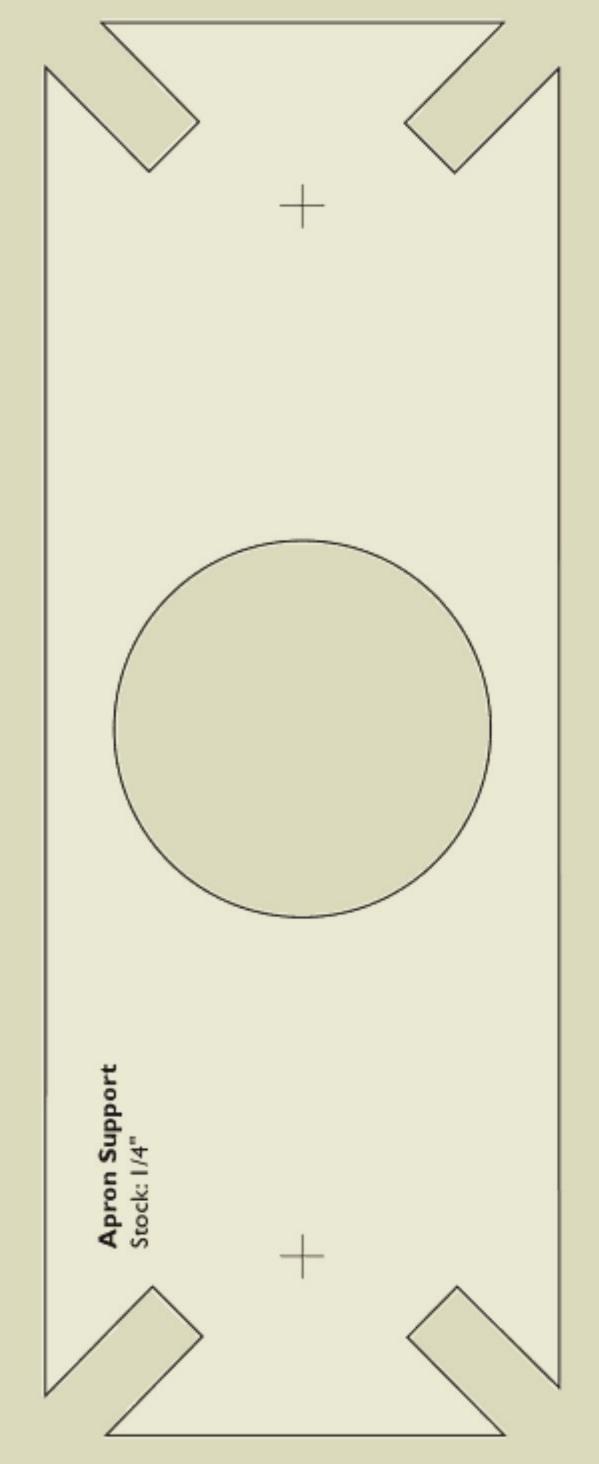


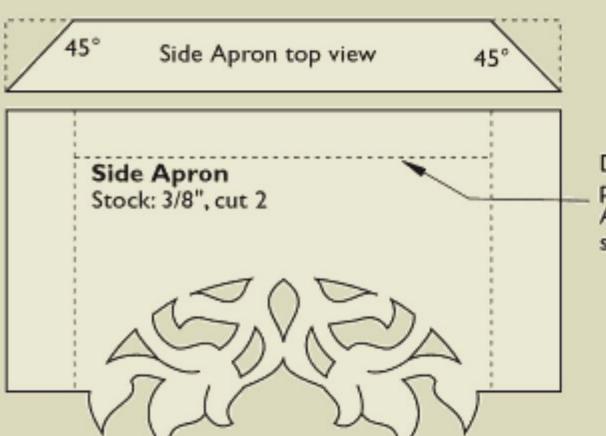
Roof Stock: 1/4", cut 2

> Cut slots to attach to arches. Adjust slots, if necessary, for thickness of material used.









Dashed line indicates placement of apron. Attach apron to apron support with glue.







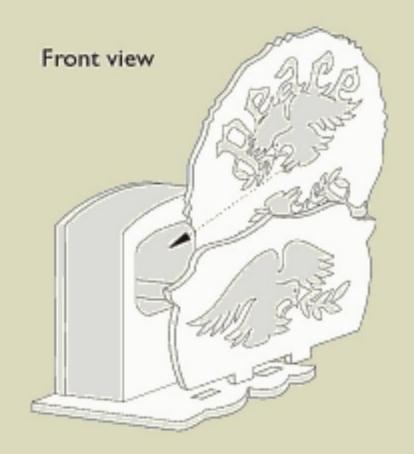


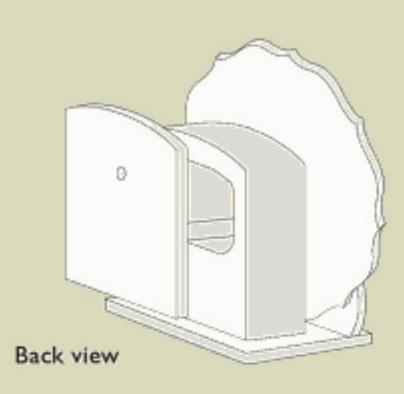


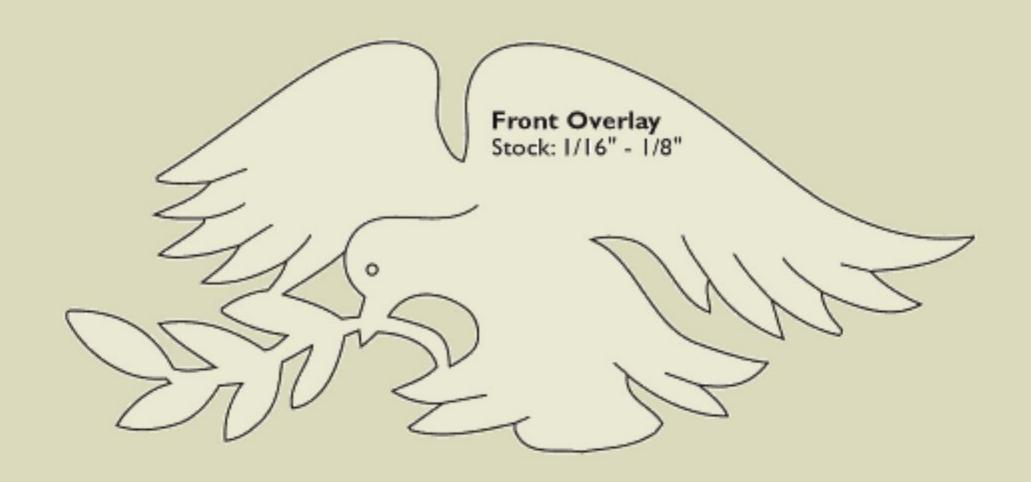


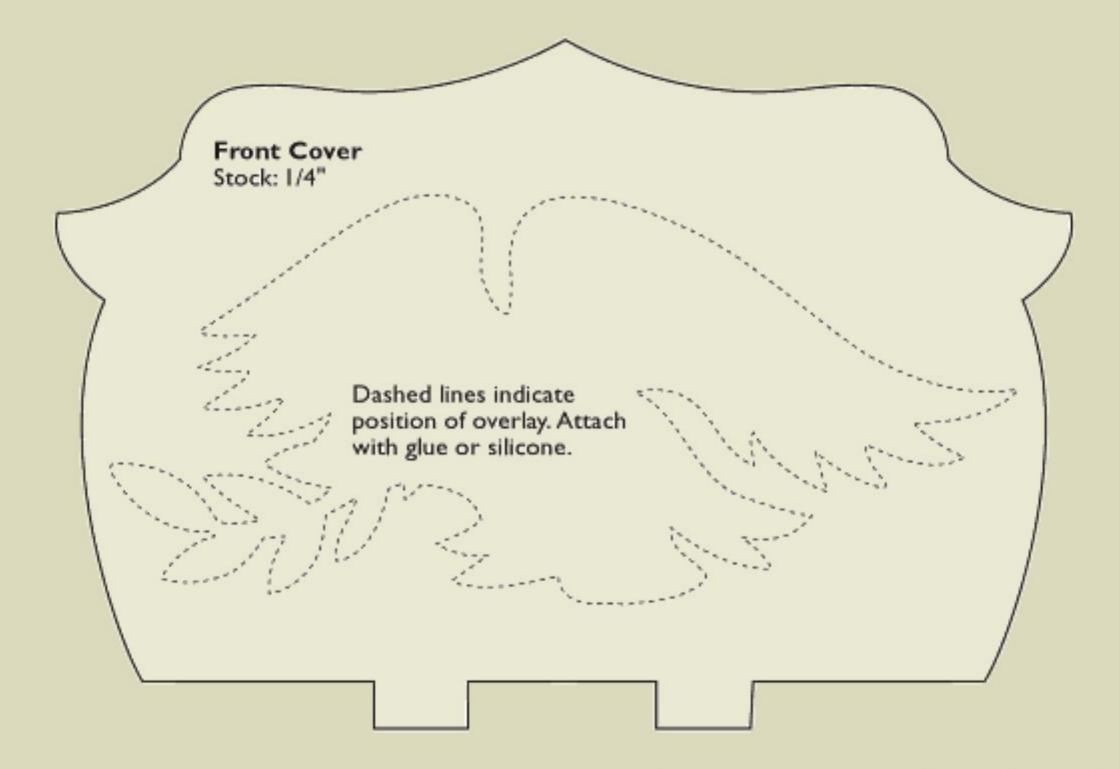




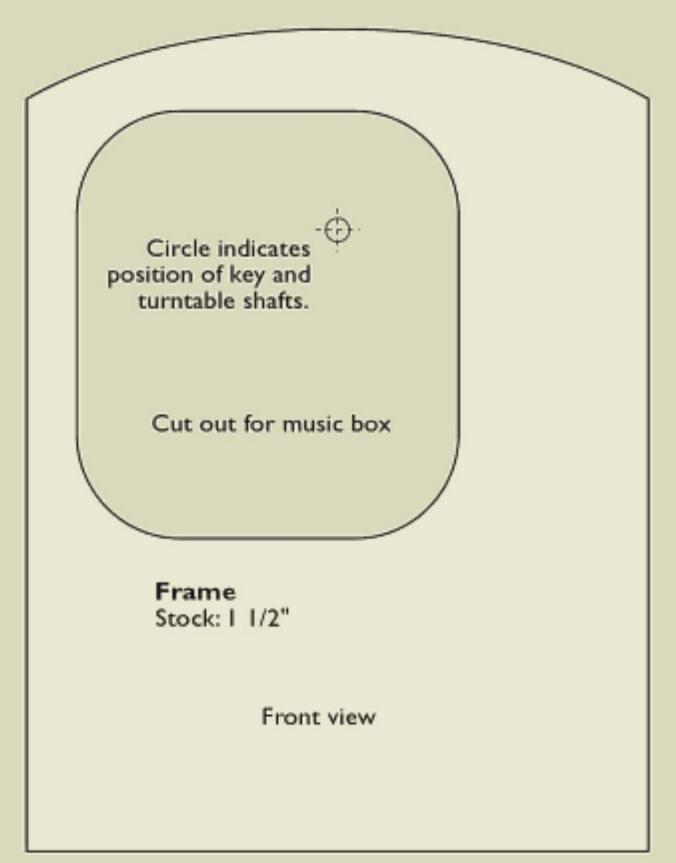


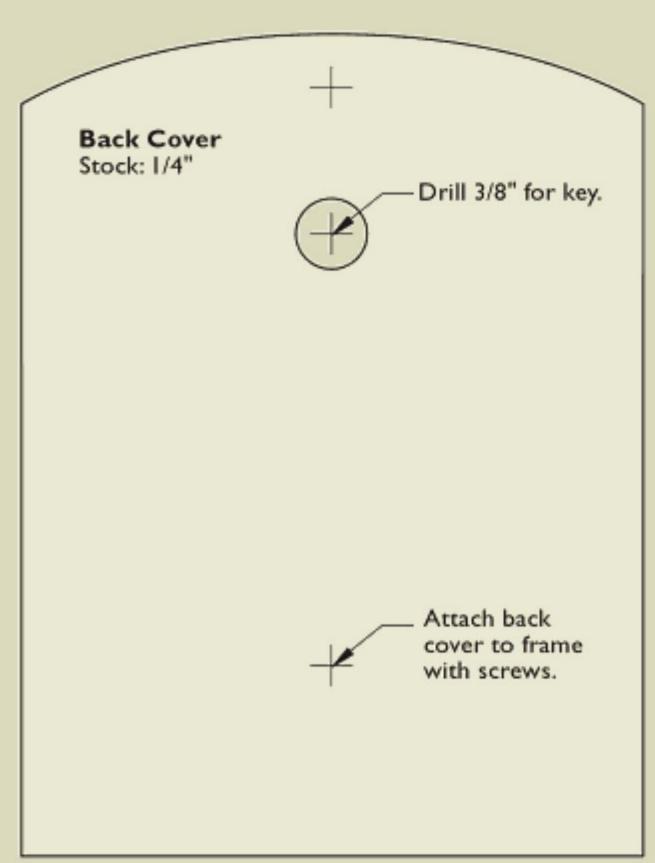


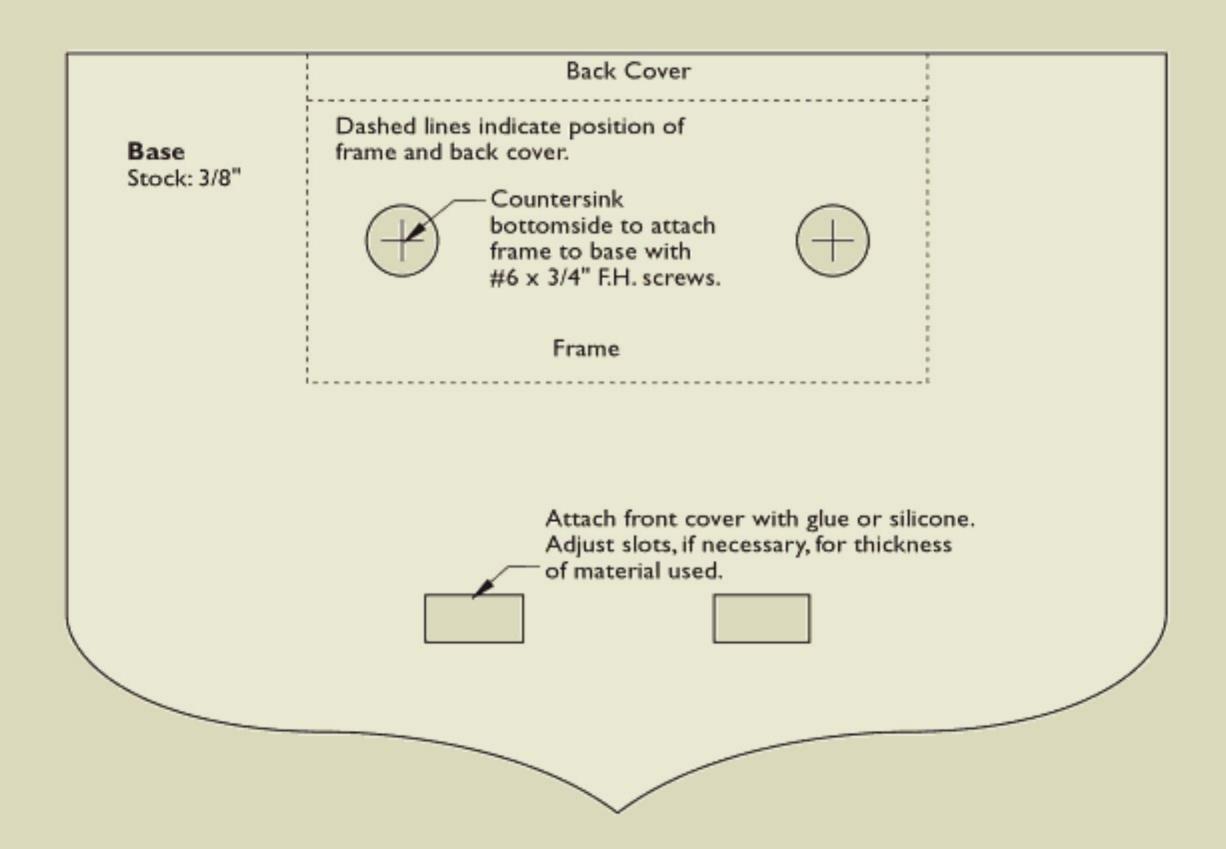










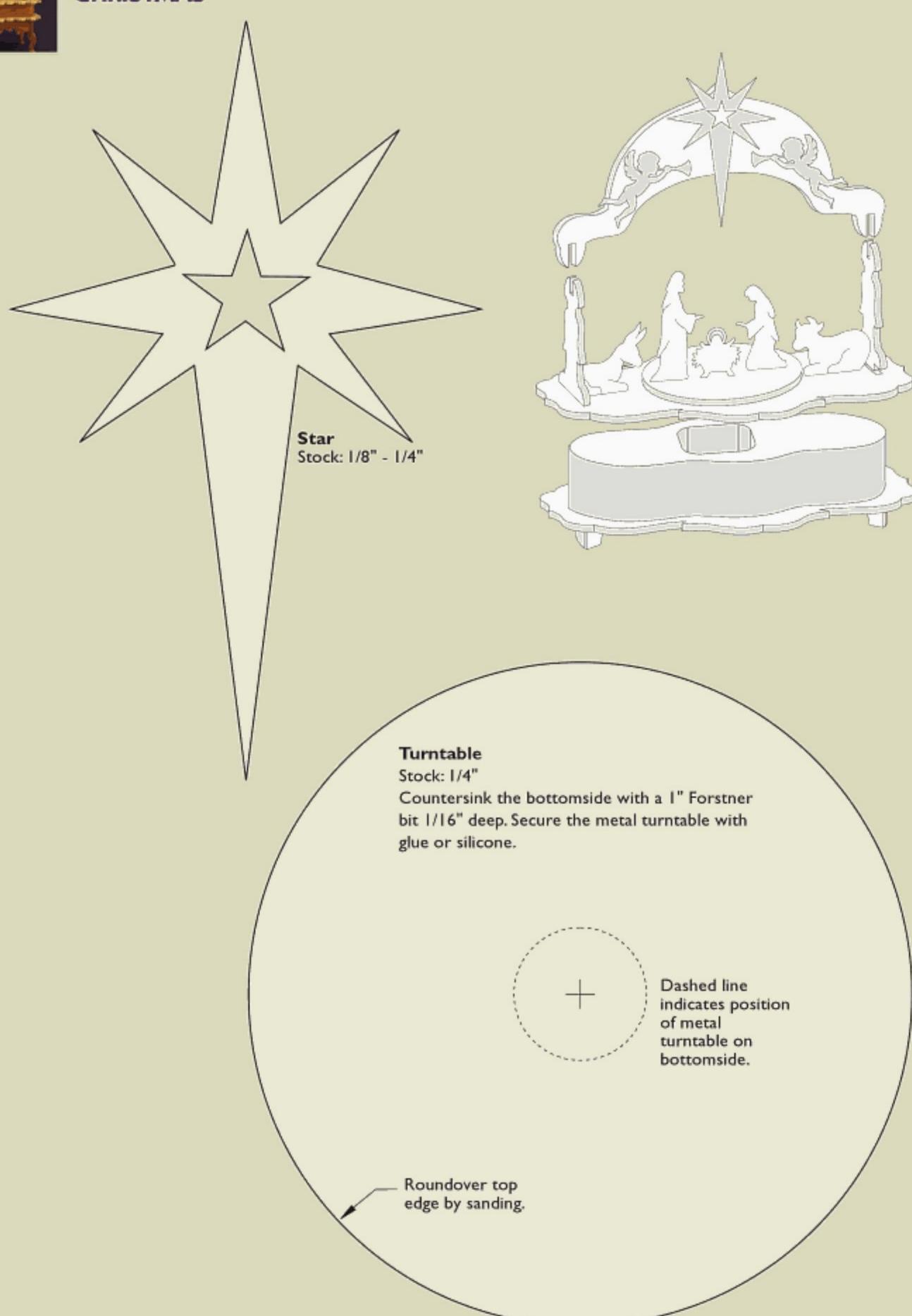






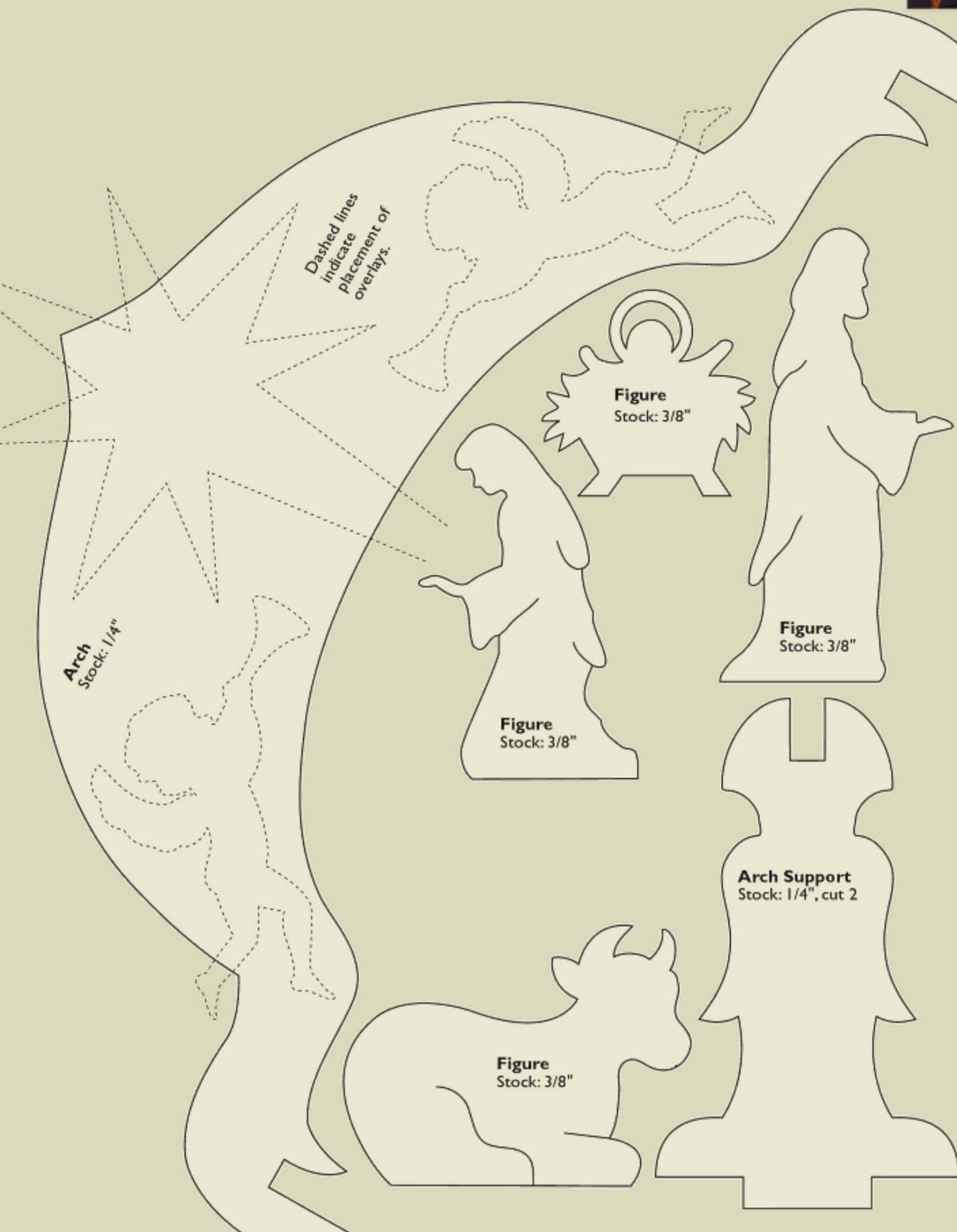
Disk Overlay Stock: 1/16" - 1/8", cut 2



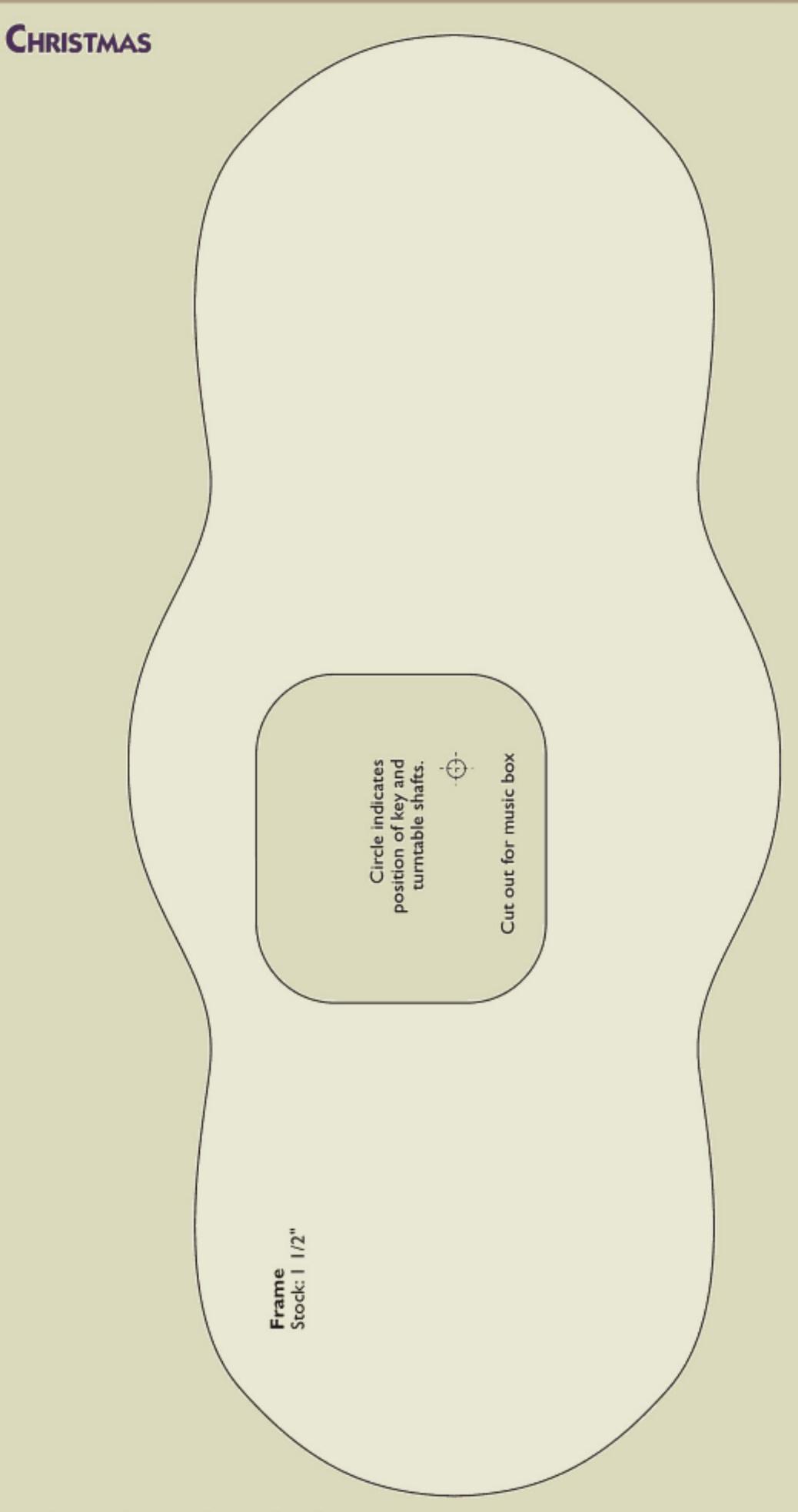


Prepare Him Room

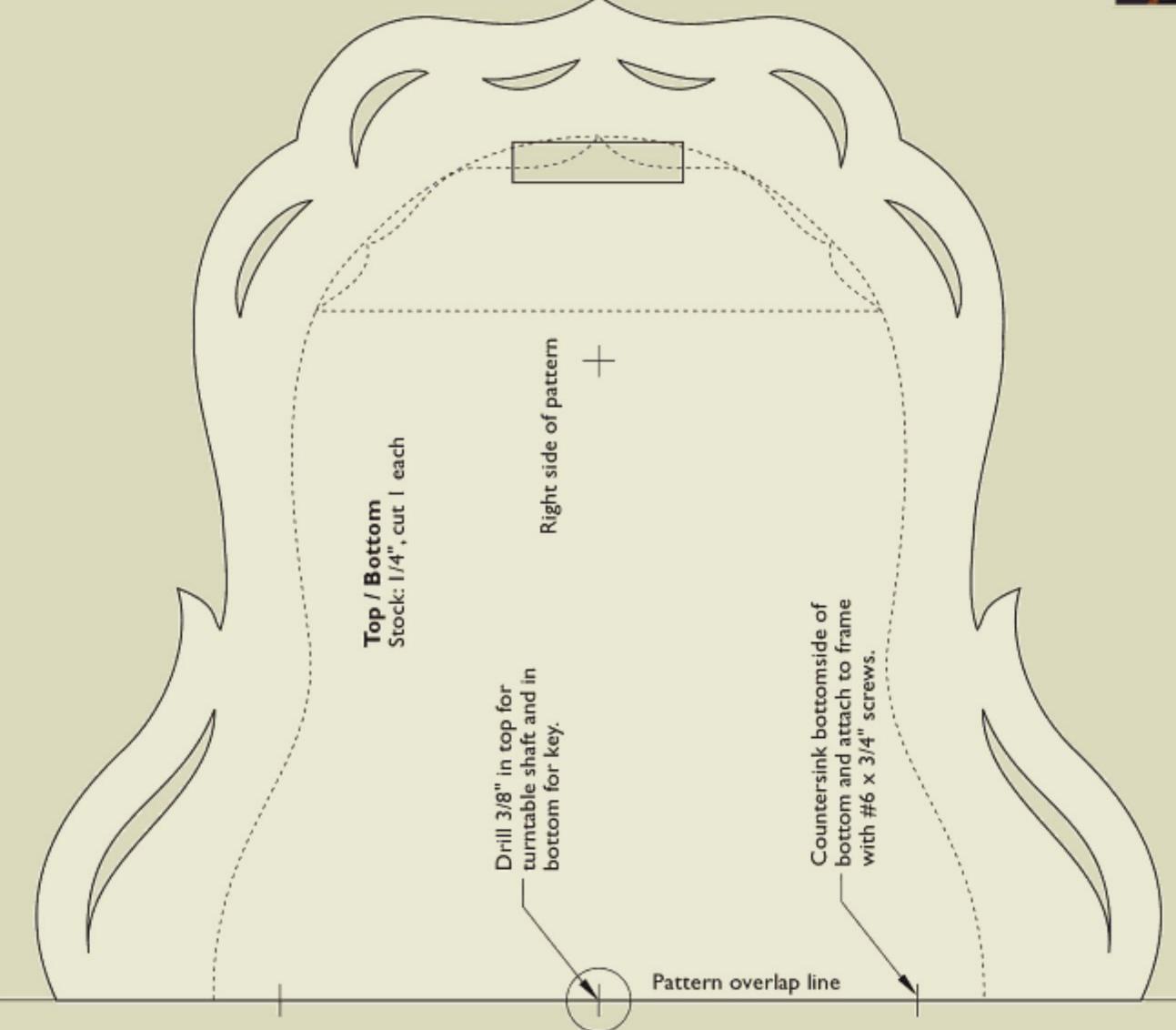


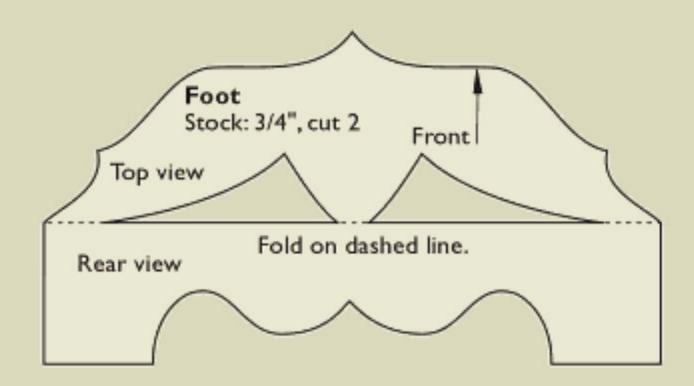




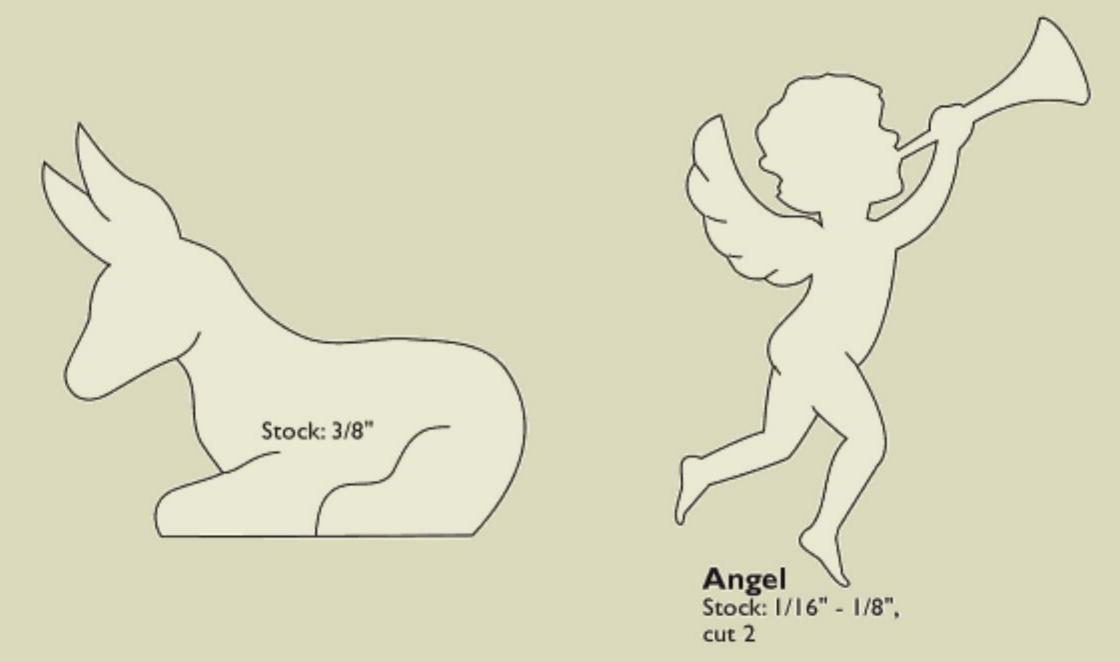


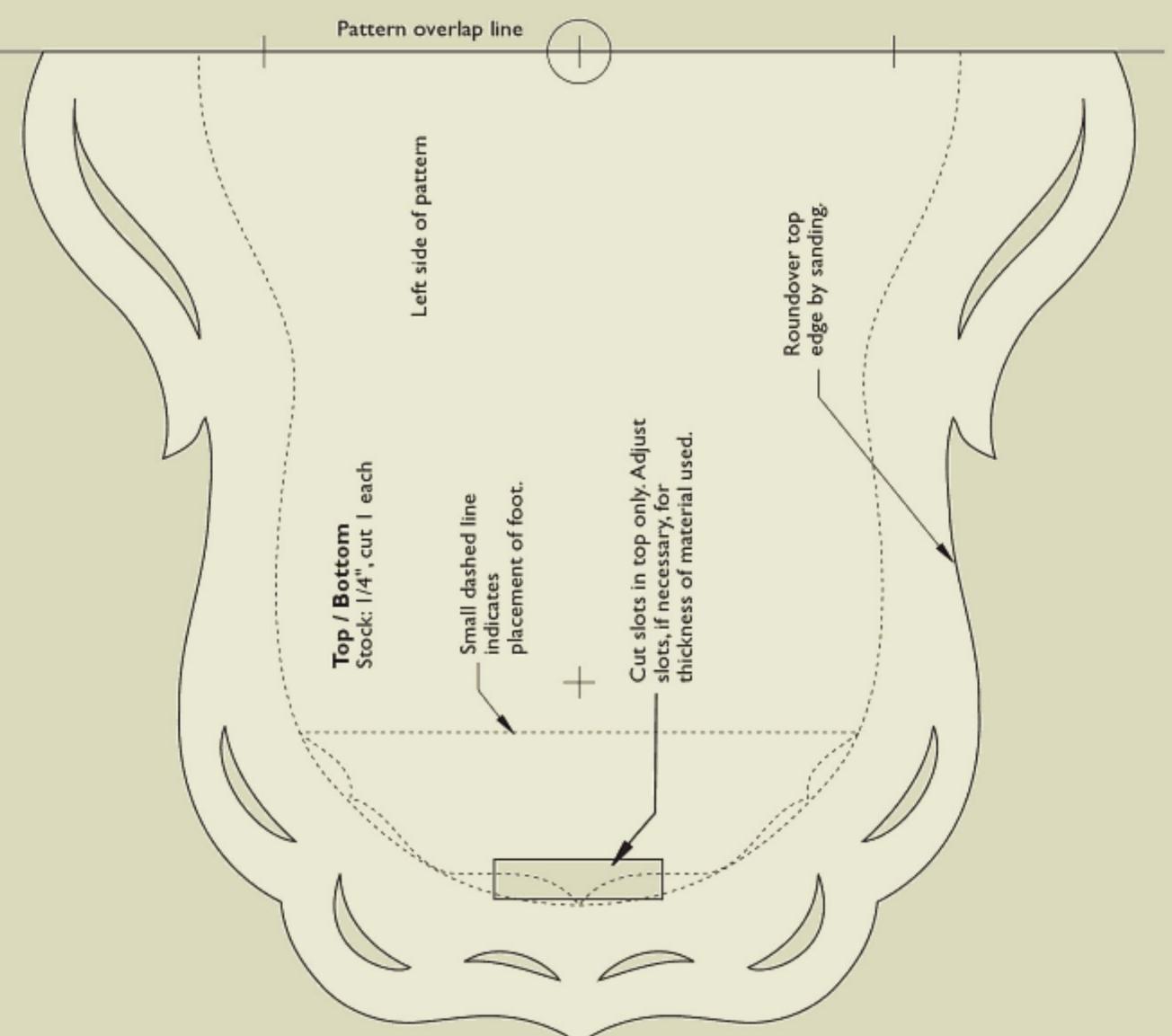




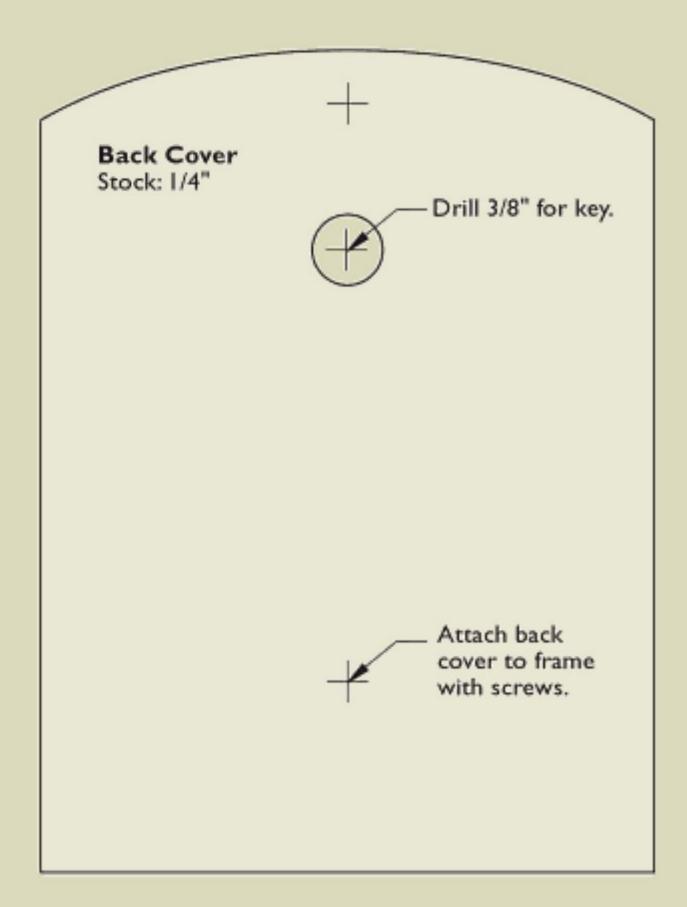


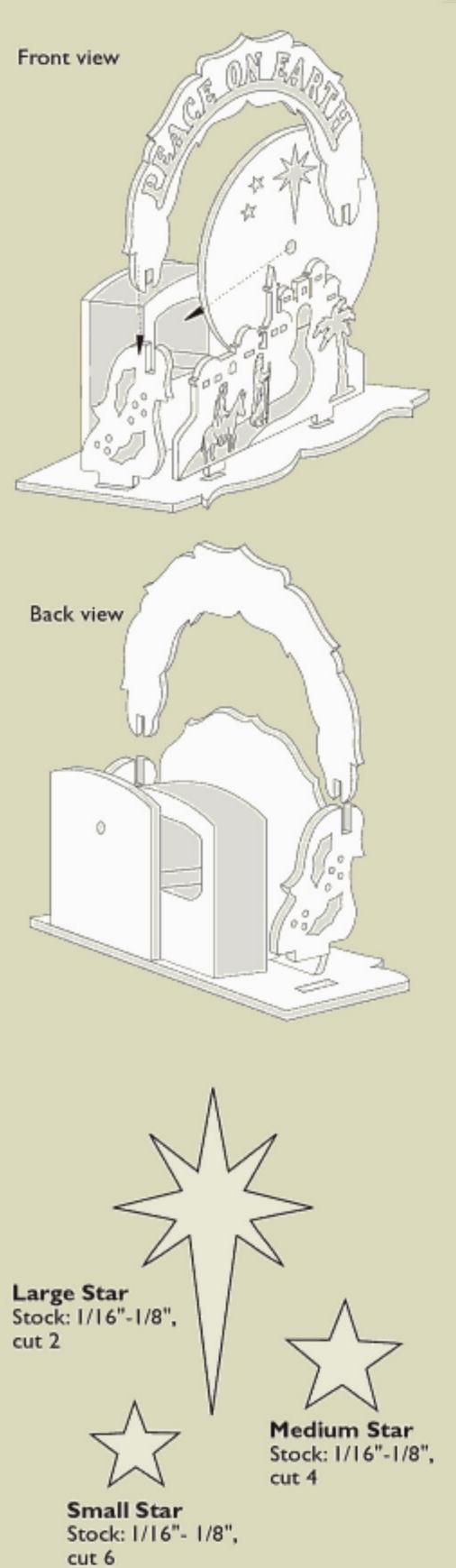


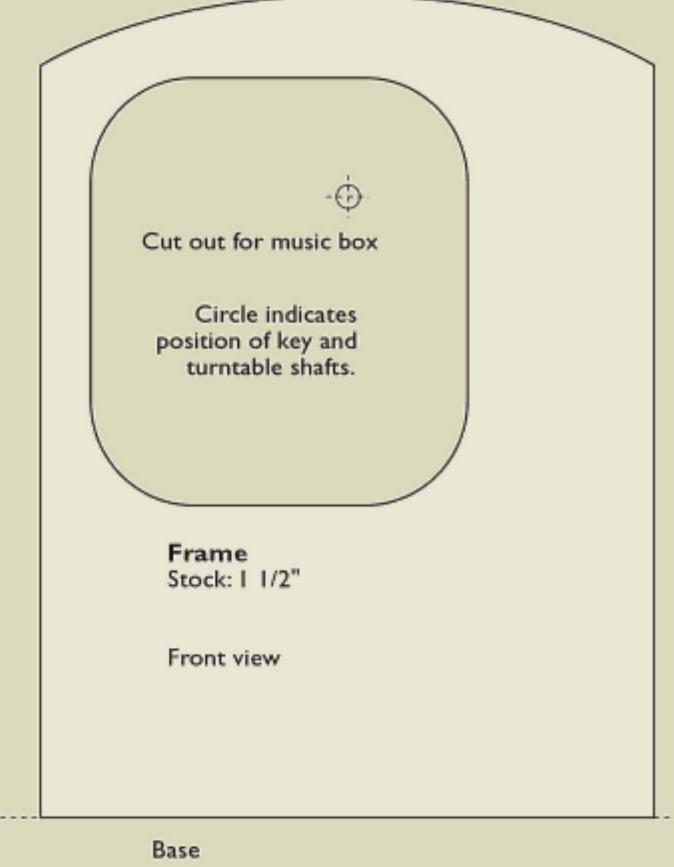




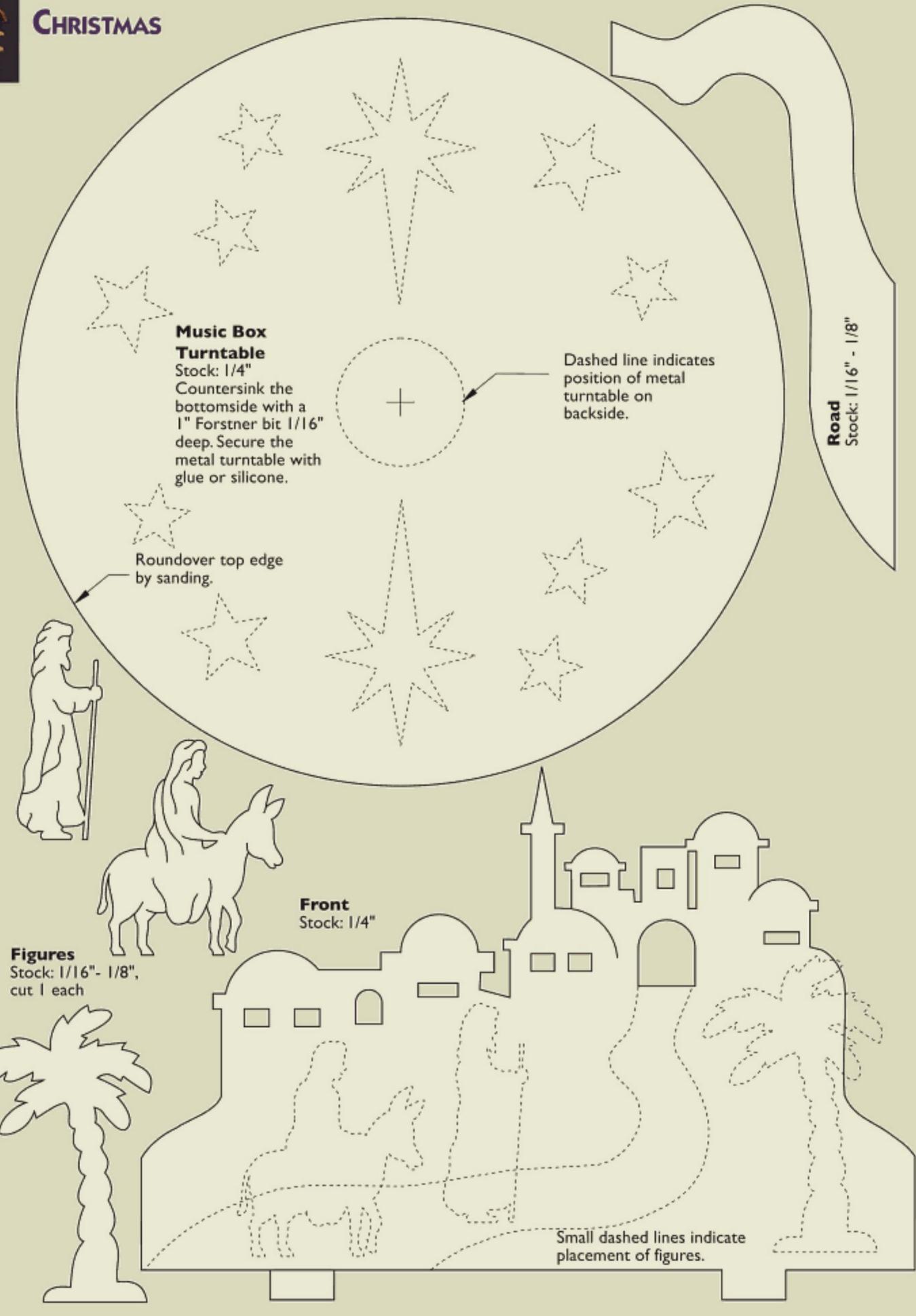






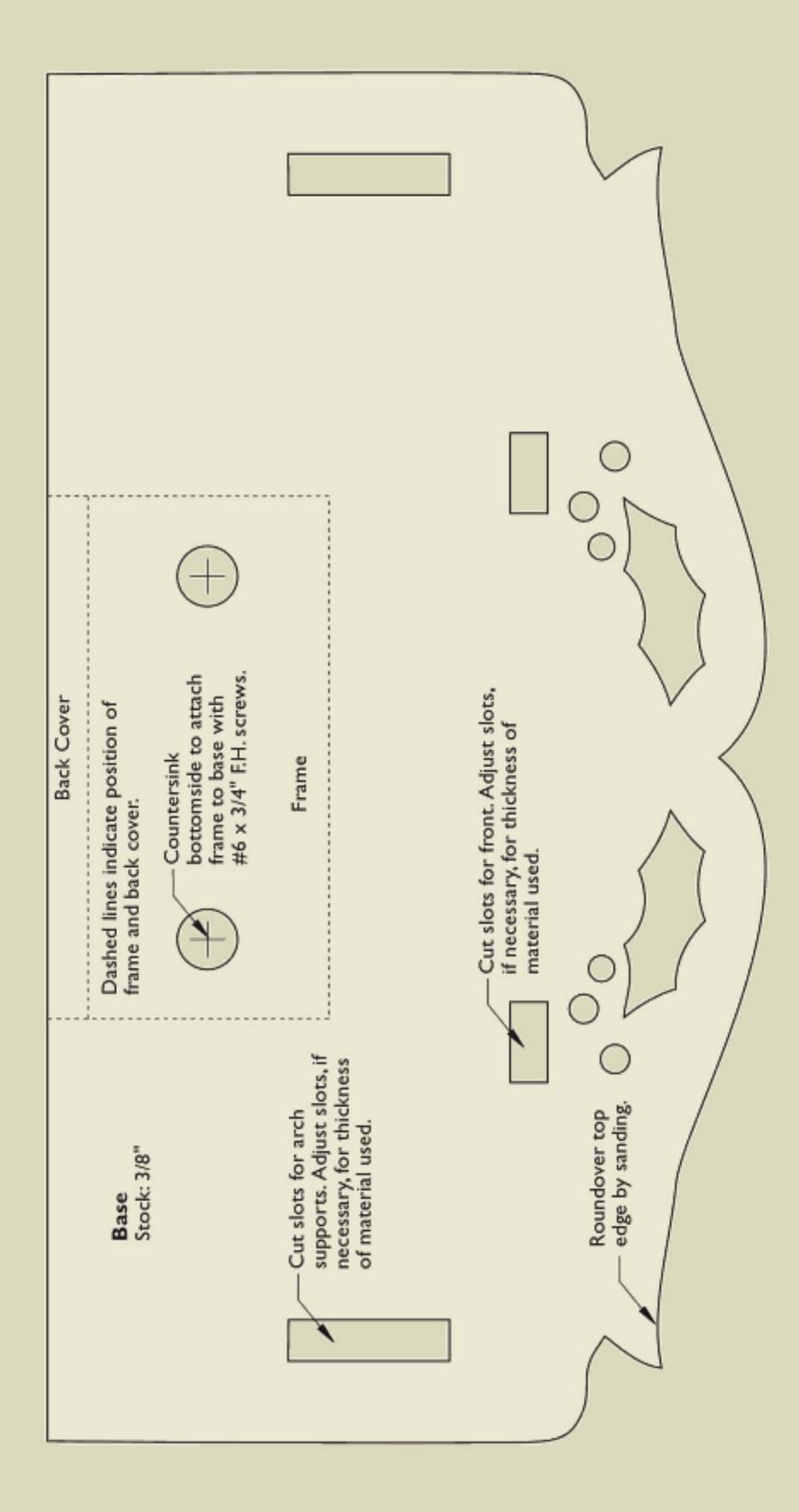




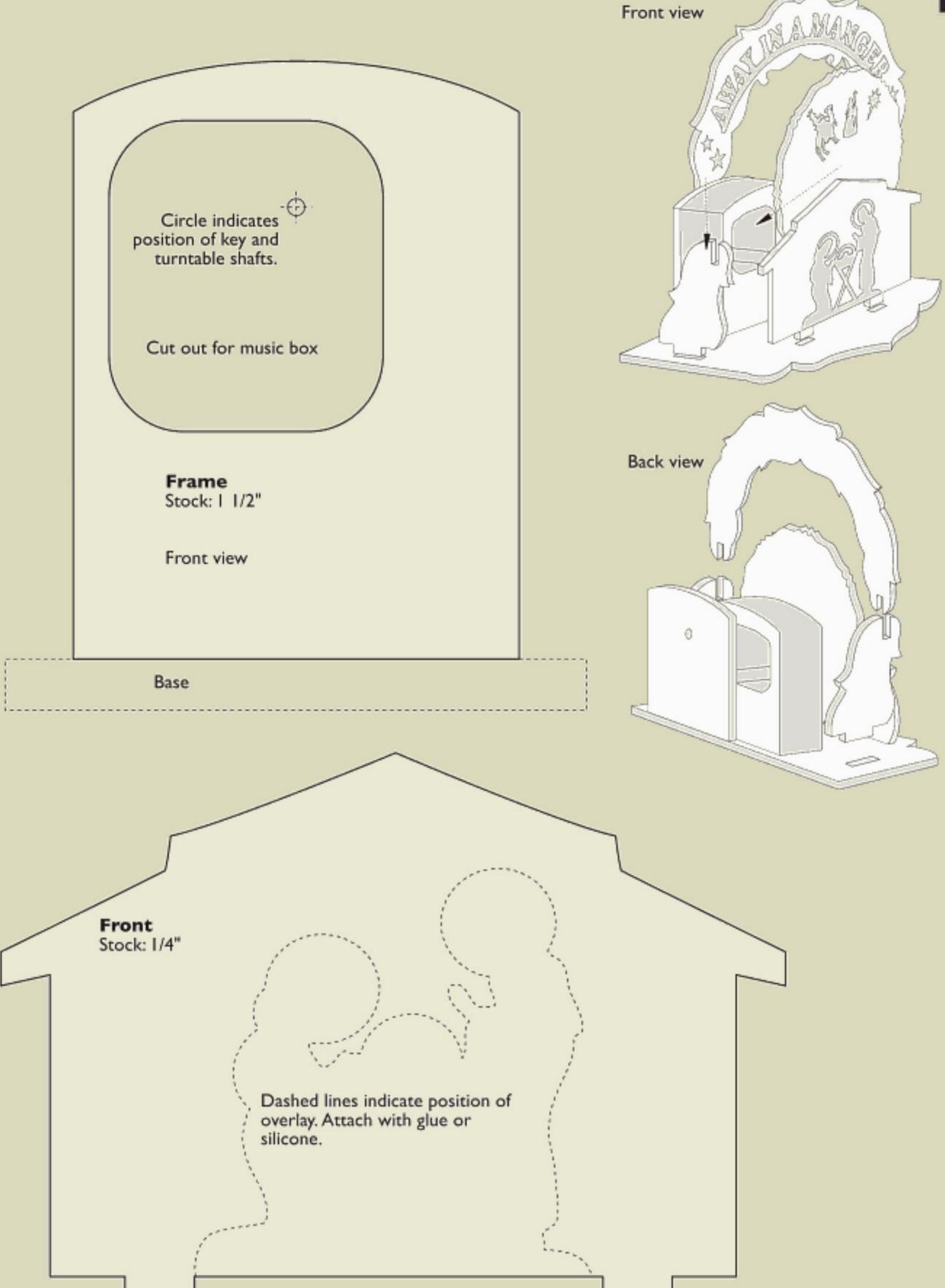
















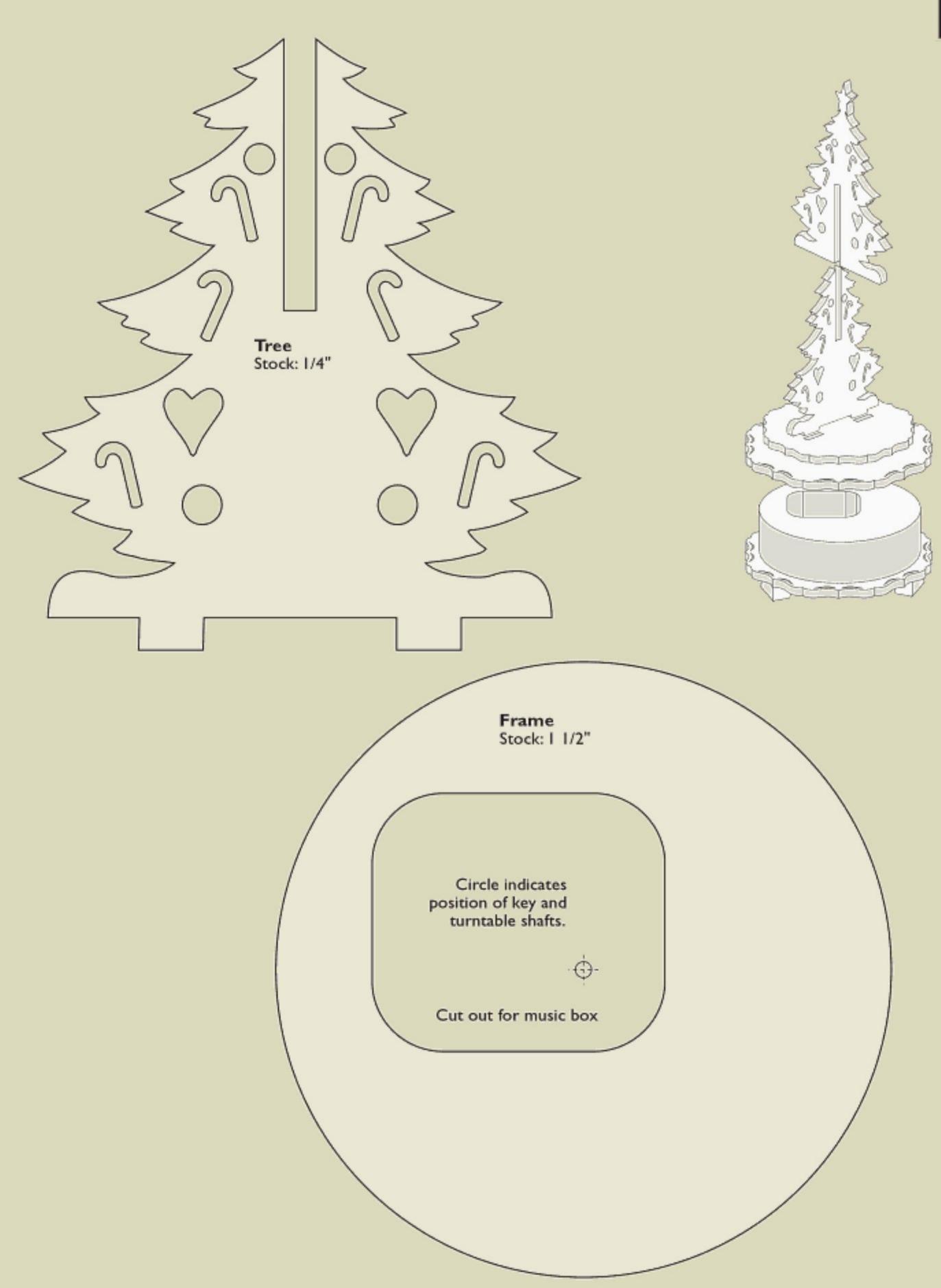




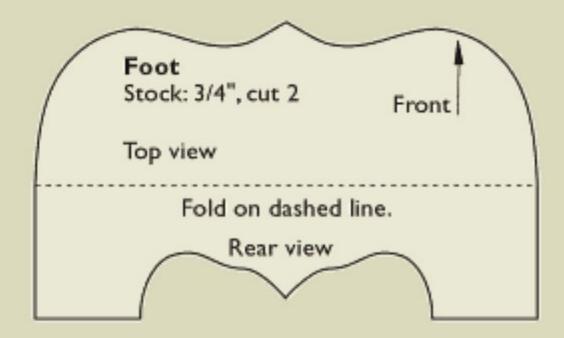


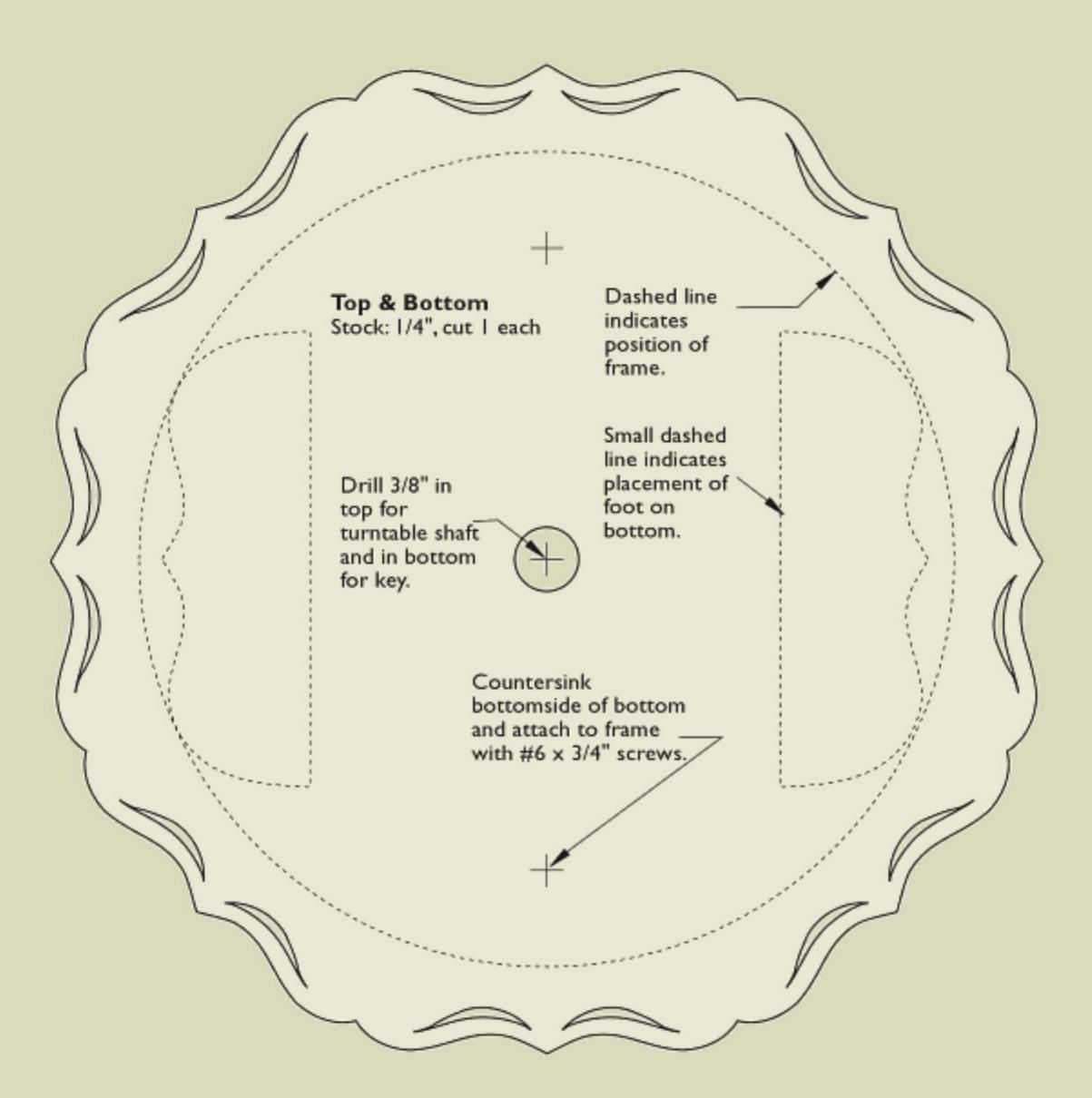




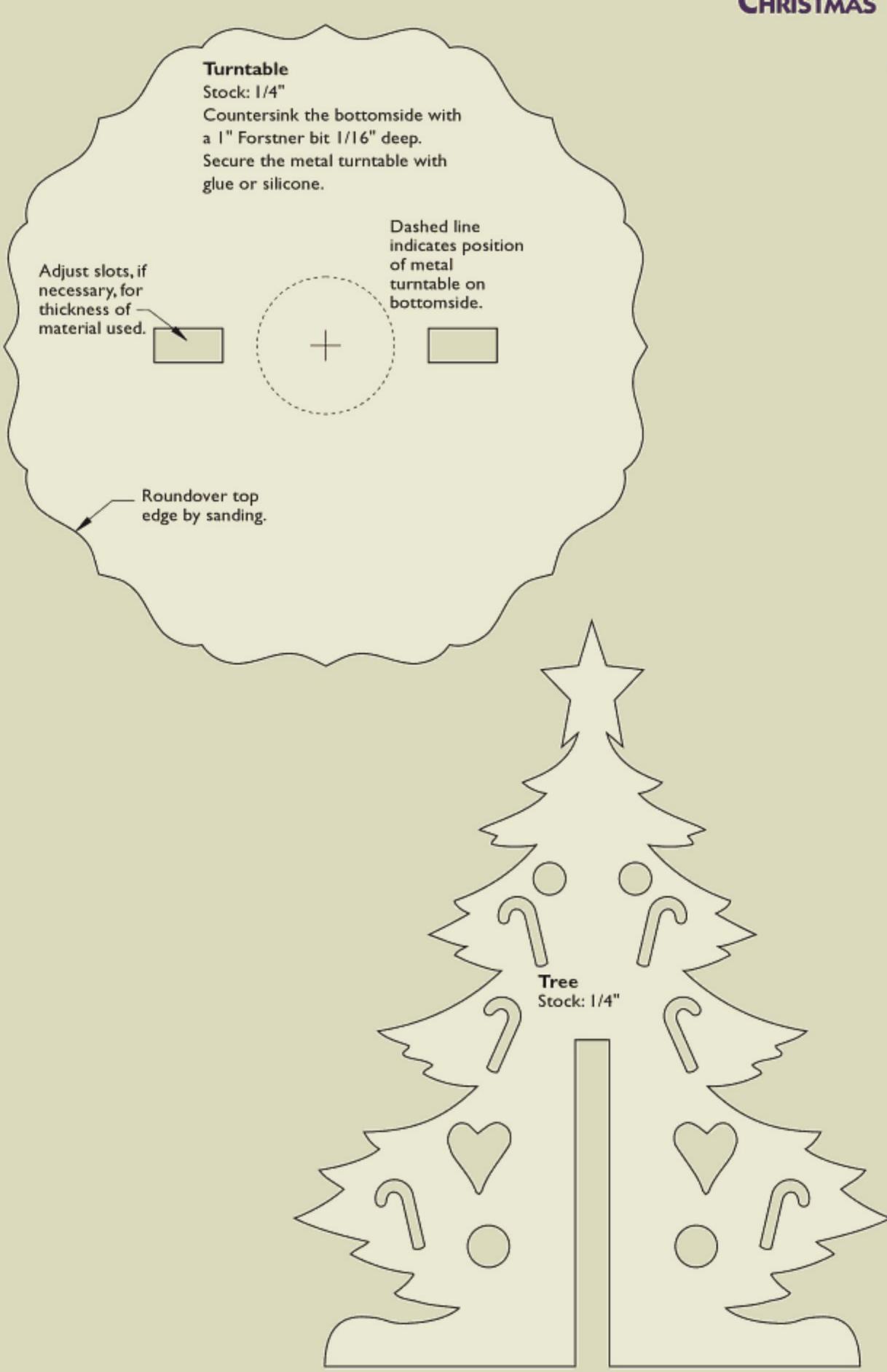




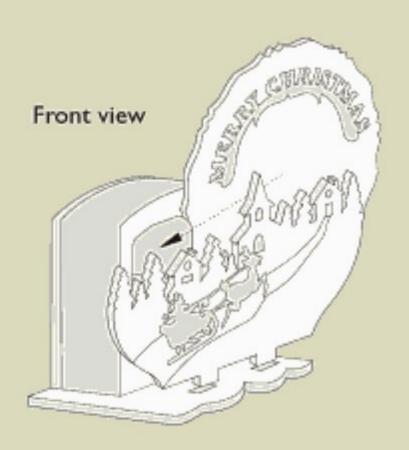


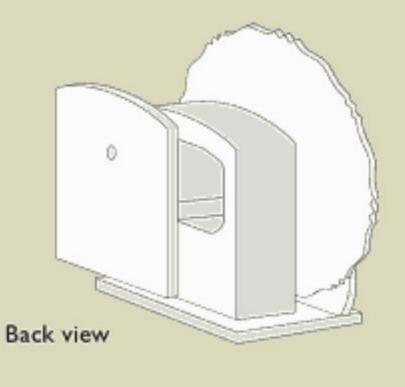


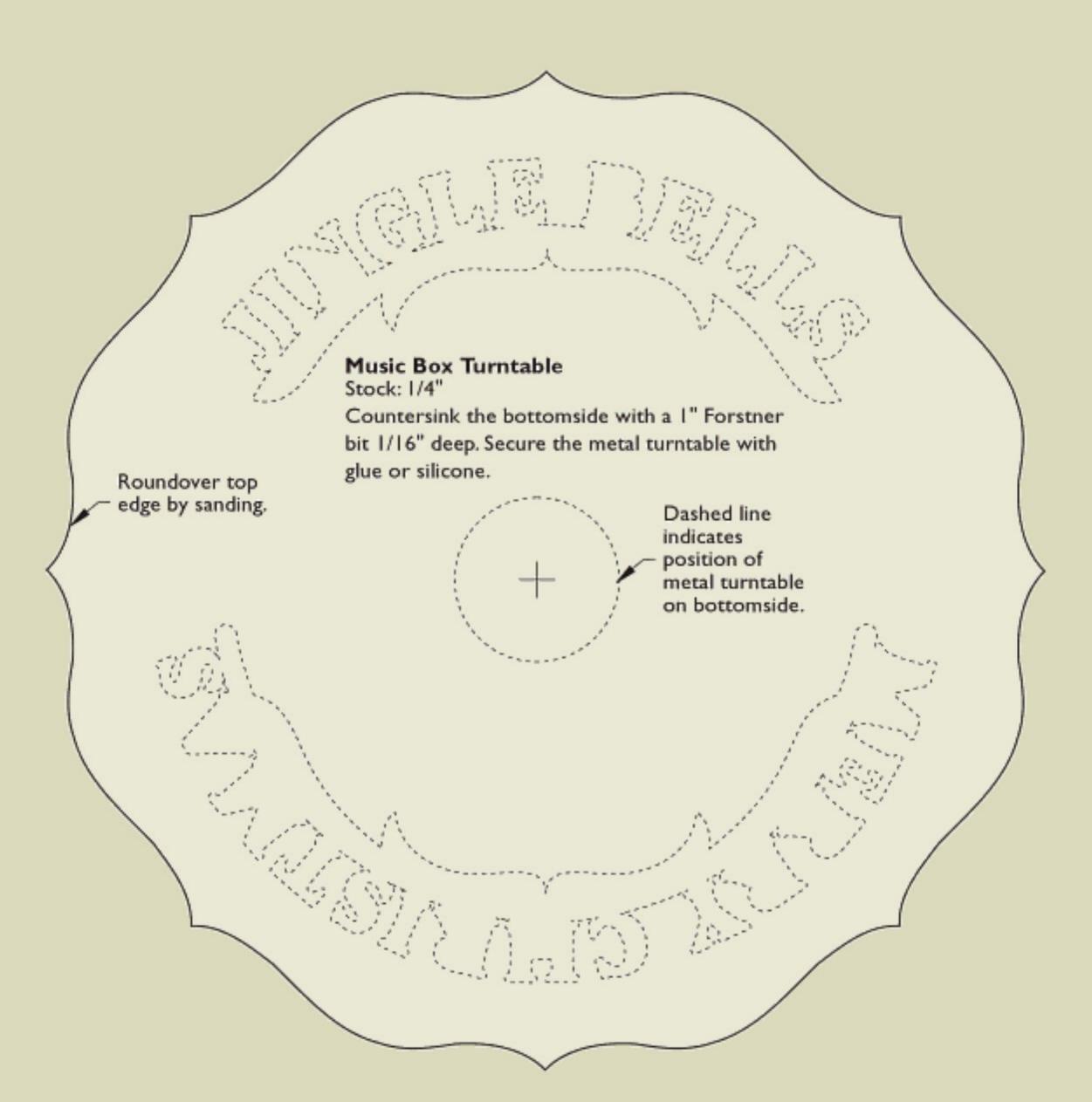




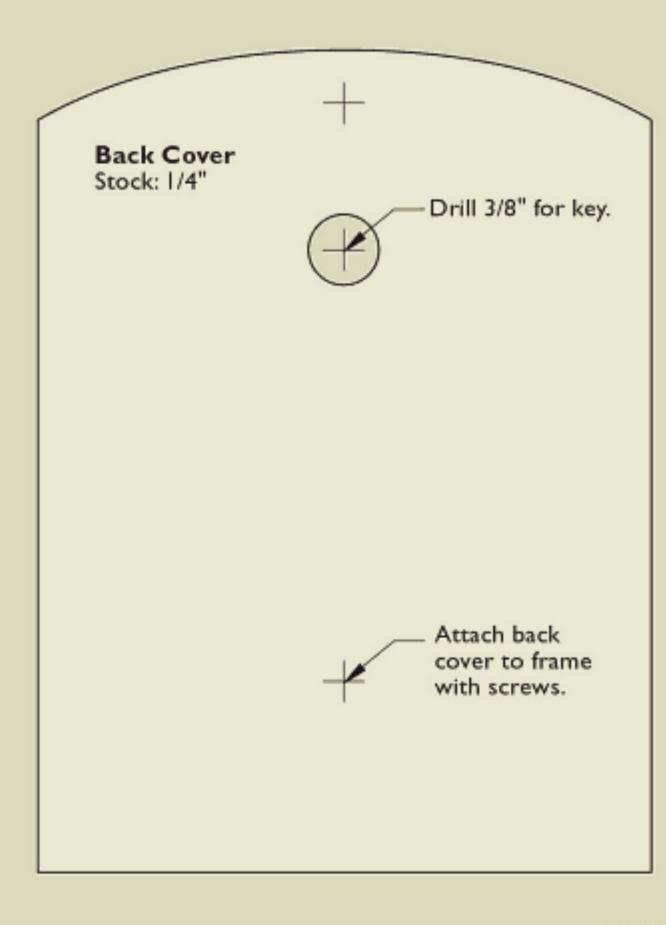


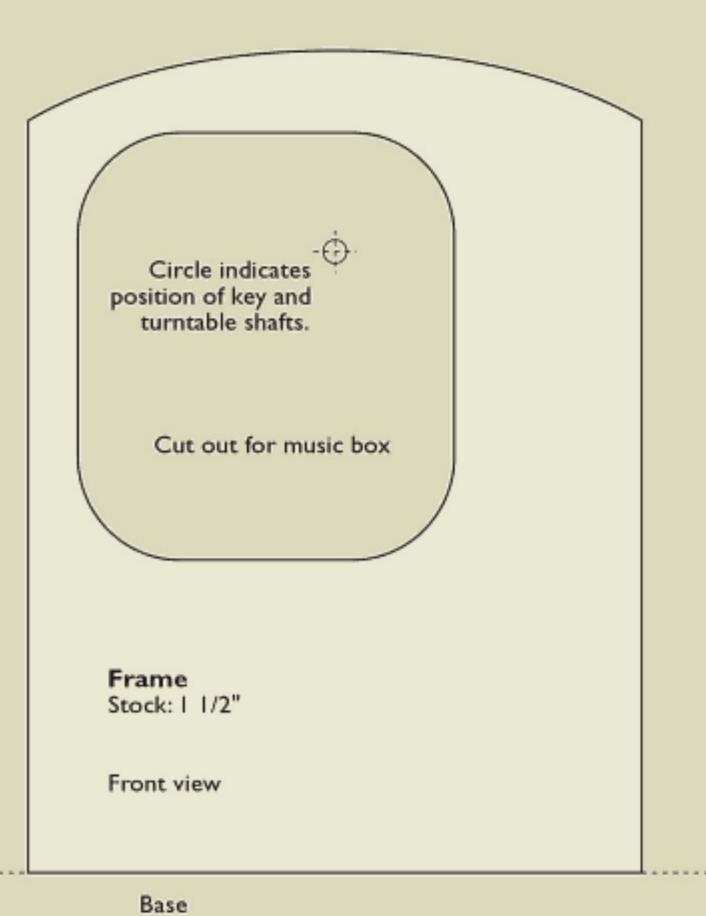


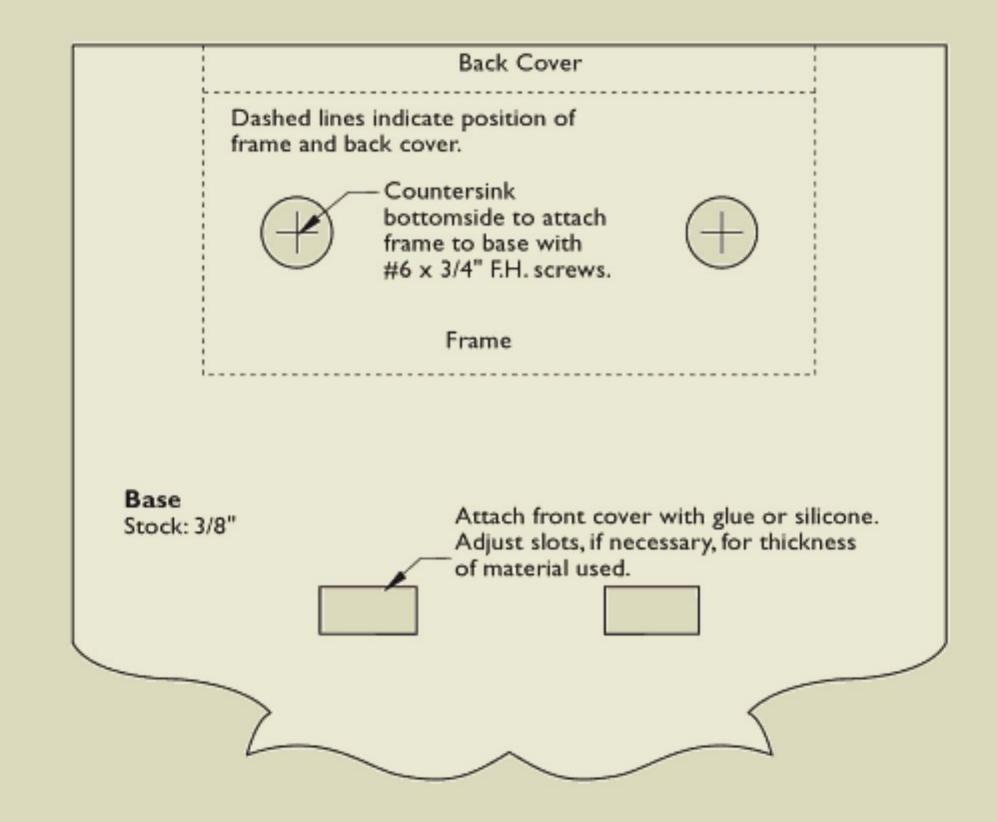




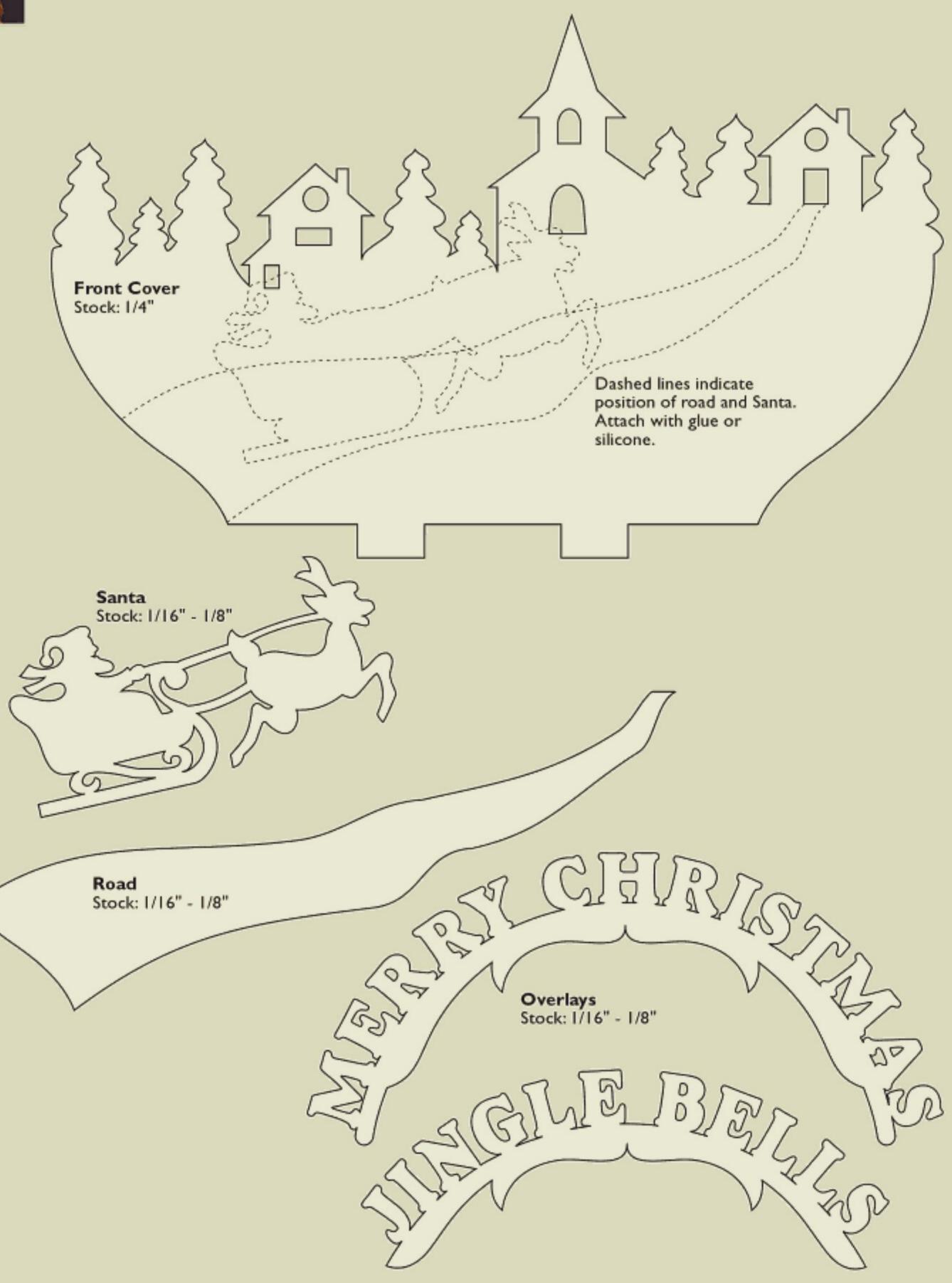




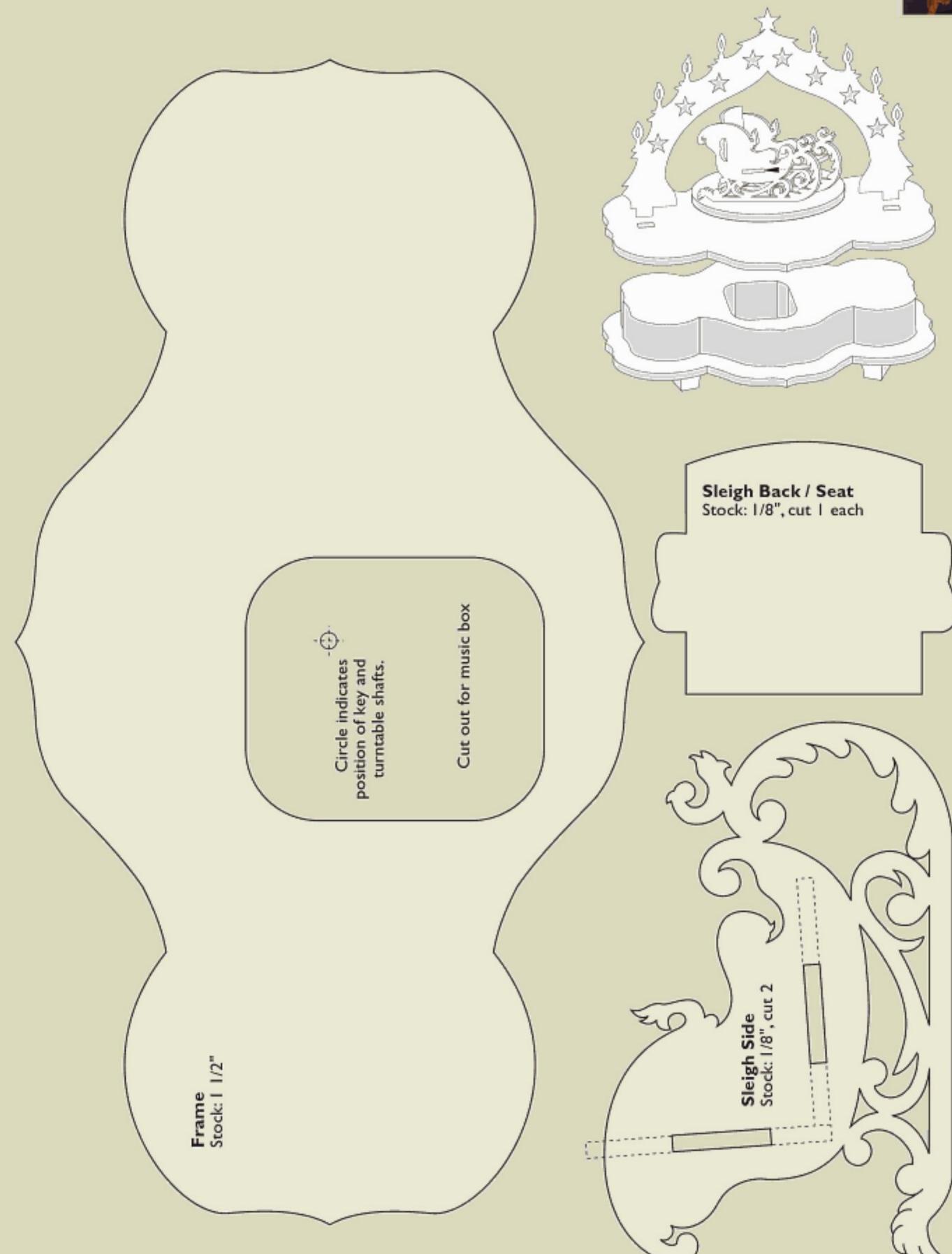


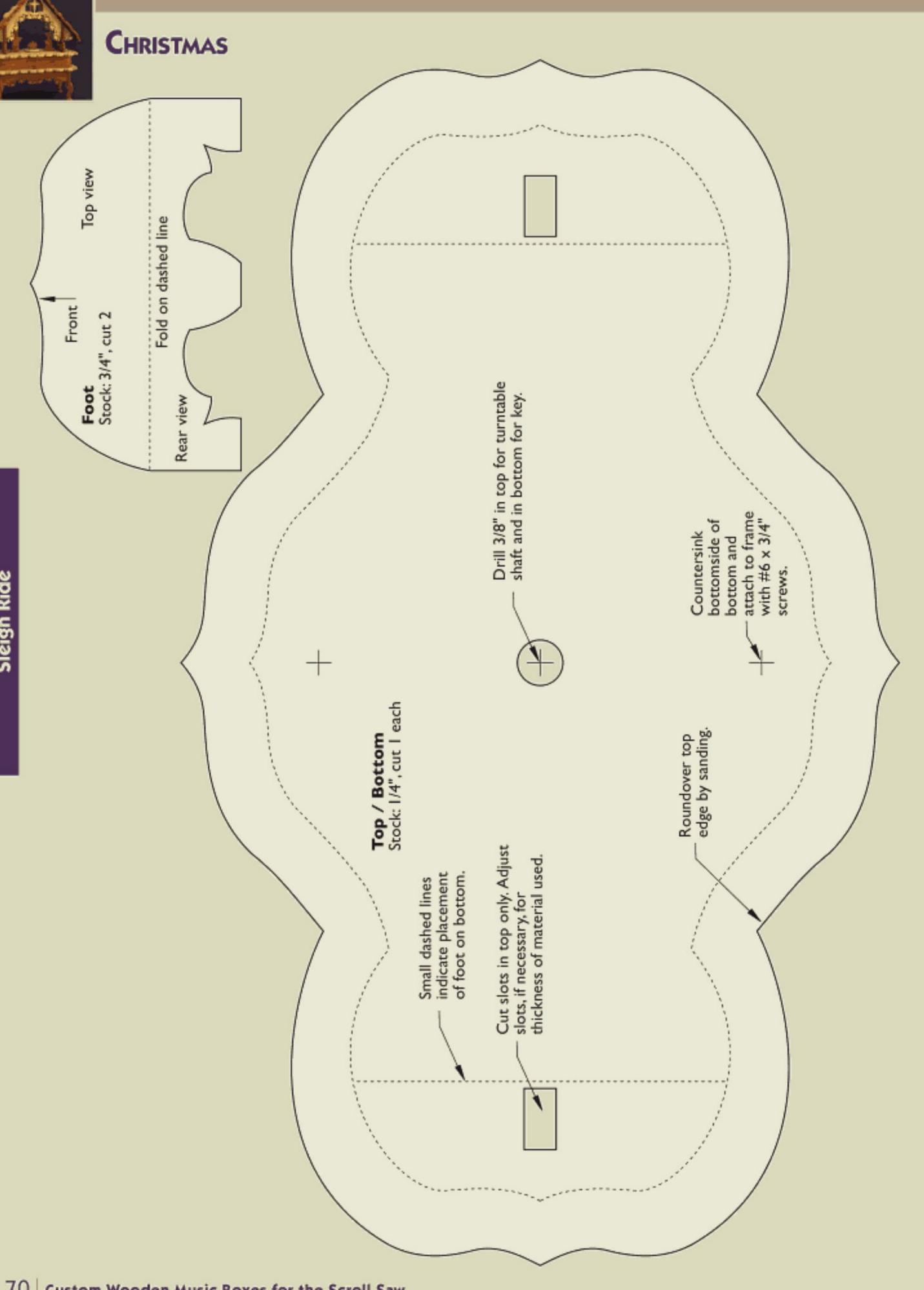








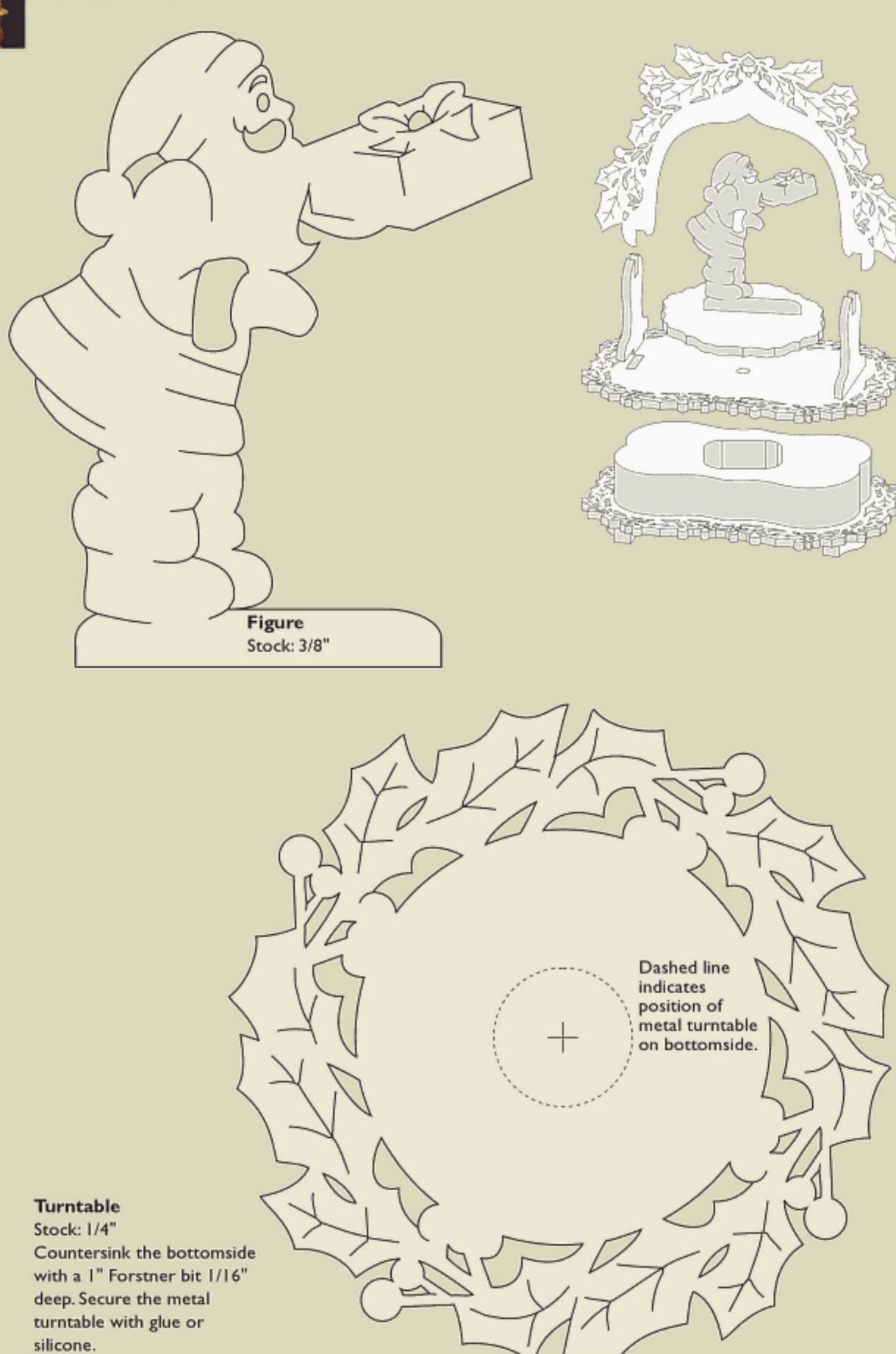




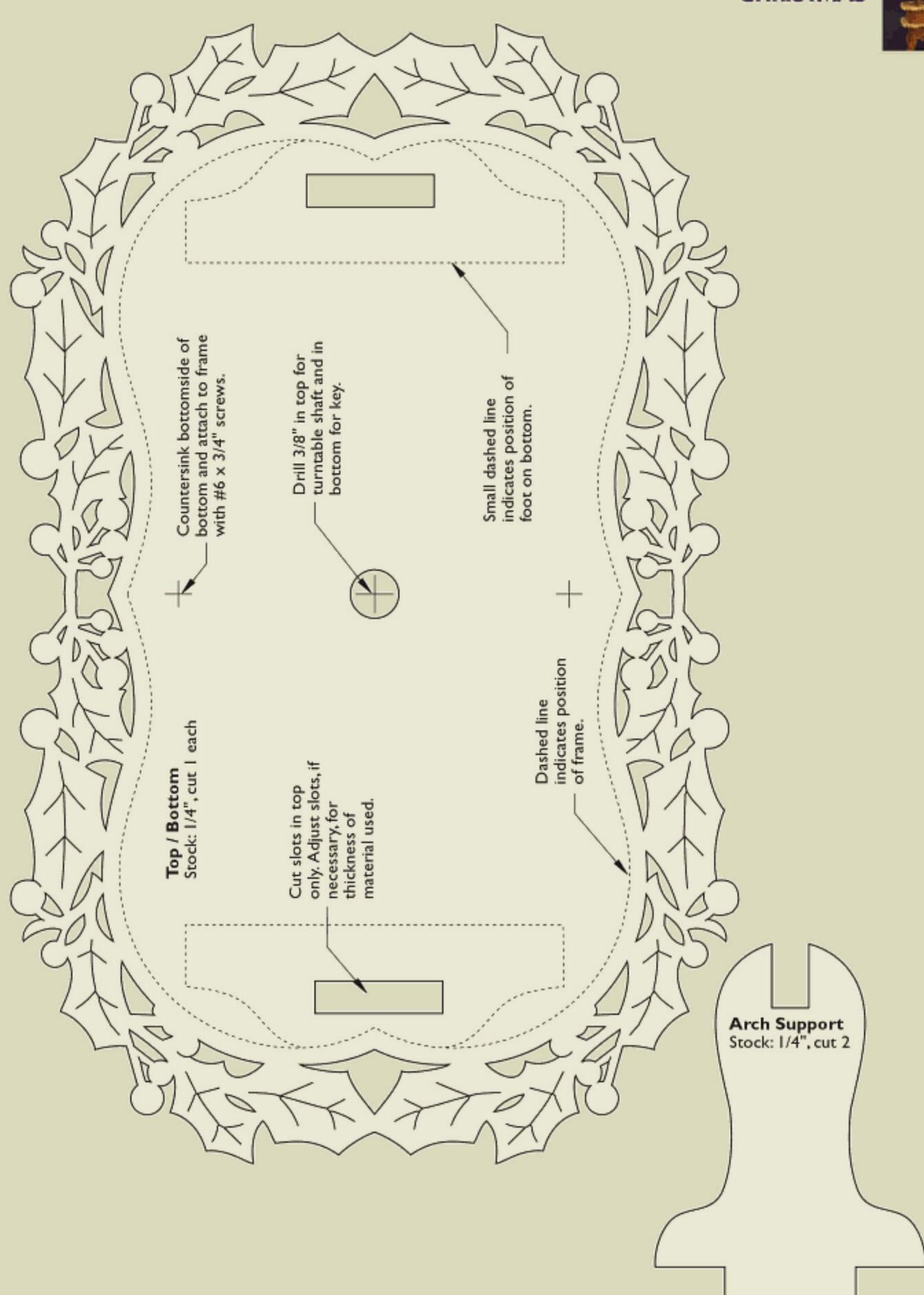




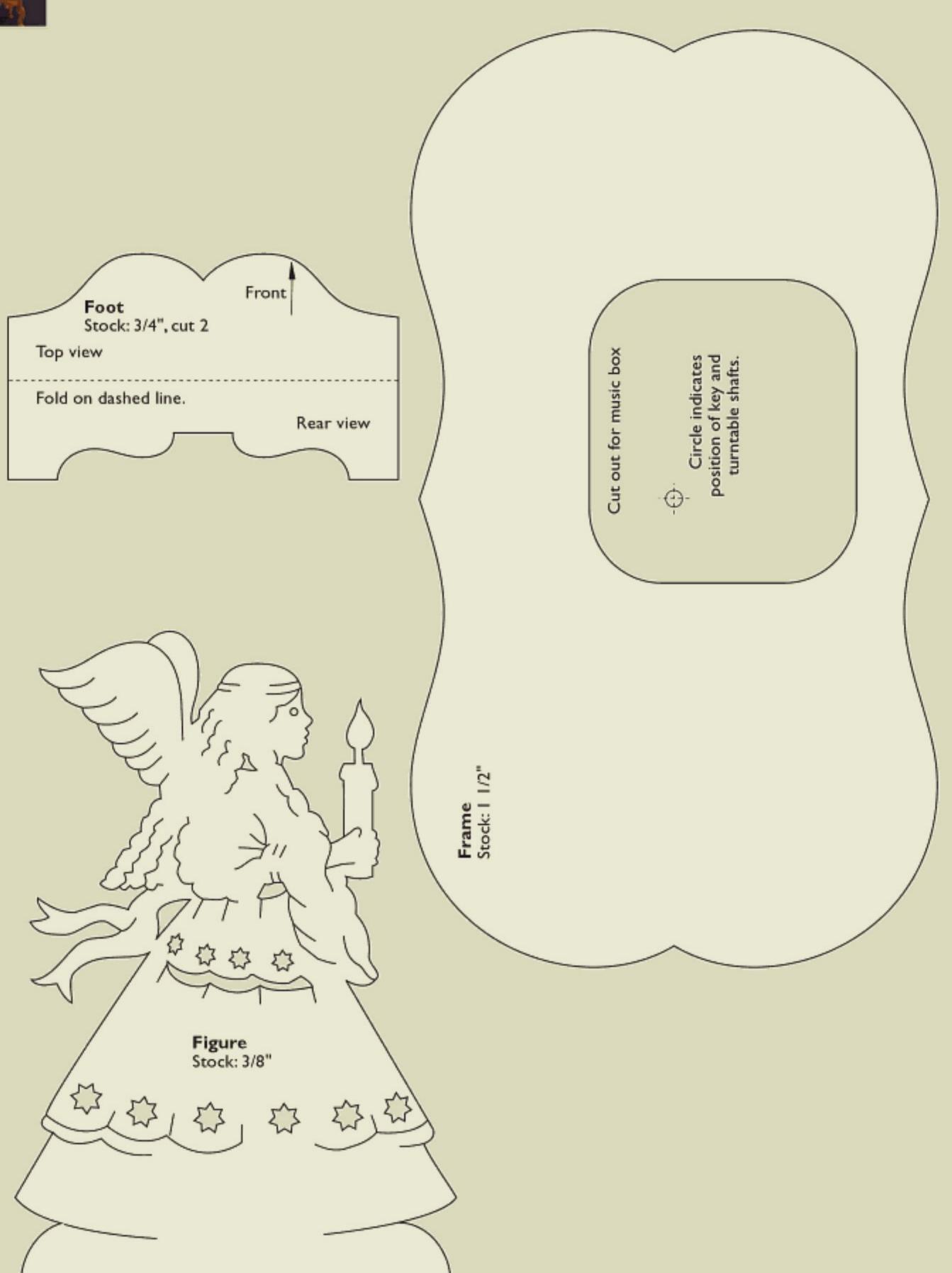










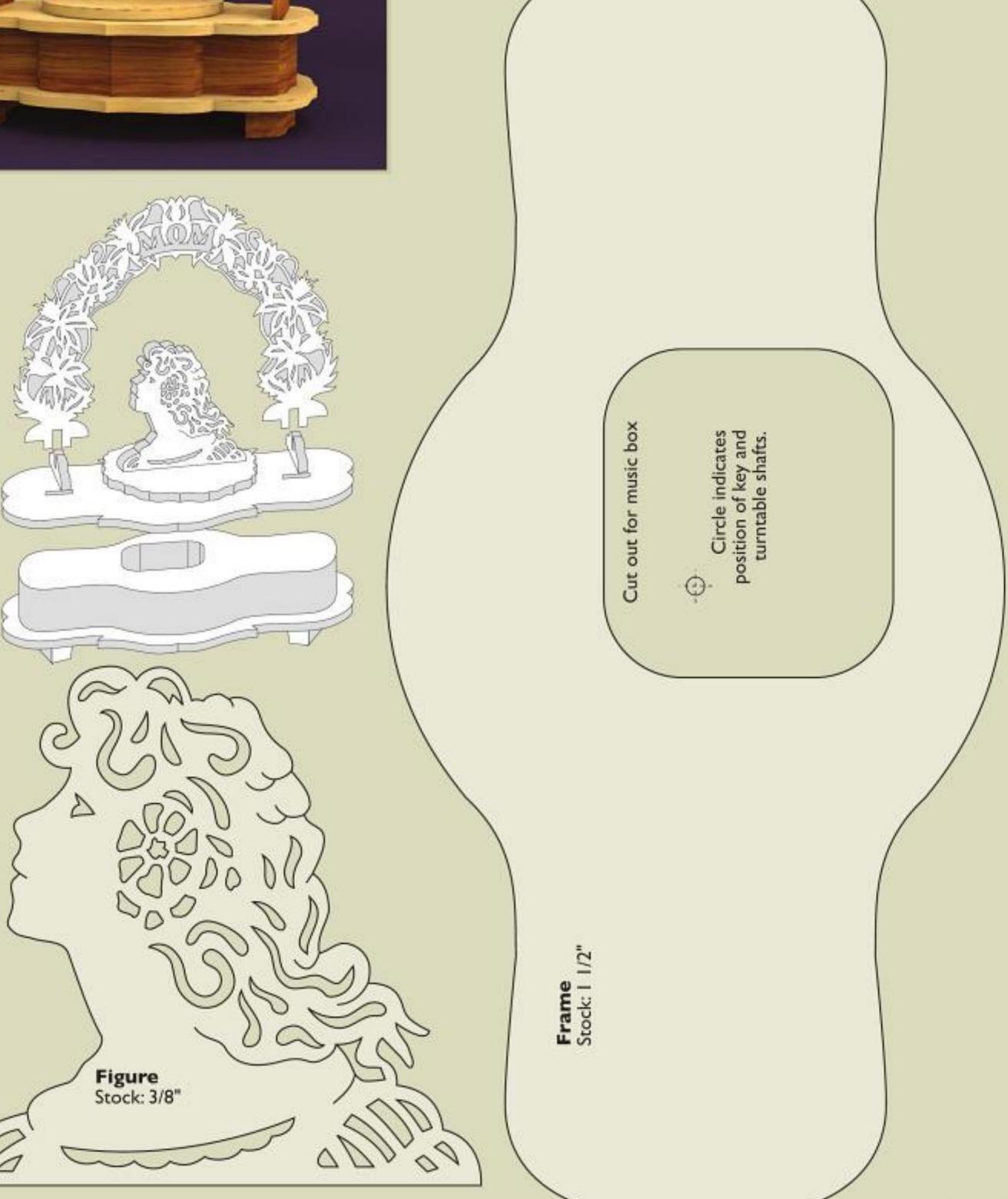


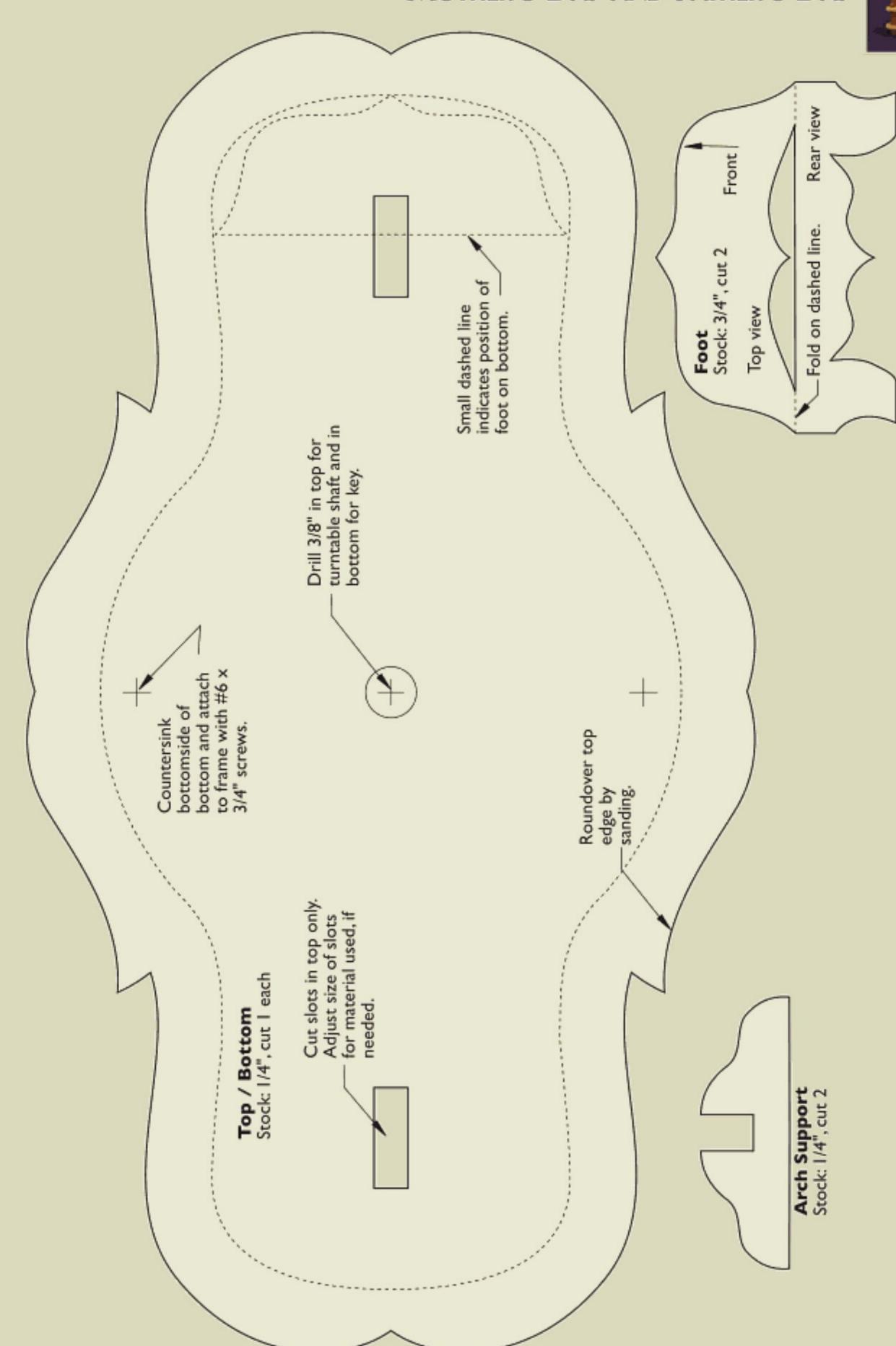
**Holiday Cheer** 





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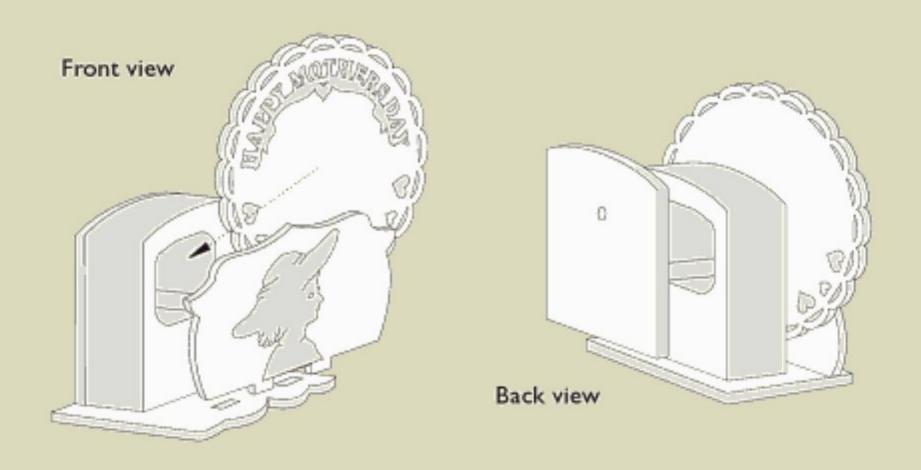


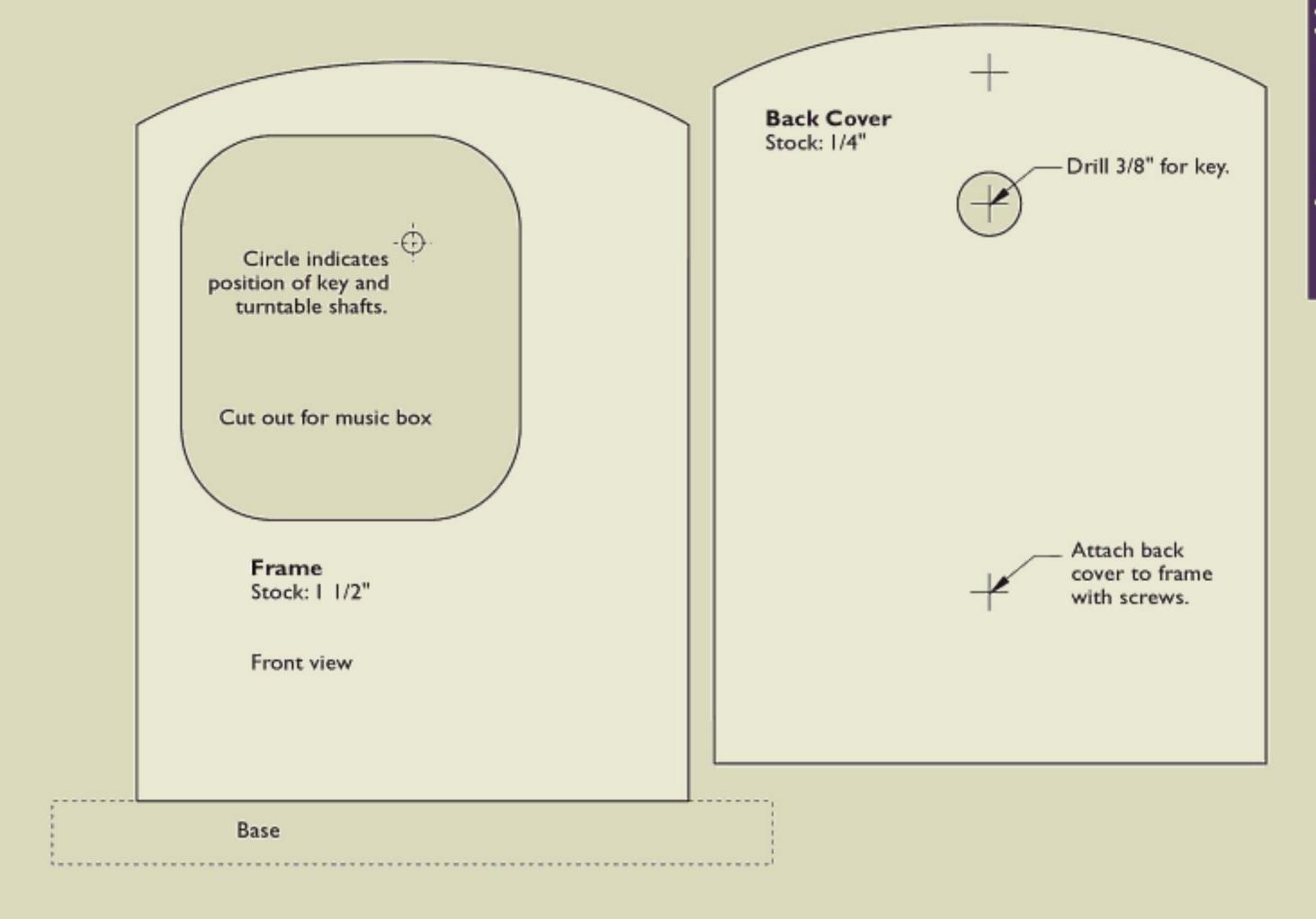




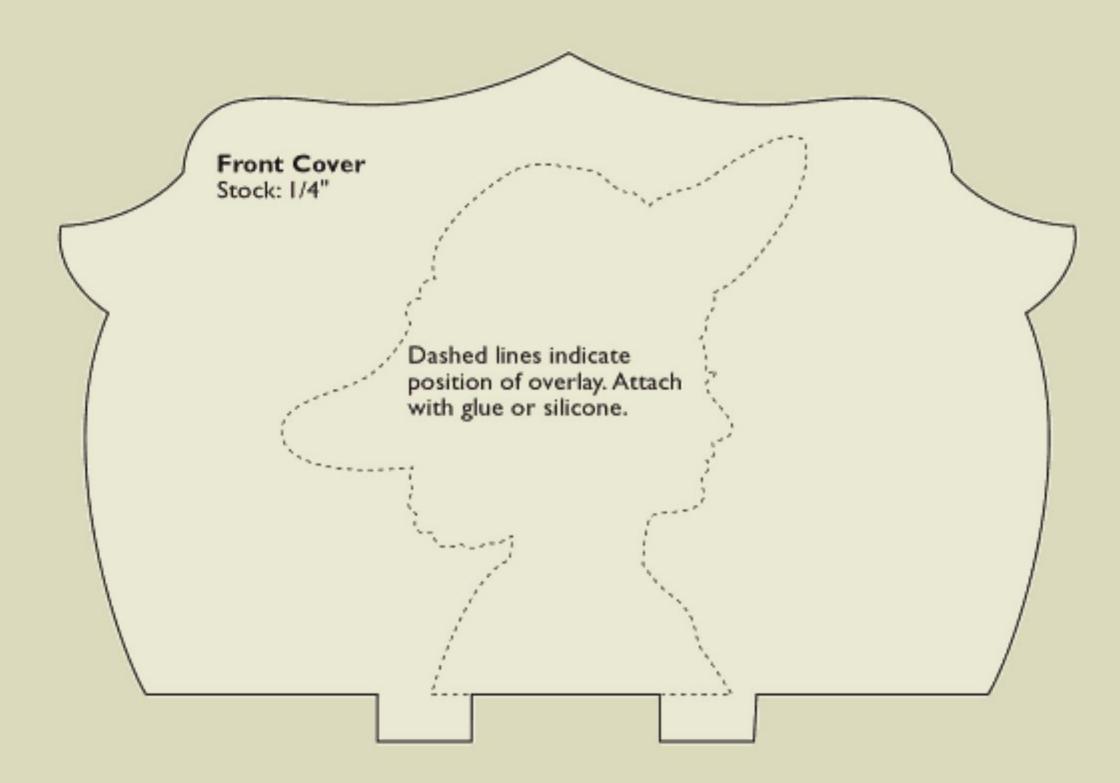


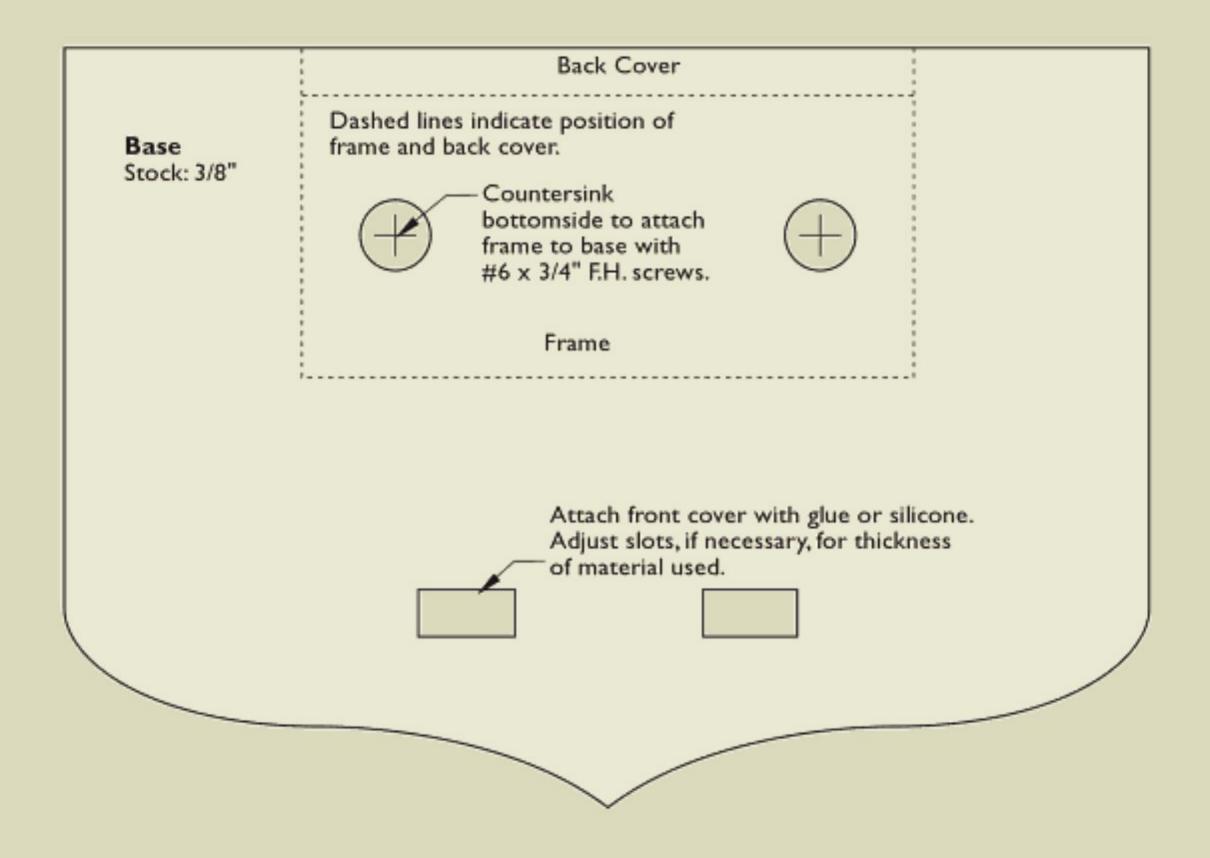




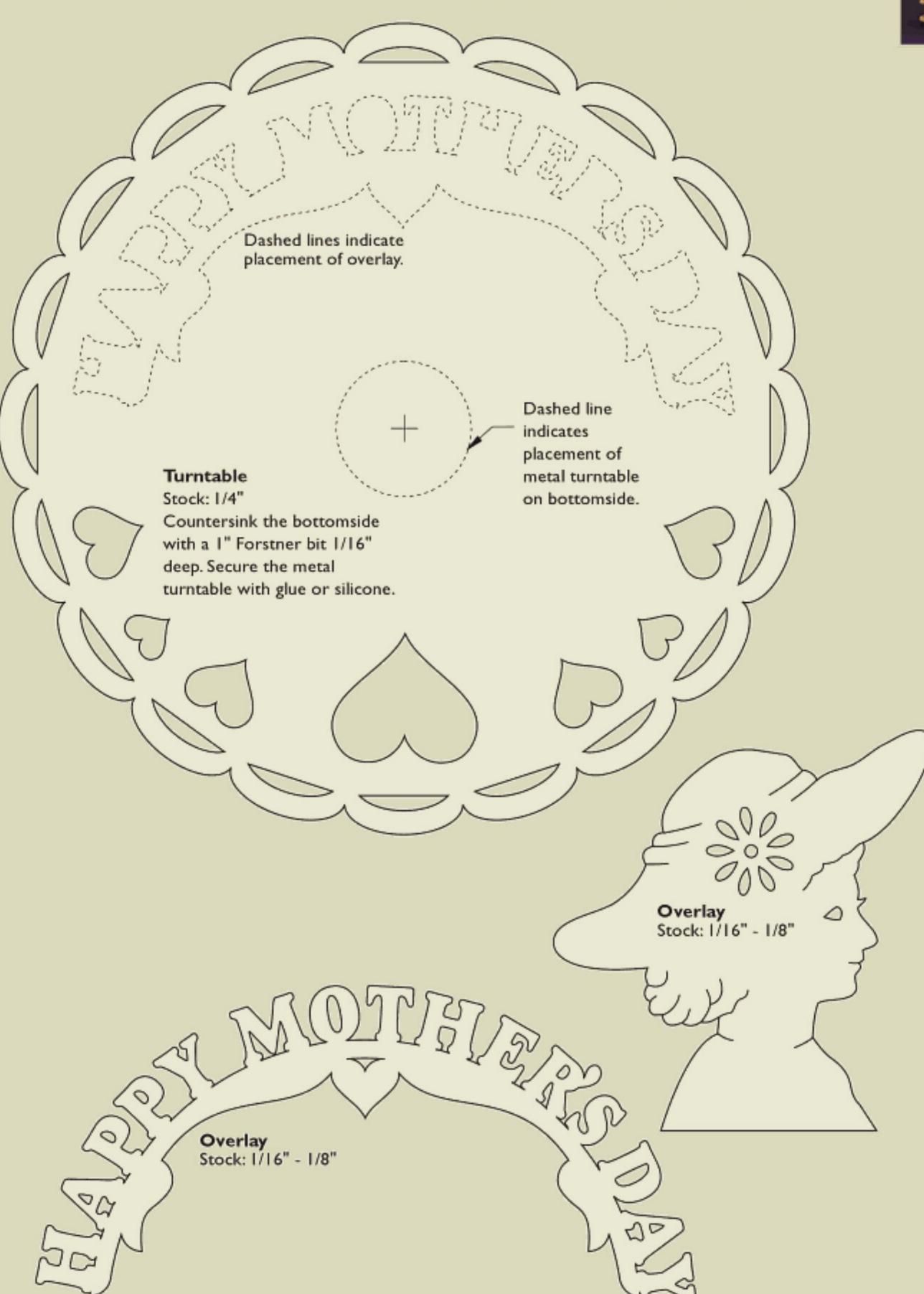




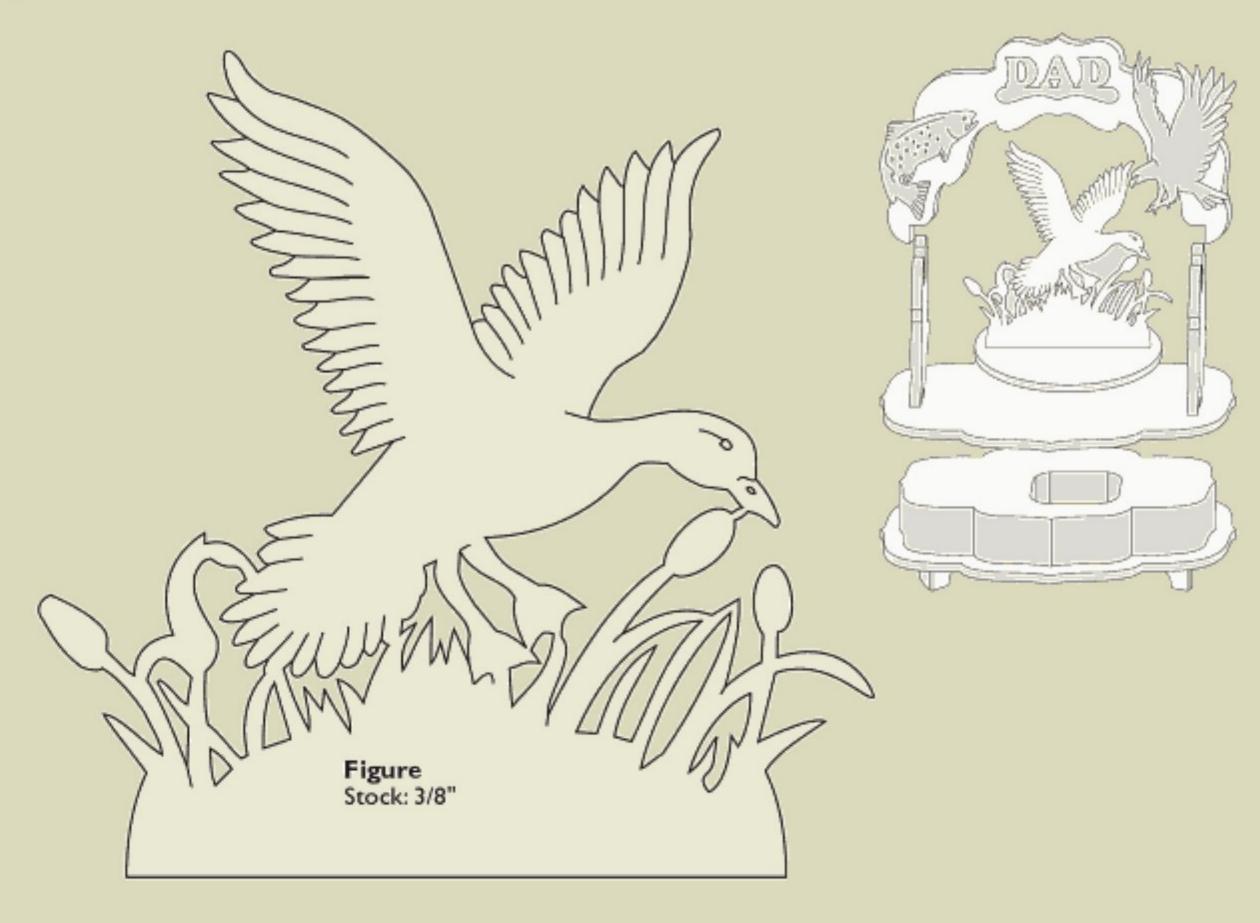








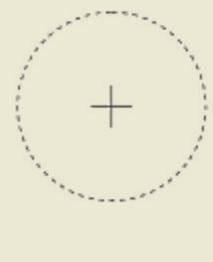




#### Turntable

Stock: 1/4"

Countersink the bottomside with a 1" Forstner bit 1/16" deep. Secure the metal turntable with glue or silicone.



Dashed line

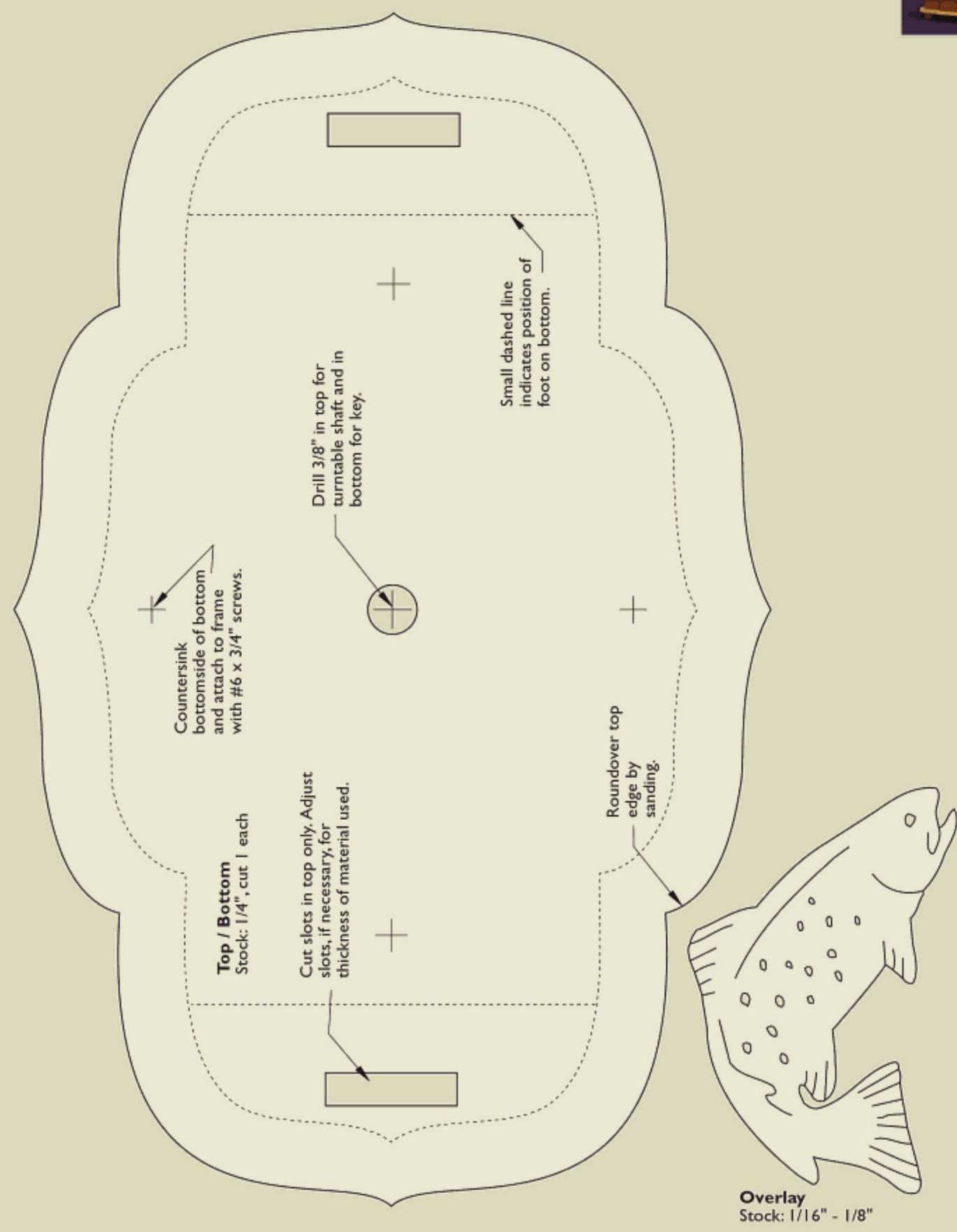
turntable on bottomside.

of metal

indicates position

Roundover top edge by sanding.

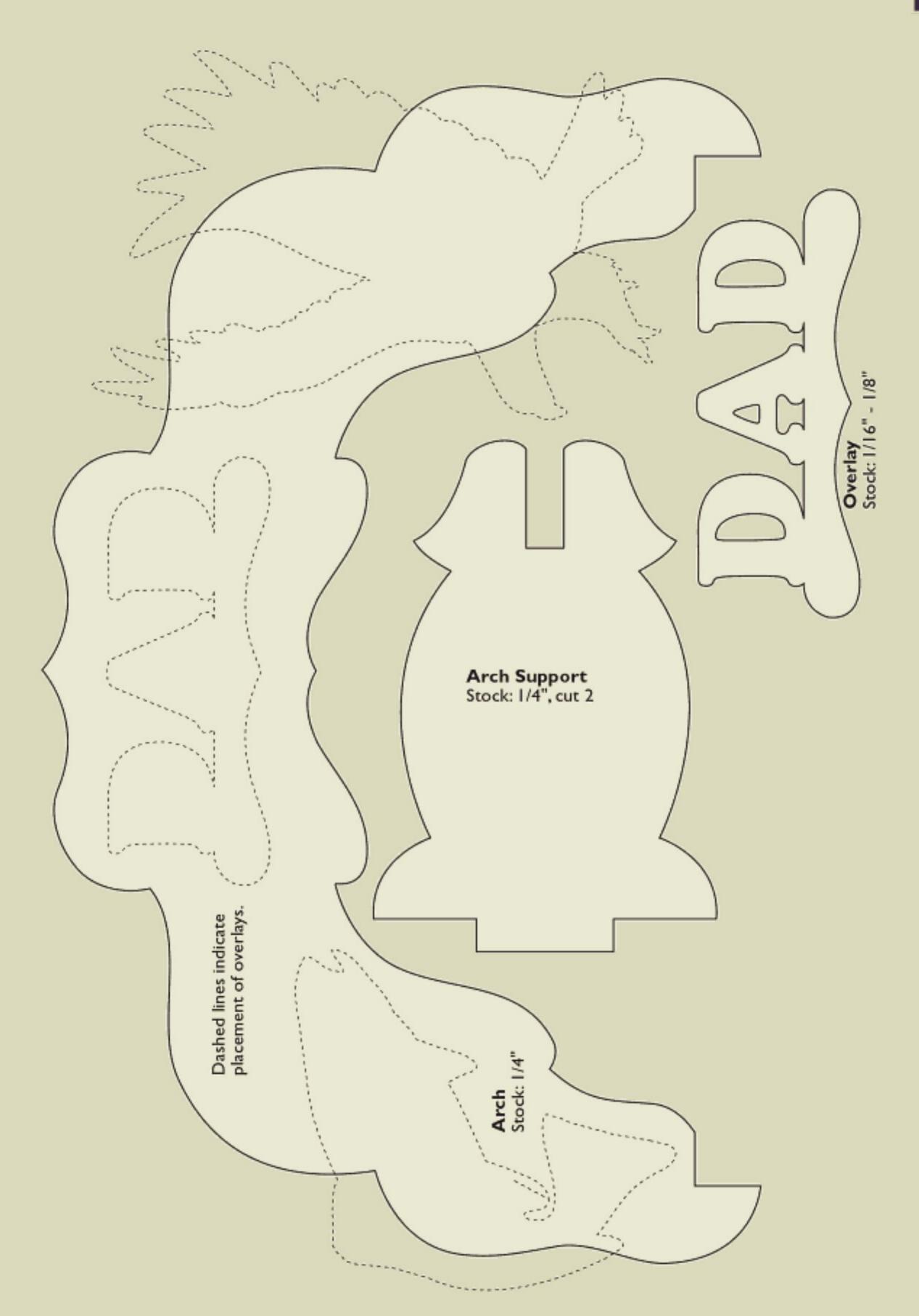




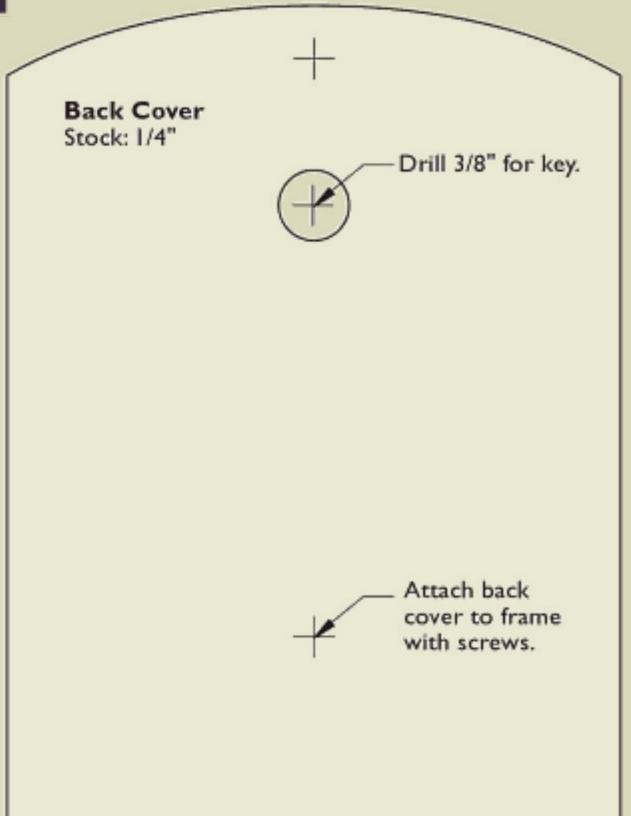


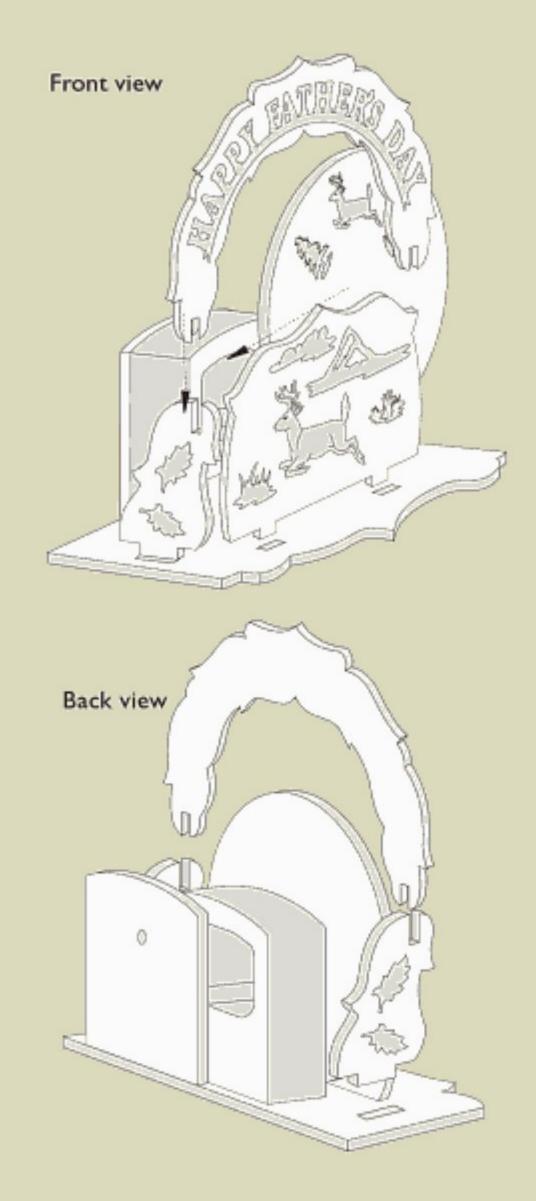


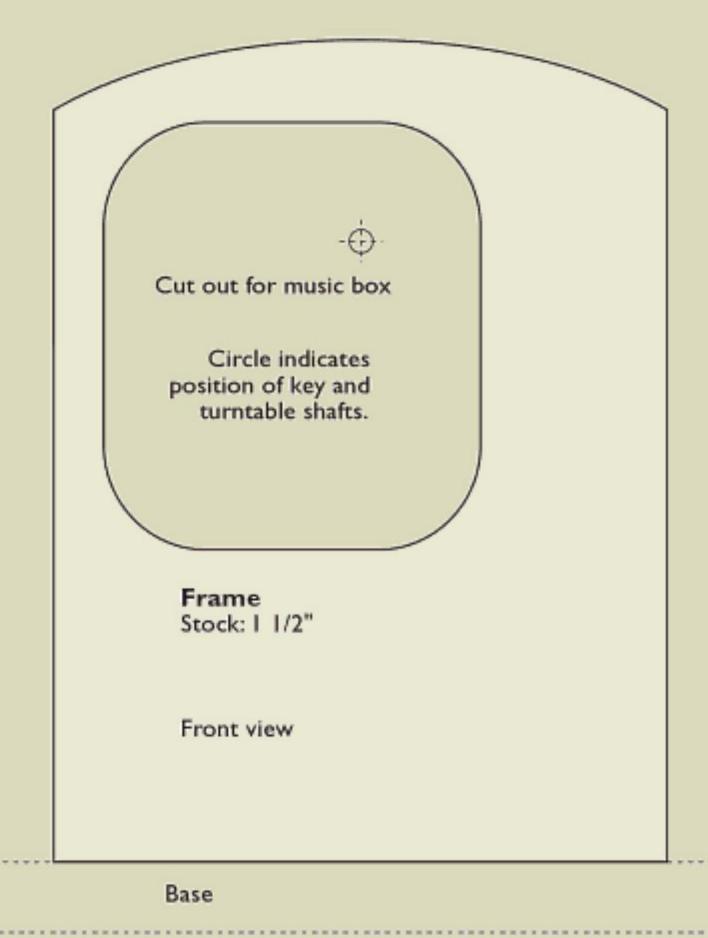




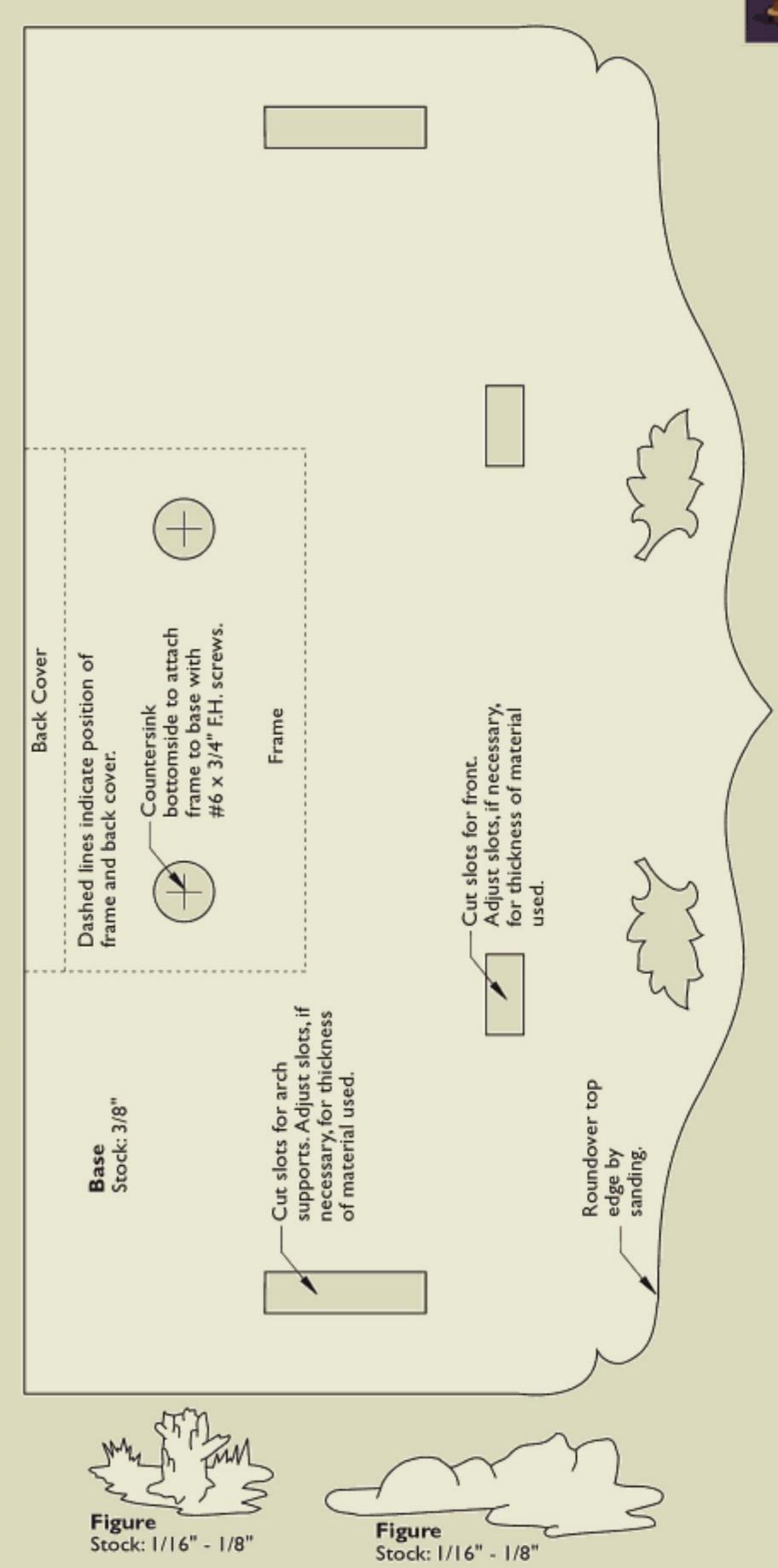










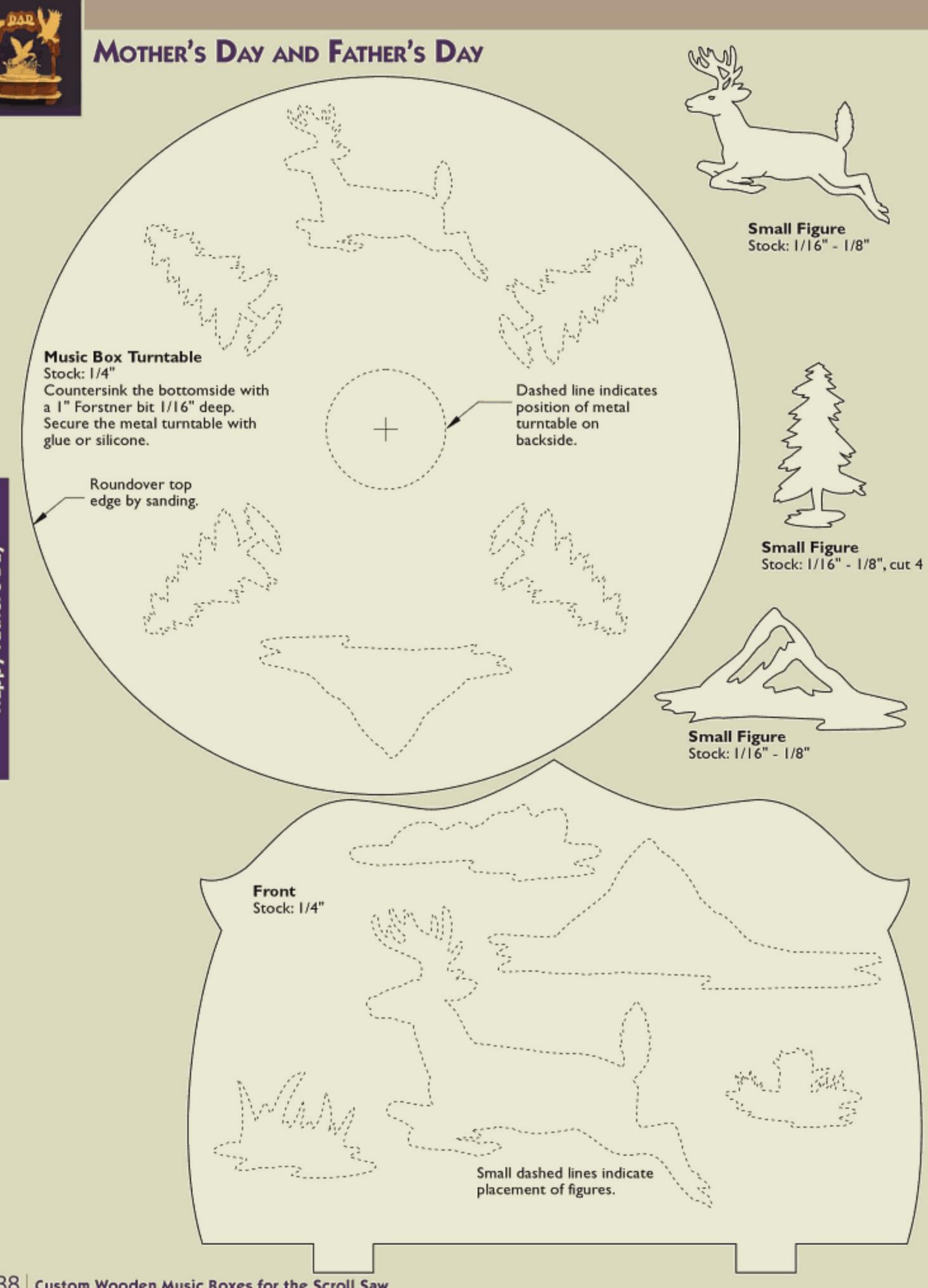


- 1/8"

Figure Stock: 1/16" -

m

Figure Stock: 1/16" - 1/8"





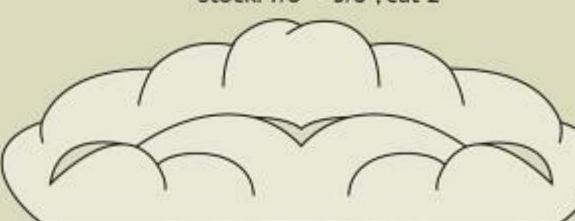




Dashed lines indicate placement of clouds on figure.

#### Cloud

Stock: 1/8" - 3/8", cut 2





#### **Turntable**

Stock: 1/4"

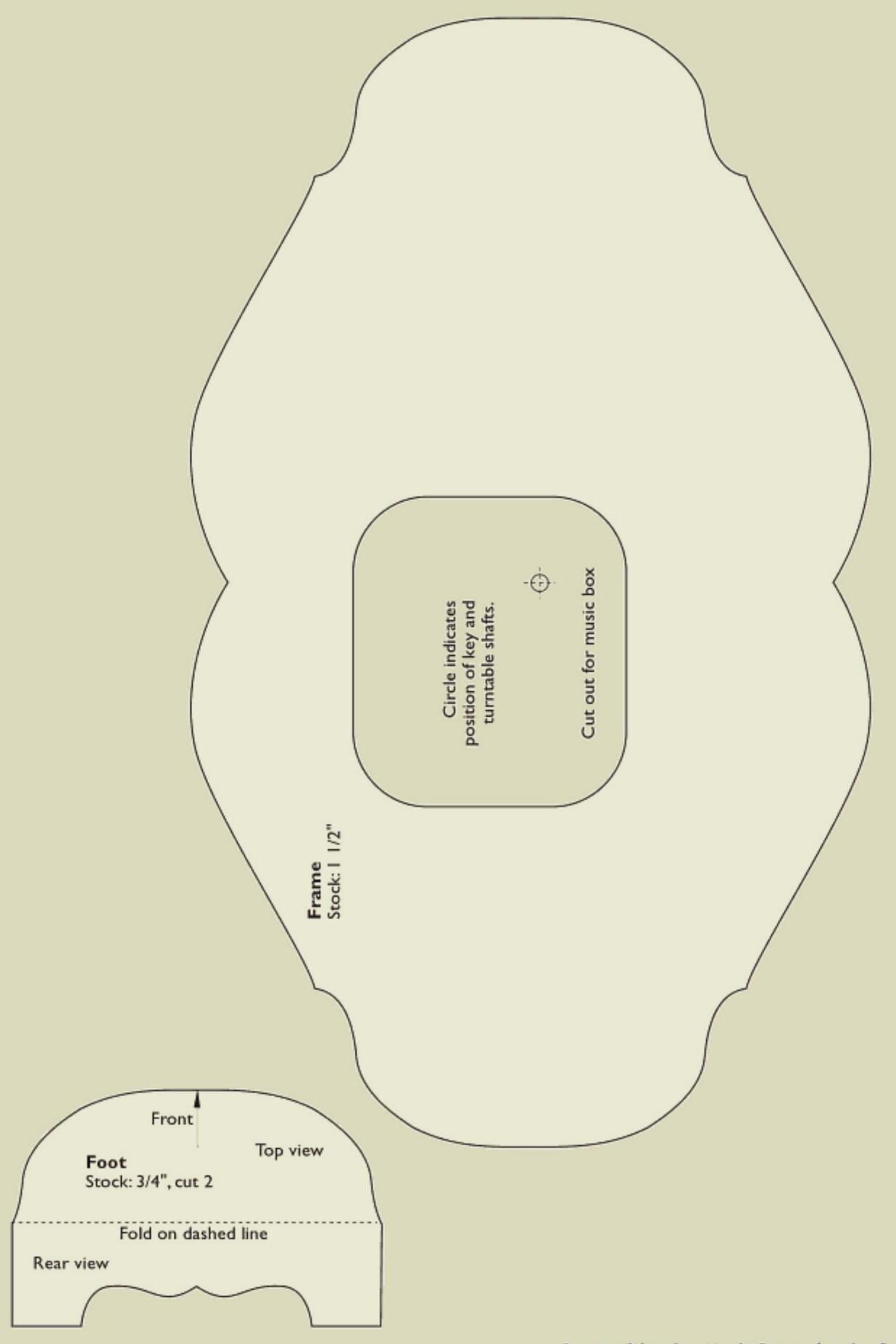
Countersink the bottomside with a I" Forstner bit I/16" deep. Secure the metal turntable with glue or silicone.



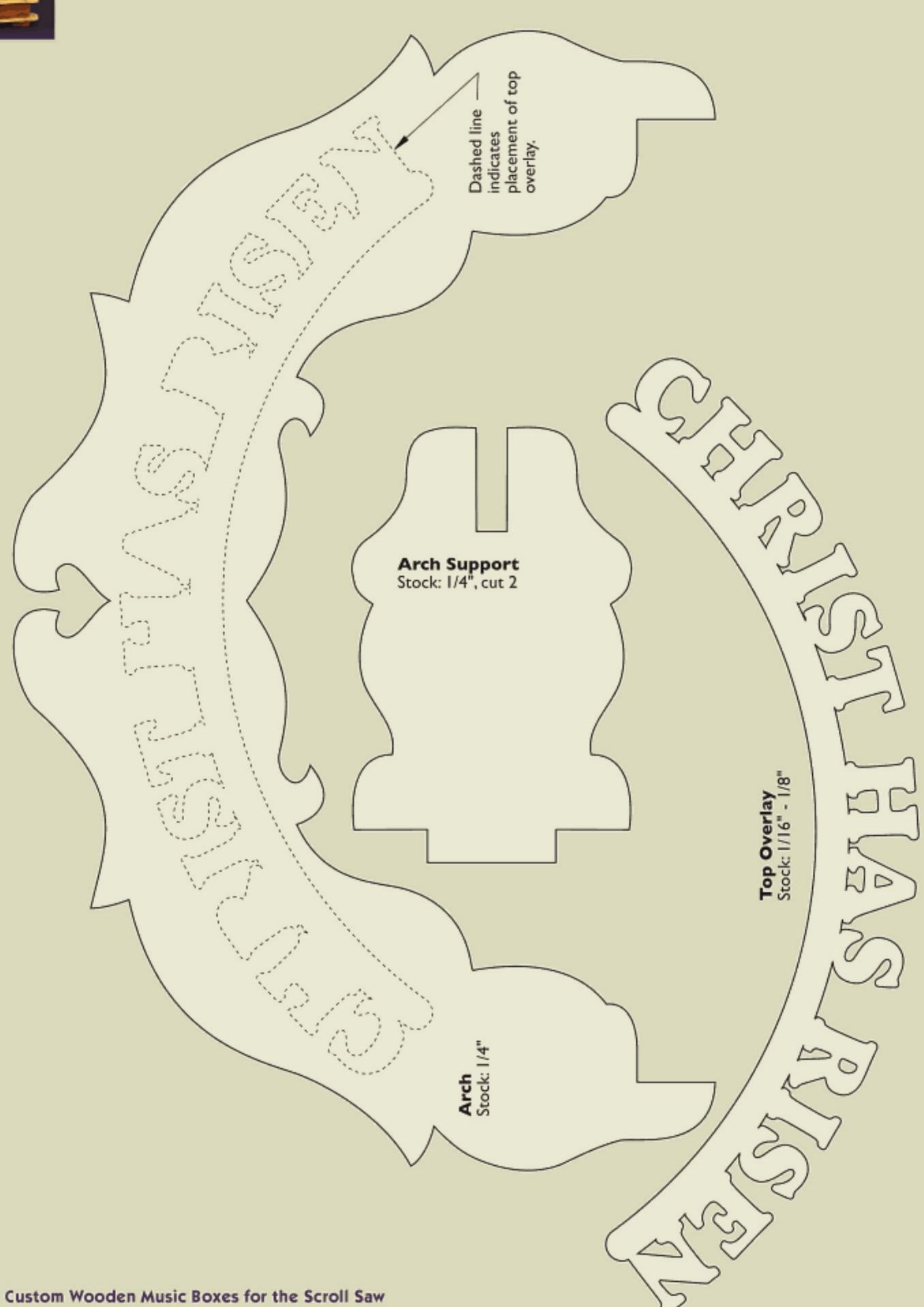
Dashed line indicates position of metal turntable on backside.

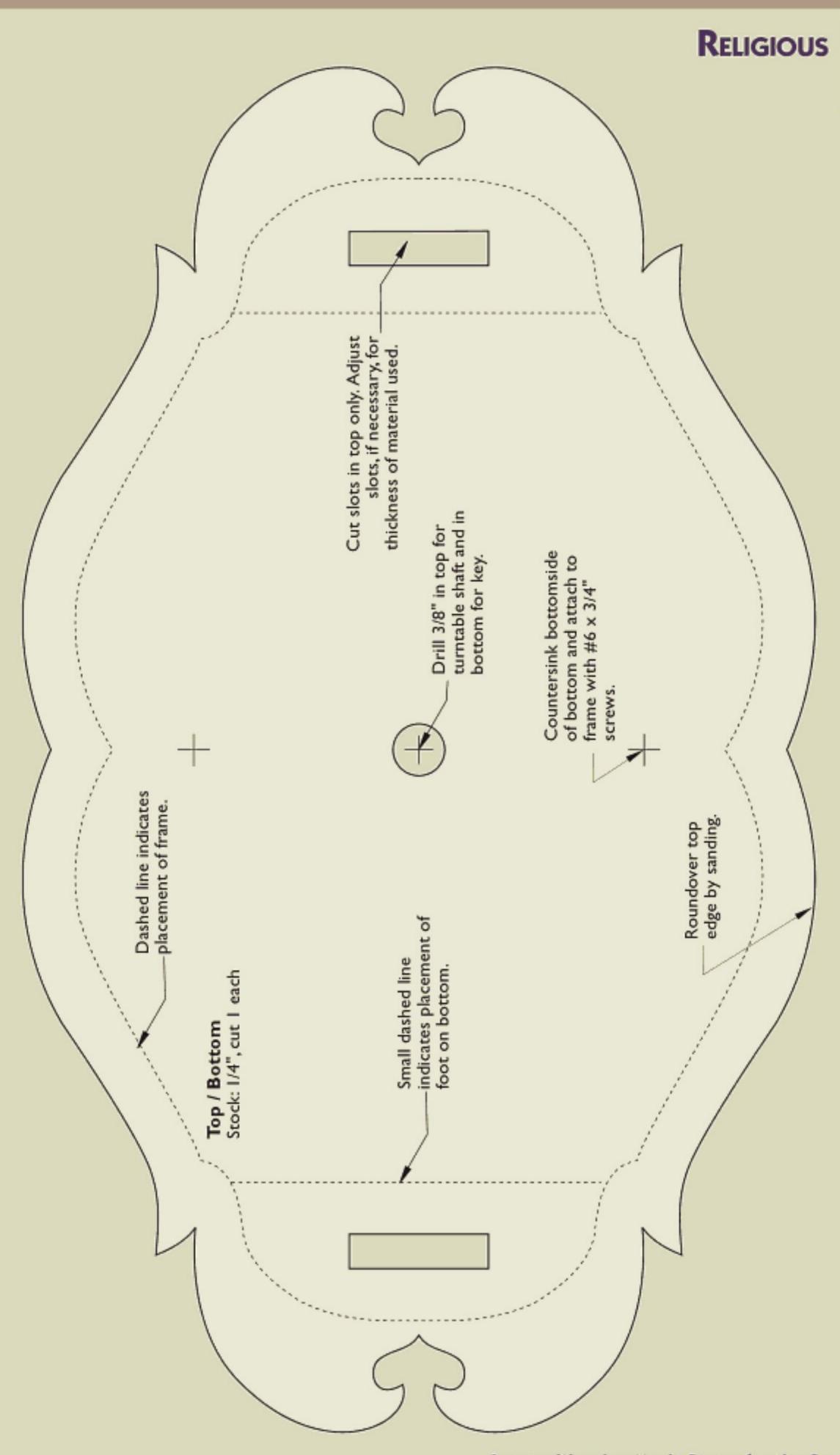
Roundover top edge by sanding.

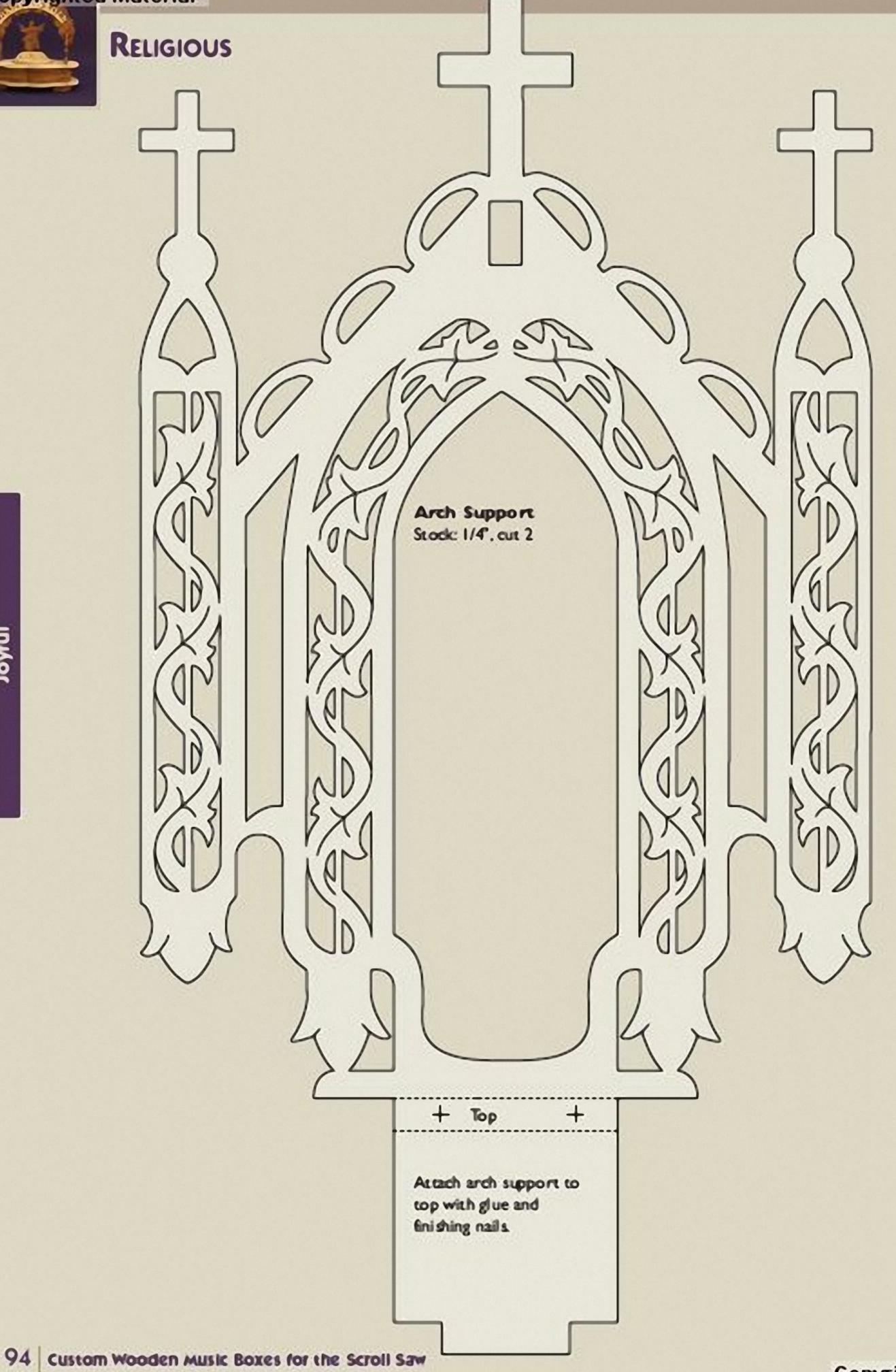




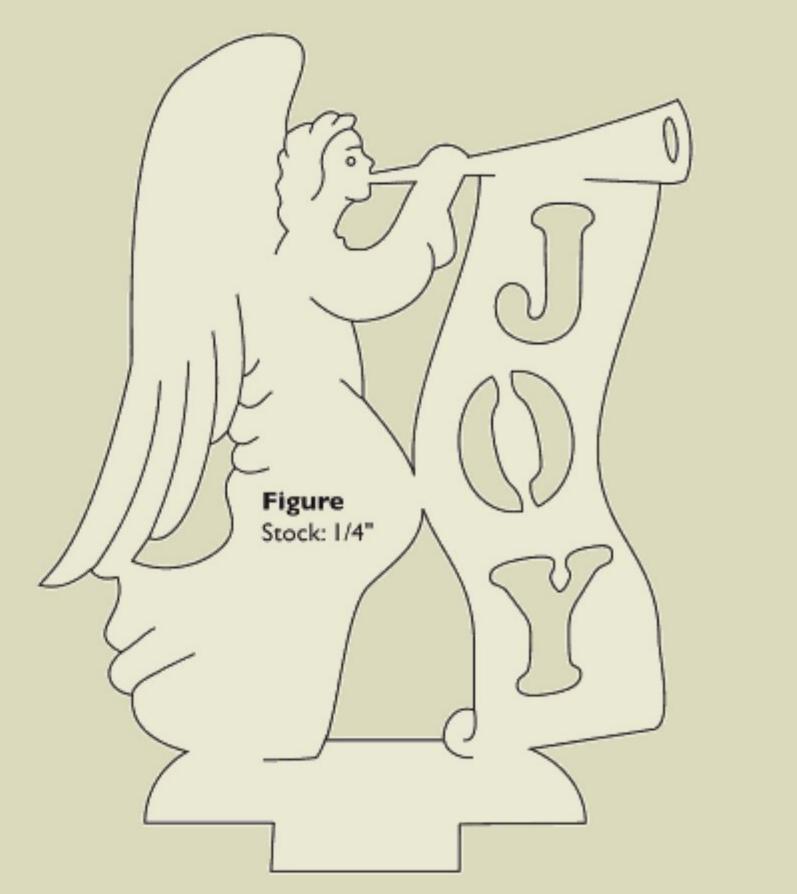








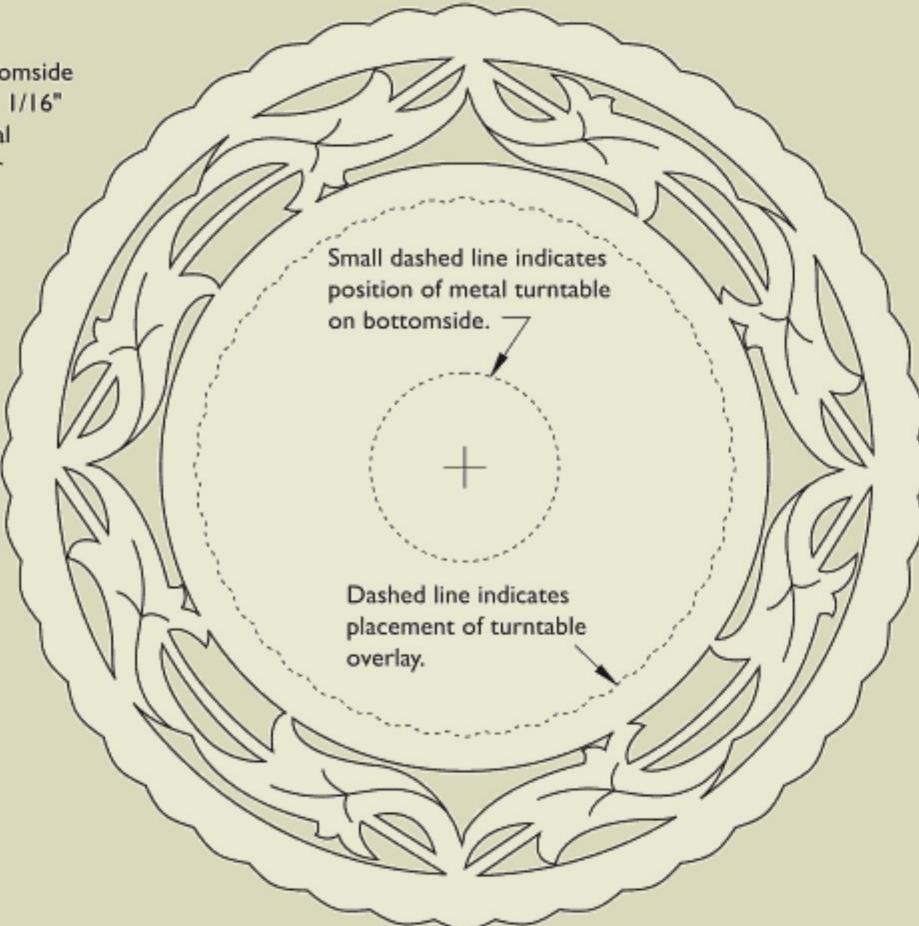




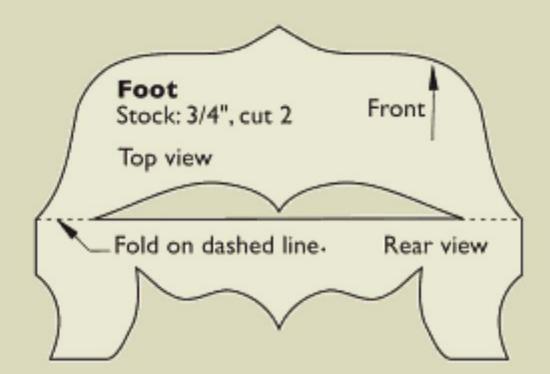


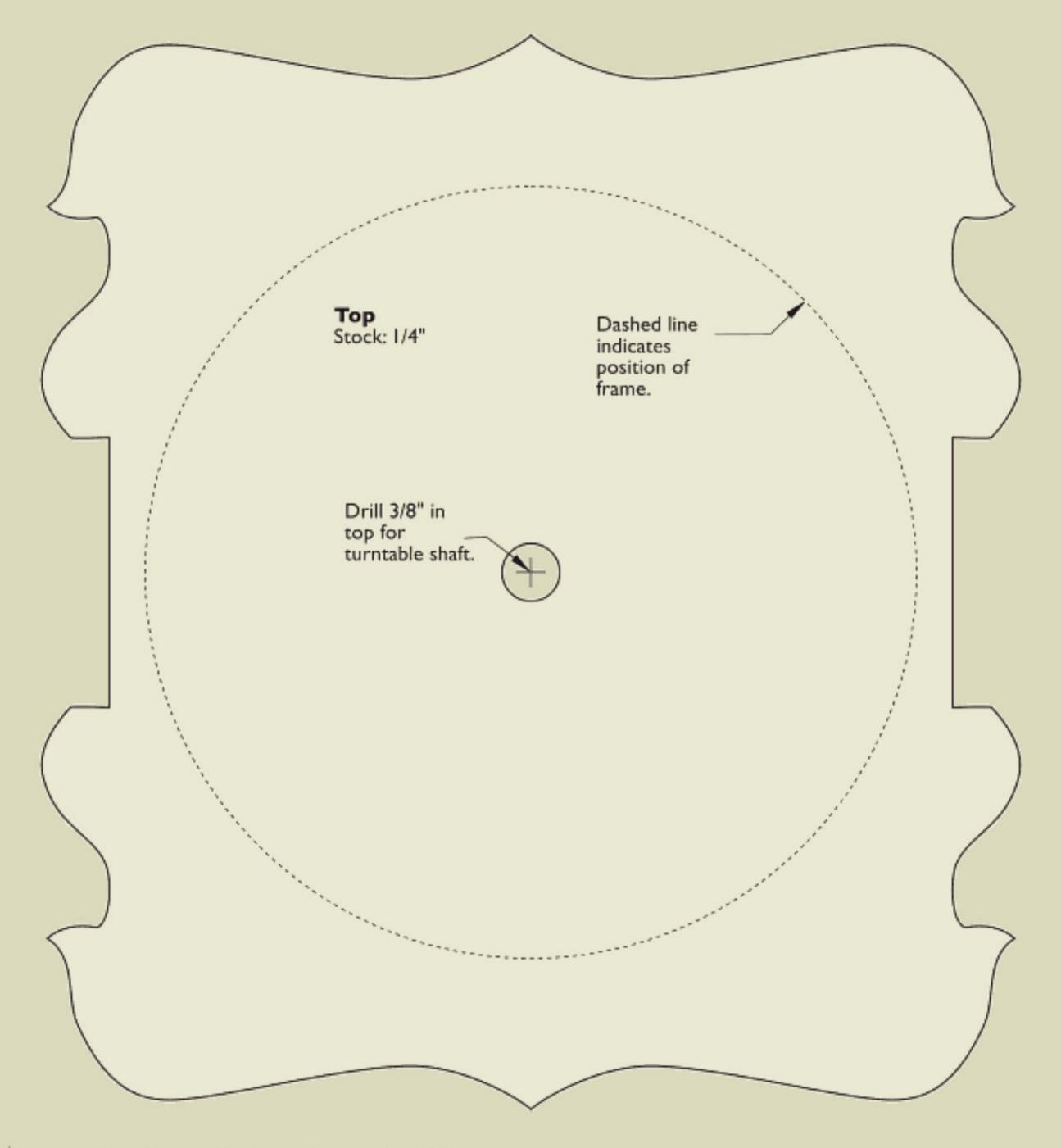
#### **Turntable**

Stock: 1/4" Countersink the bottomside with a I" Forstner bit 1/16" deep. Secure the metal turntable with glue or silicone.



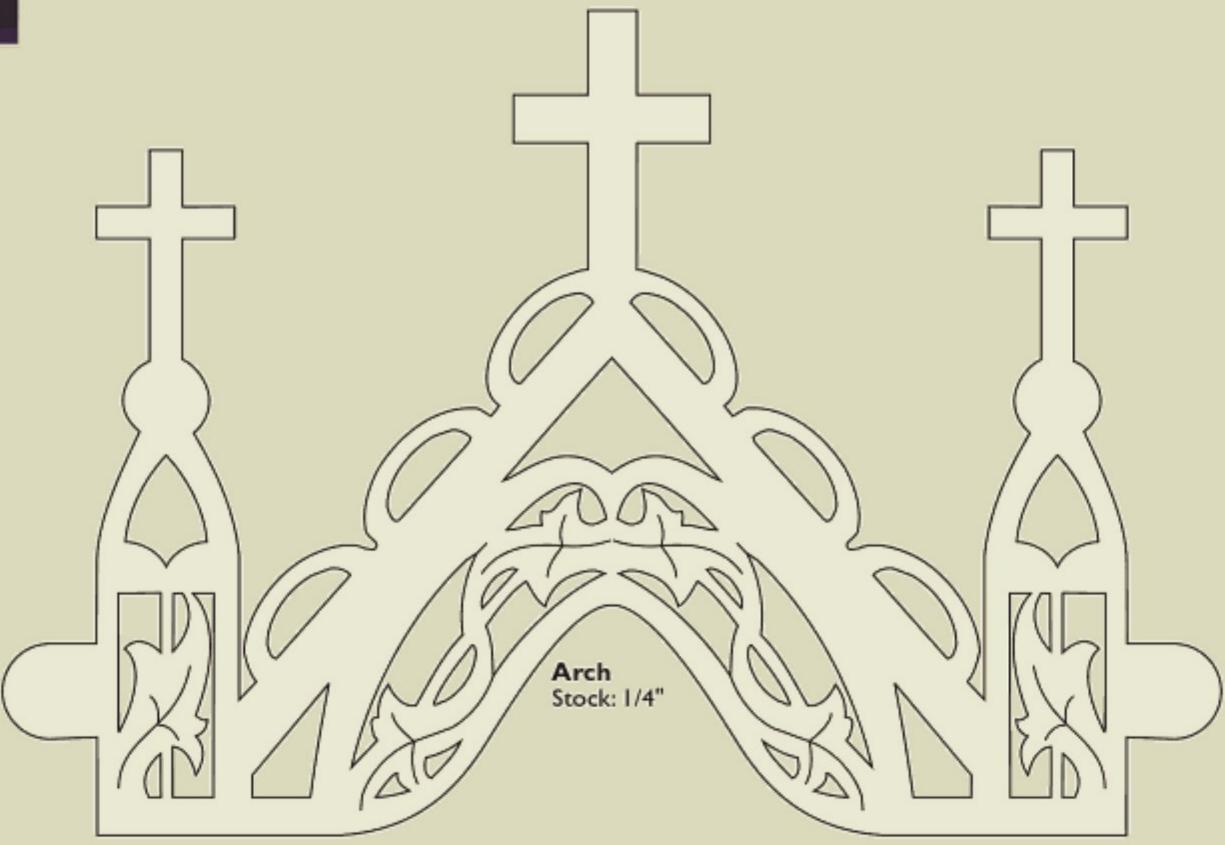






# RELIGIOUS **Turntable Overlay** Stock: 1/4" Adjust slot, if necessary, for thickness of material used. Dashed line indicates Bottom Stock: 1/4" position of frame. Small dashed line indicates Drill 3/8" placement of in bottom foot on for key. bottom. Countersink bottomside of bottom and attach to frame with #6 x 3/4" screws.

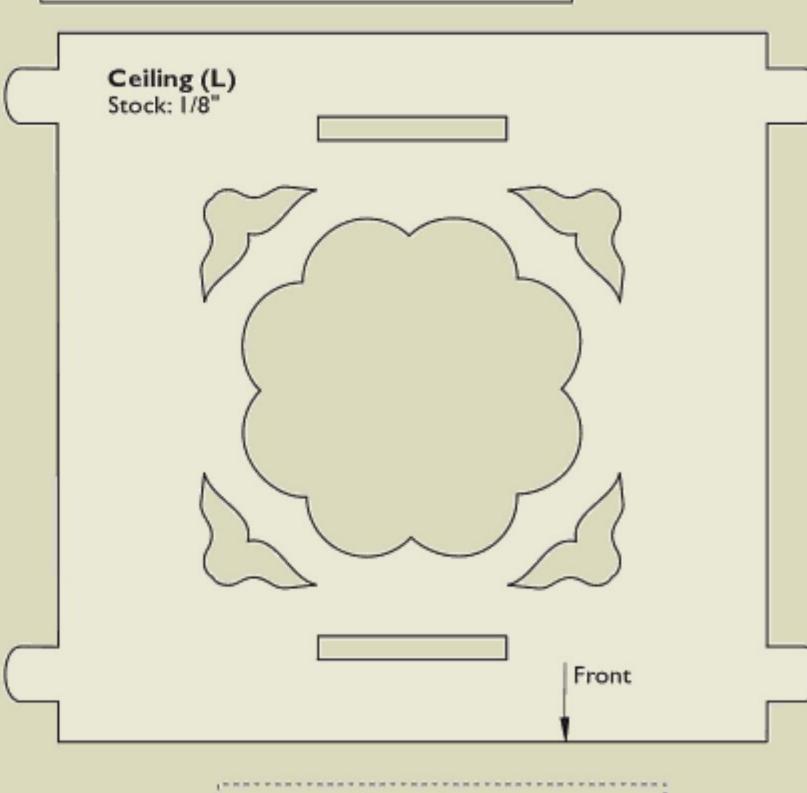




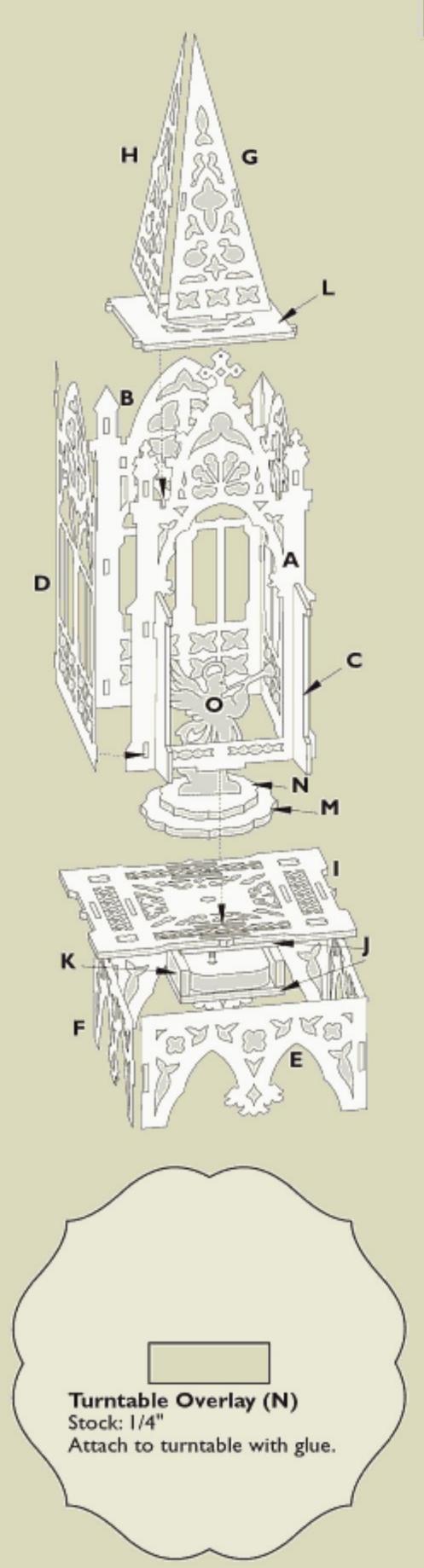




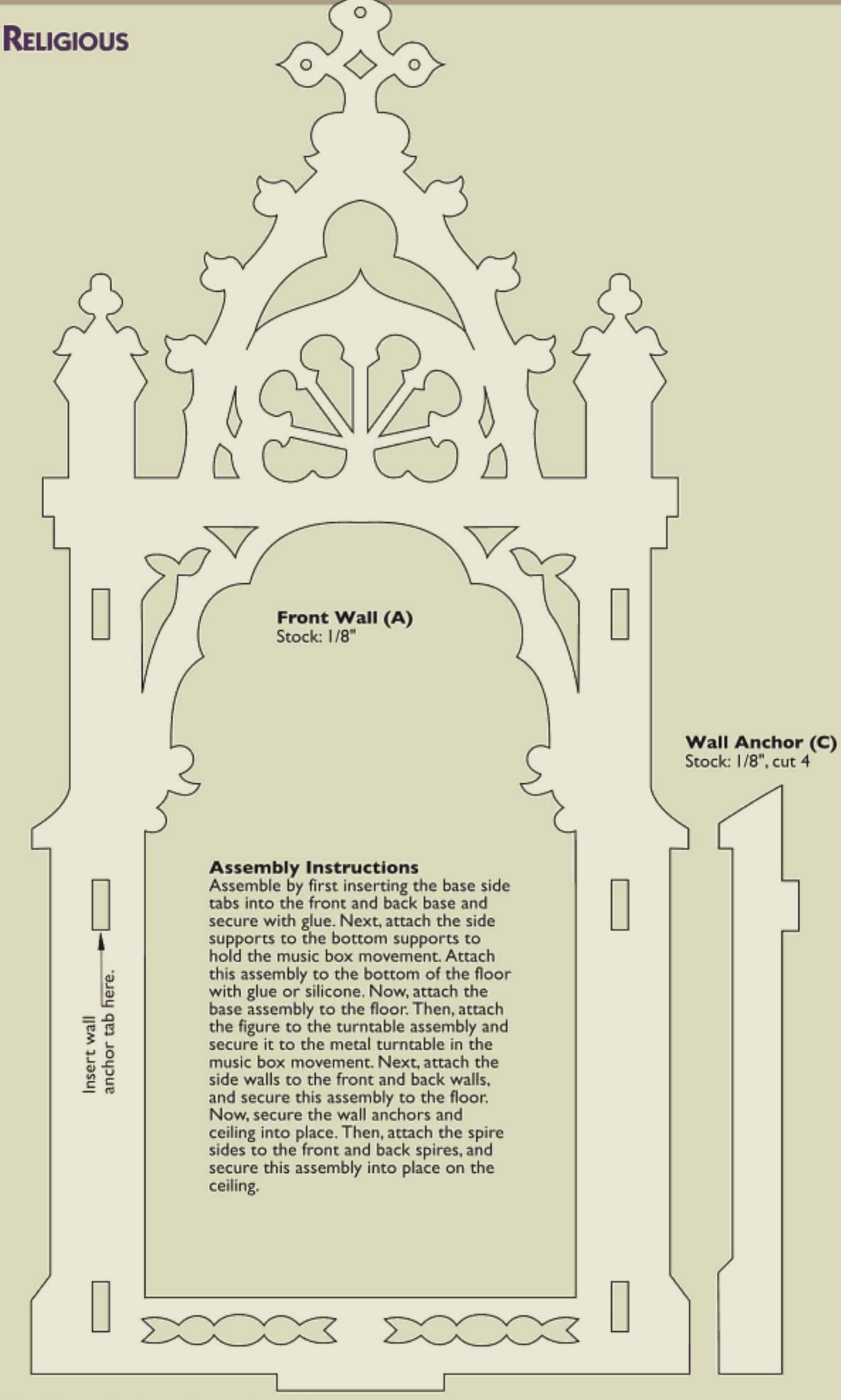
Cathedral Music Box		
Description	Item	Qty
Front Wall	Α	1
Back Wall	В	1
Wall Anchor	С	4
Side Wall	D	2
Front & Back Base	E	I each
Base Side	F	2
Front & Back Spire	G	I each
Spire Side	Н	2
Floor	1	1
Bottom Support	J	2
Side Support	K	2
Ceiling	L	1
Turntable	М	T
Turntable Overlay	N	I
Figure	0	1



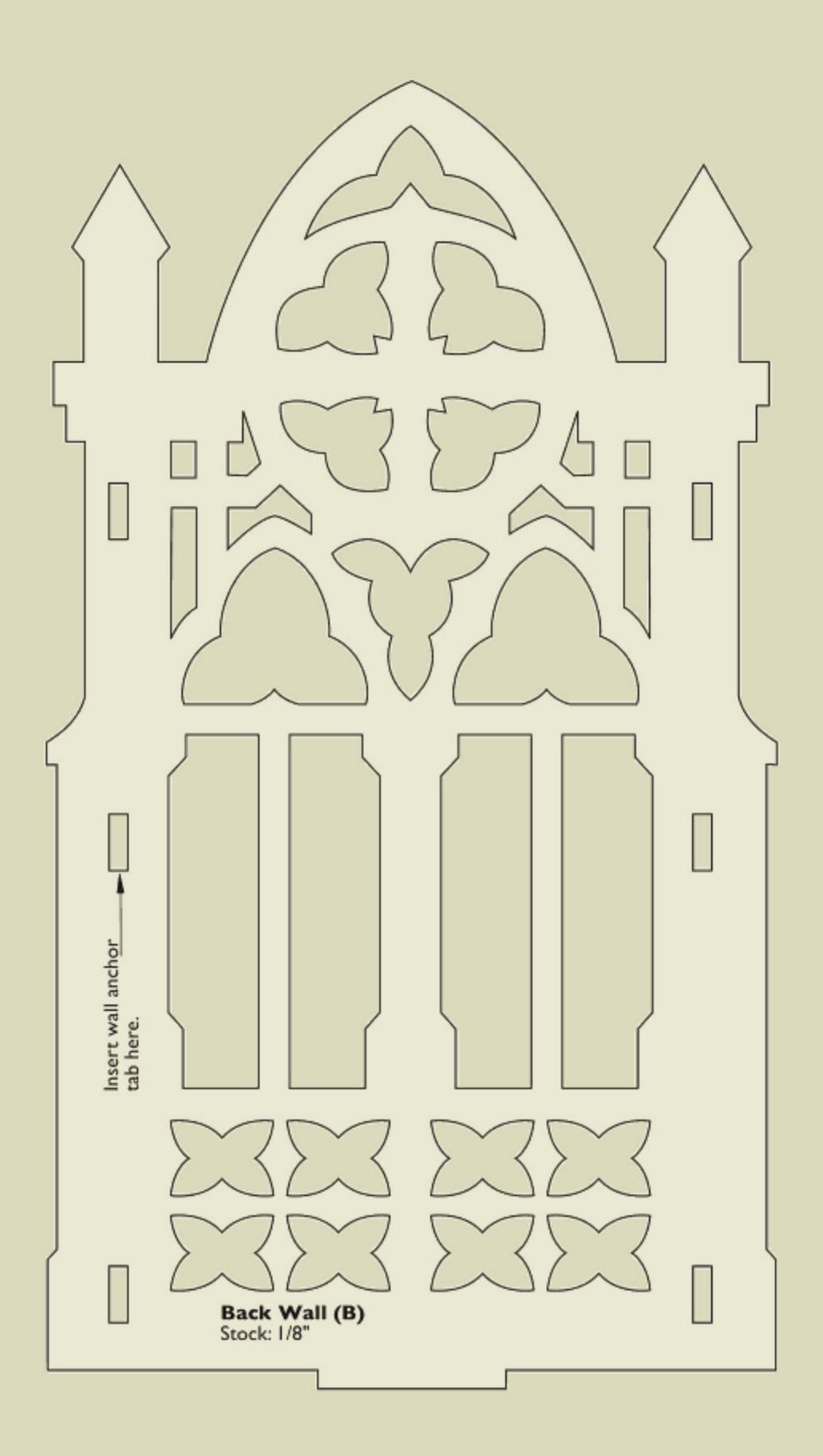


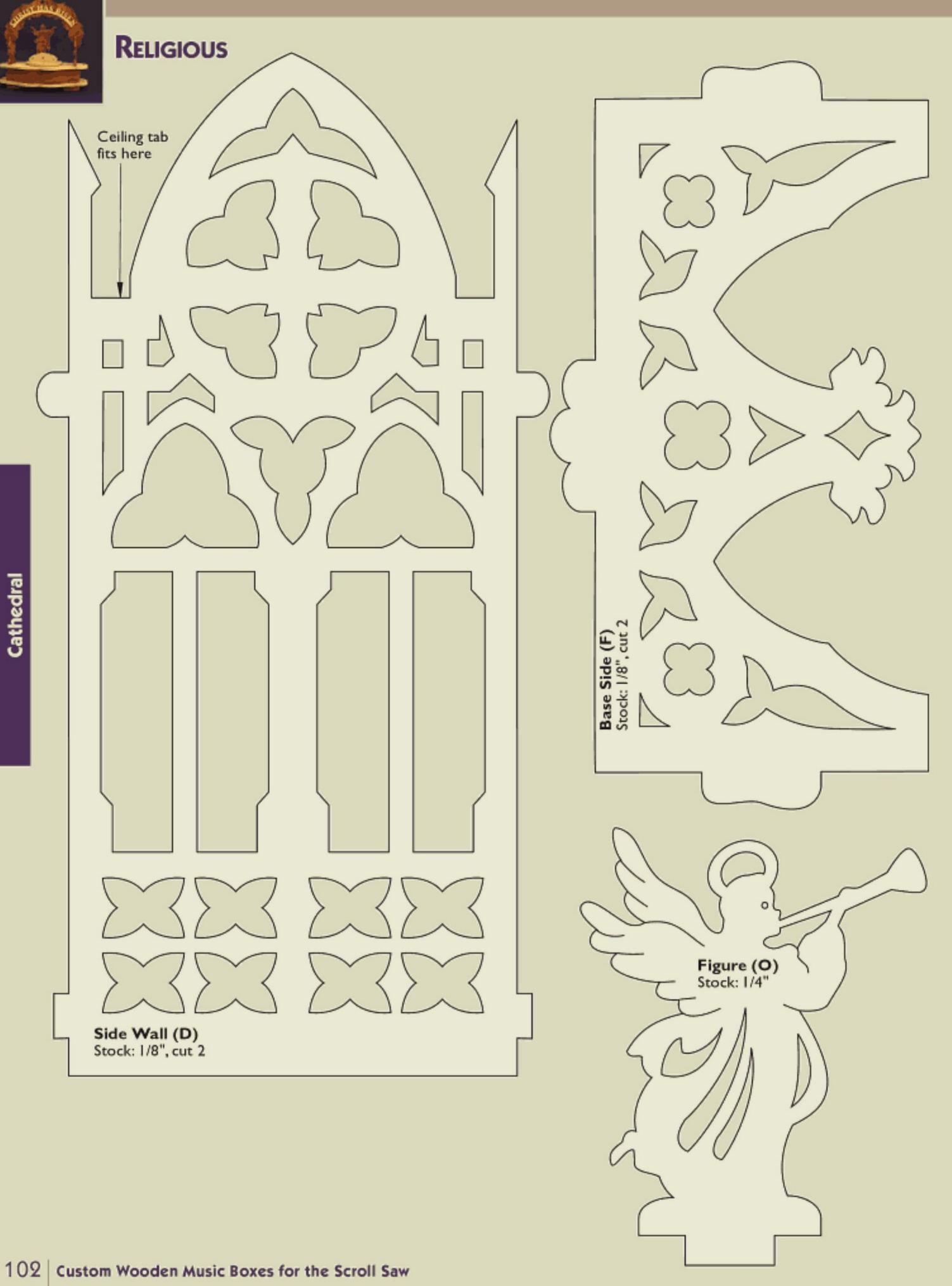




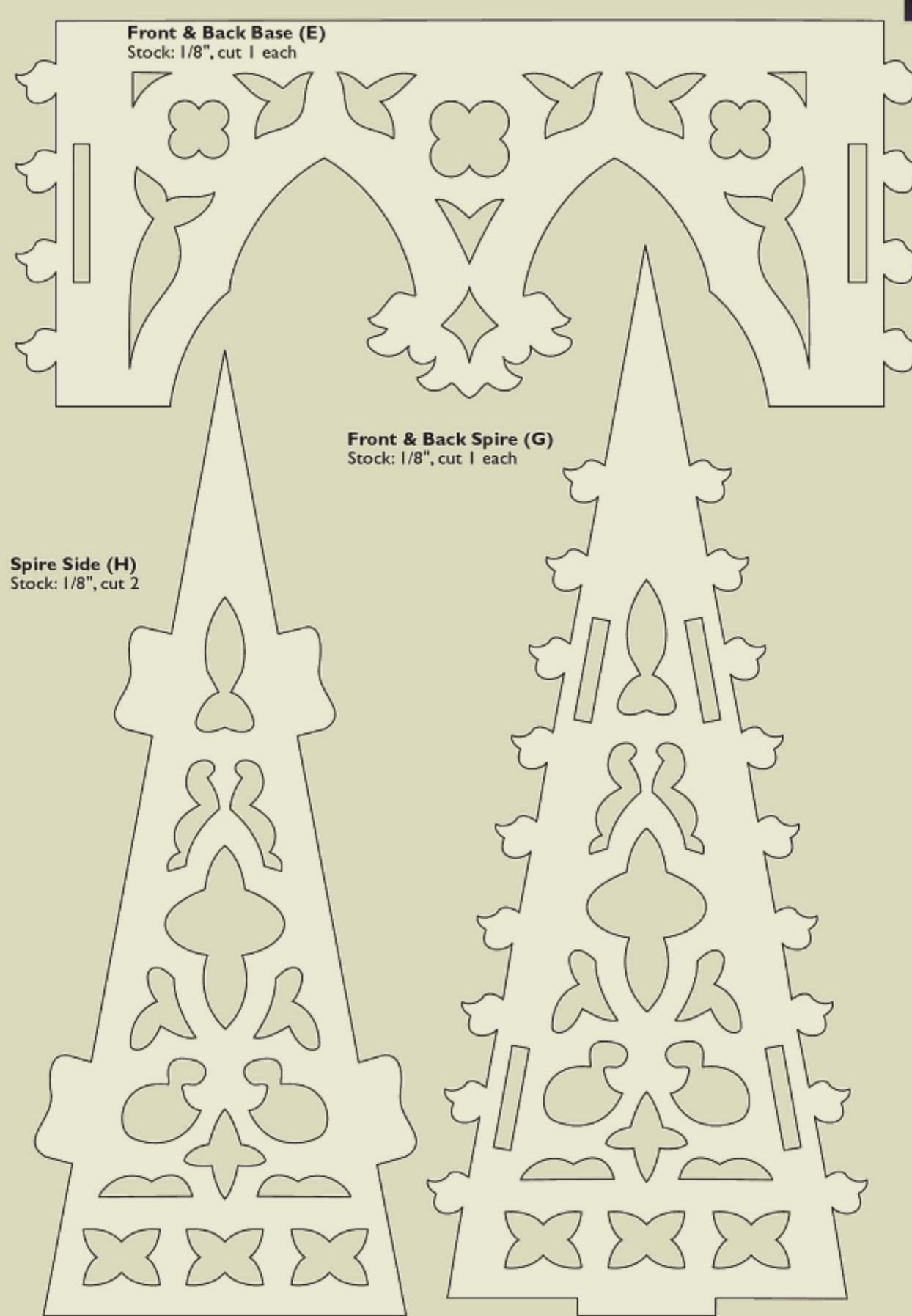






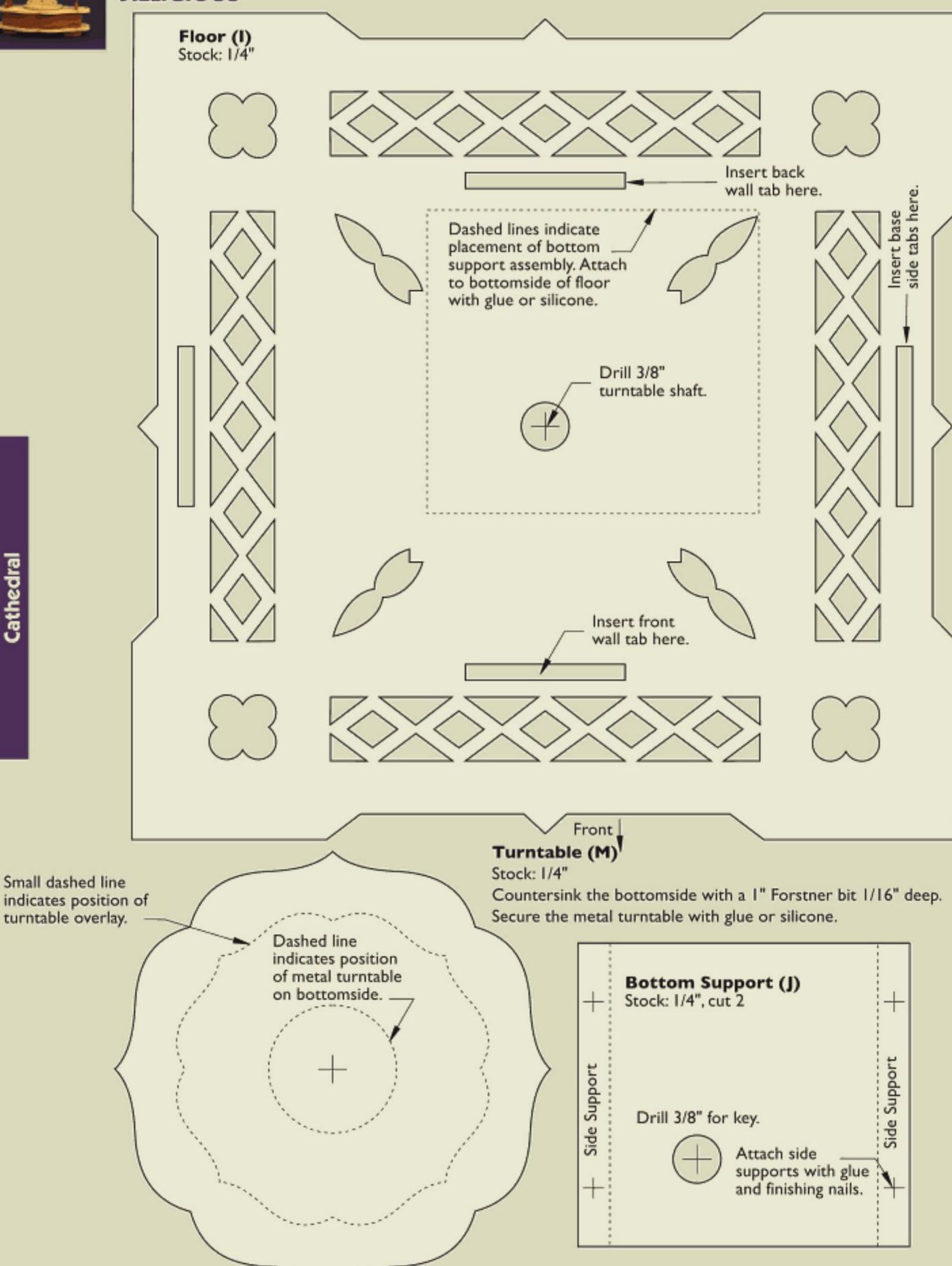


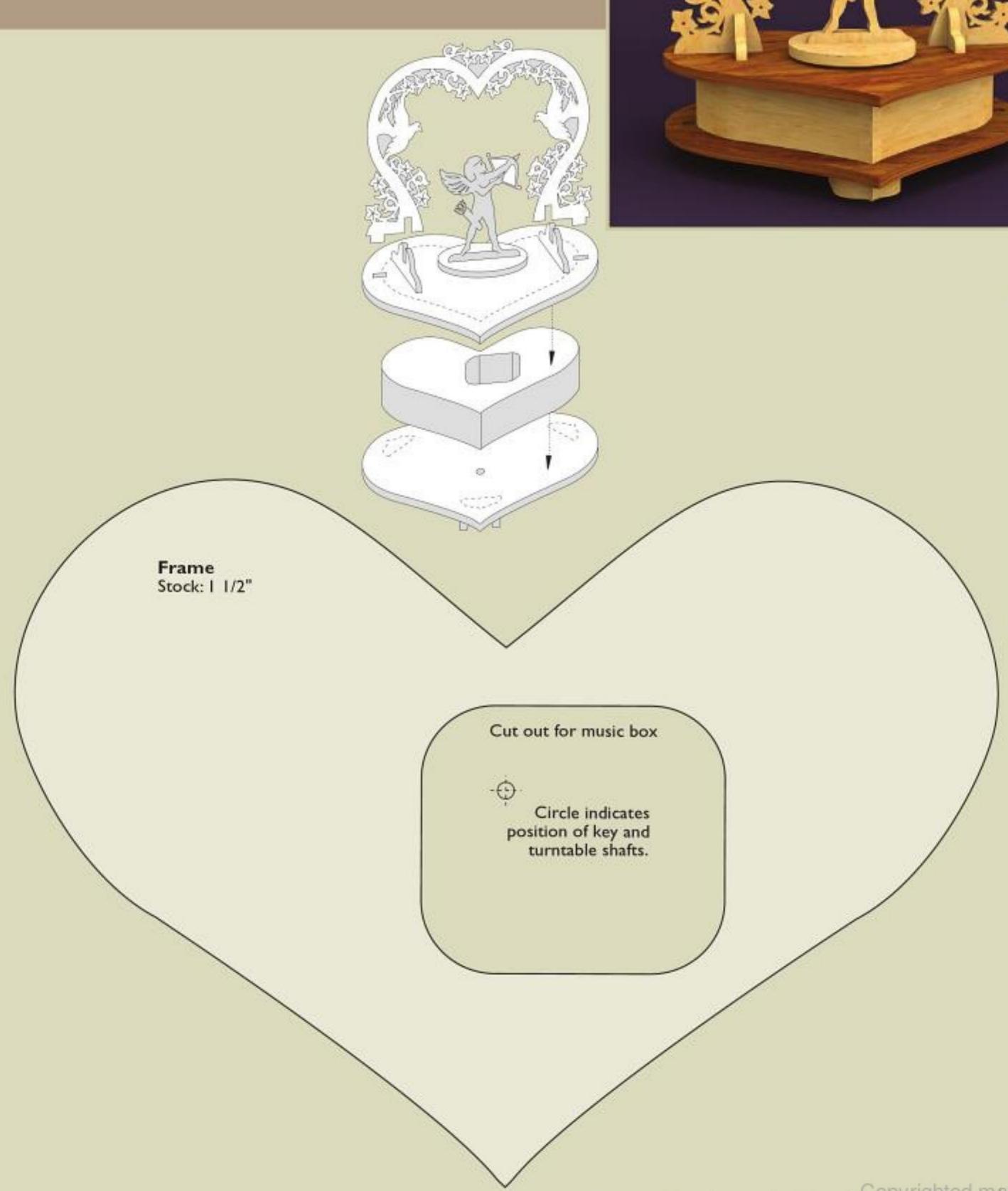






#### RELIGIOUS



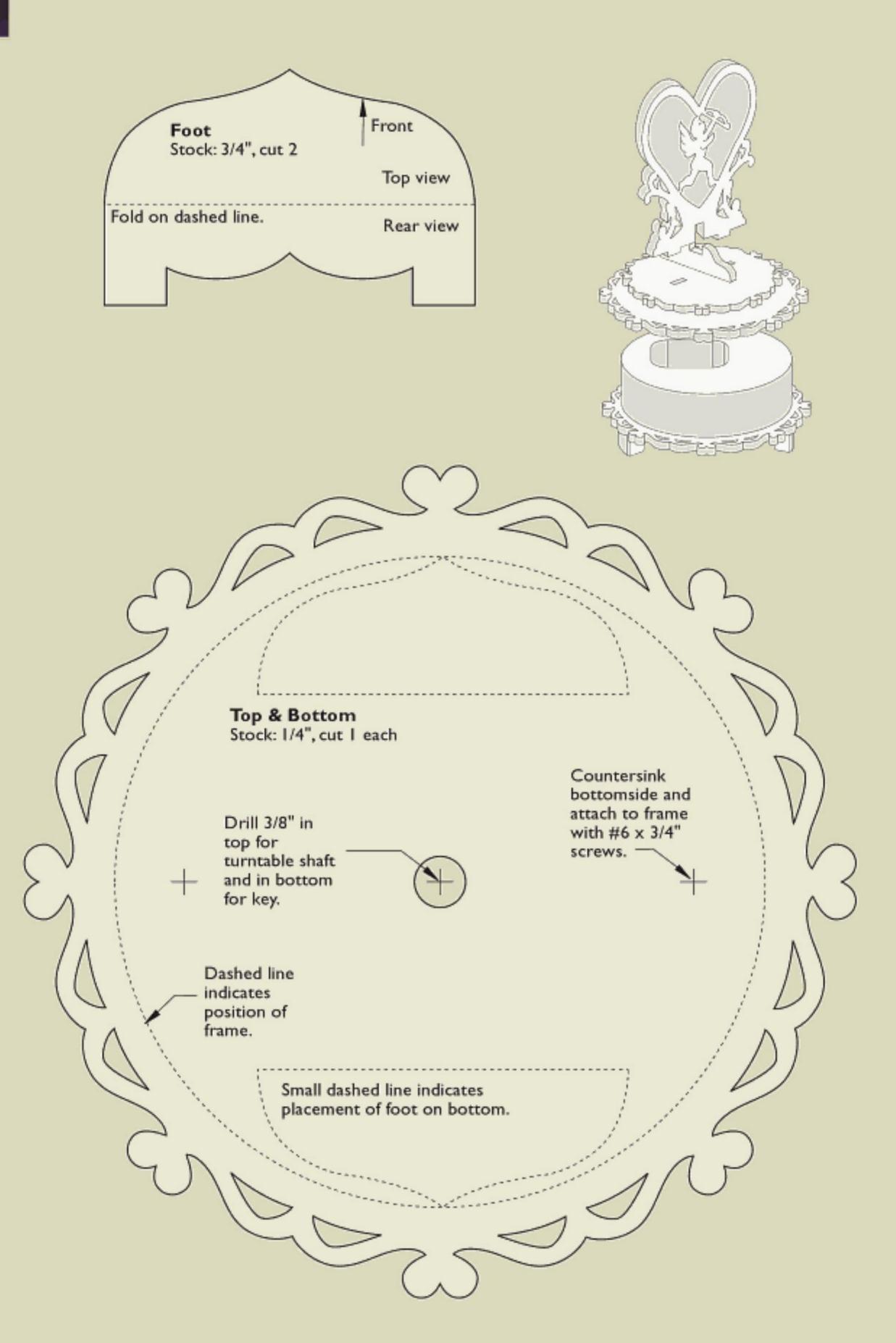




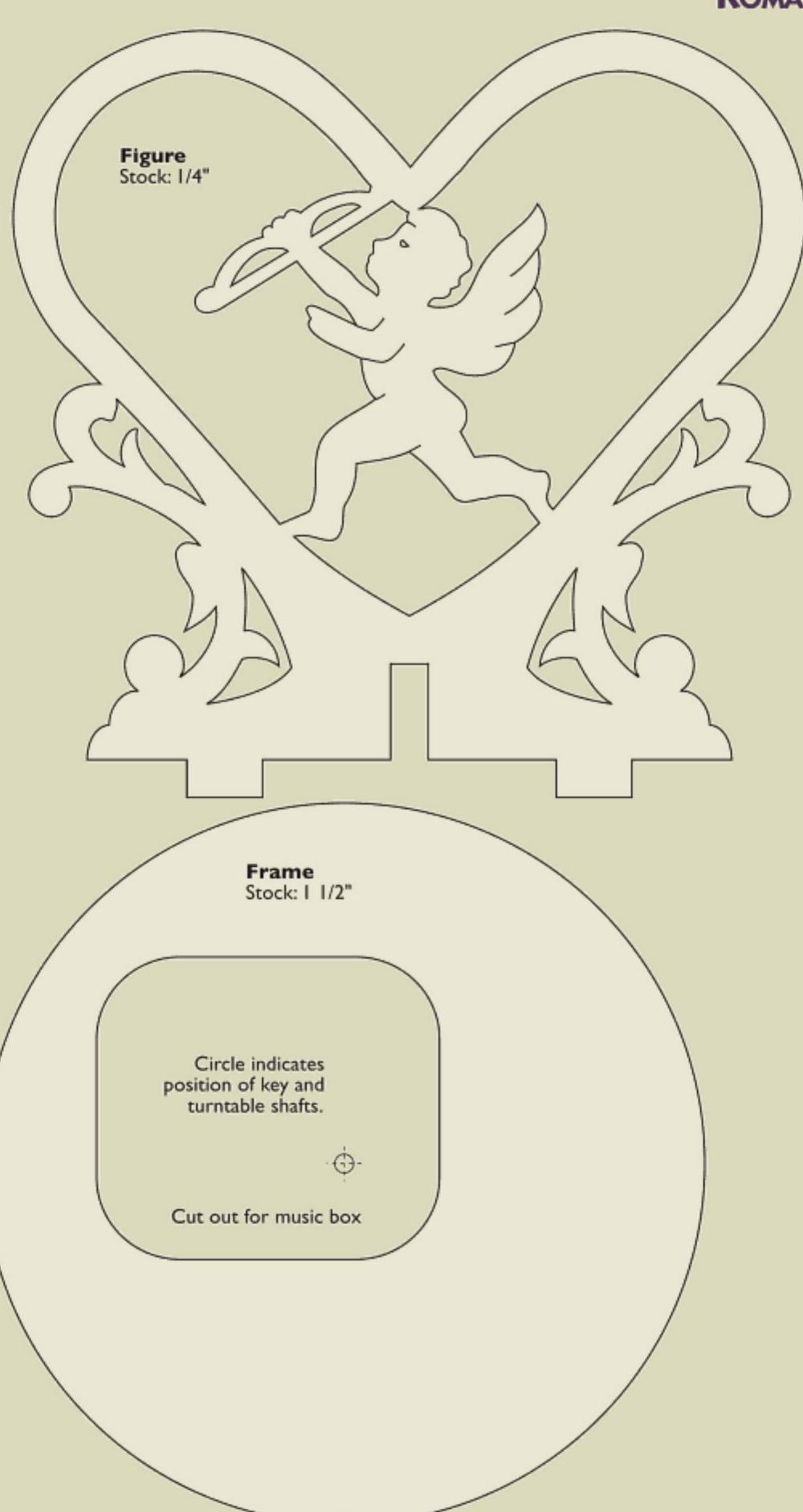






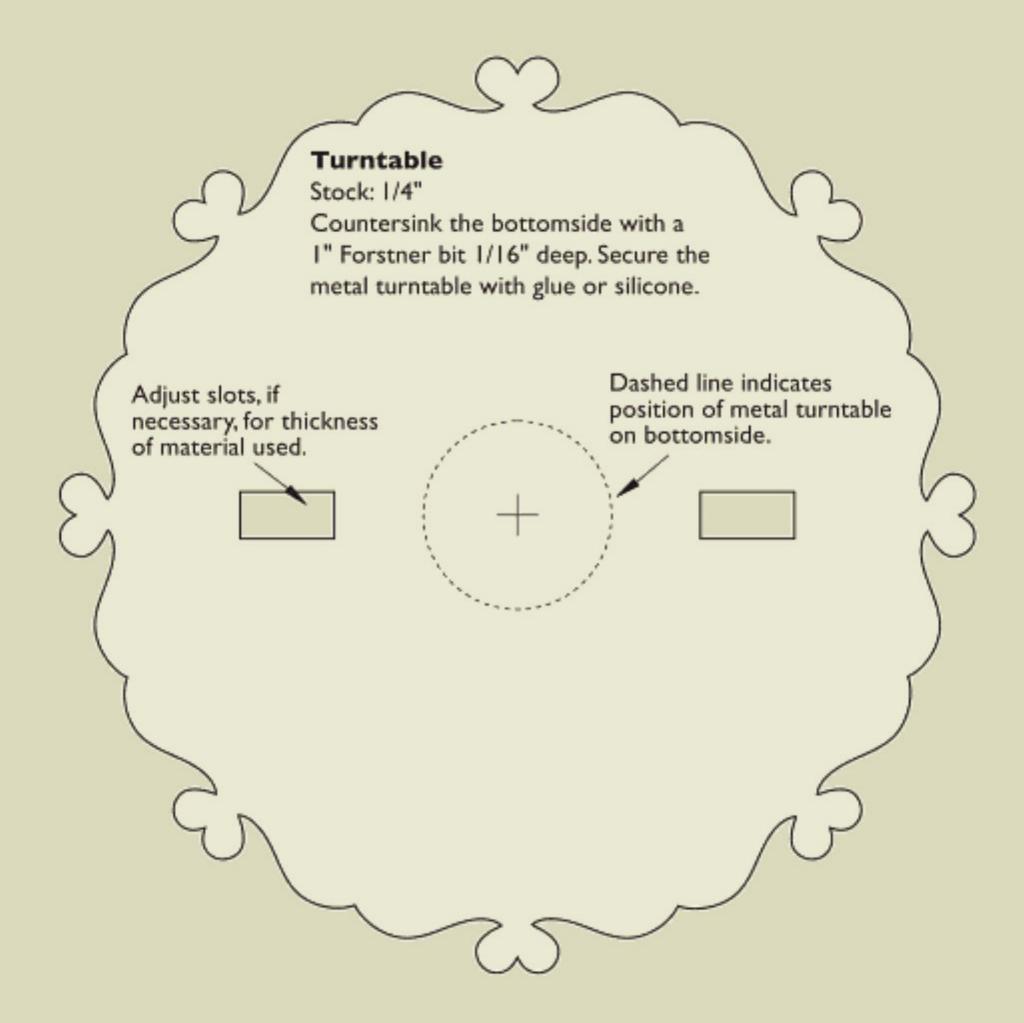


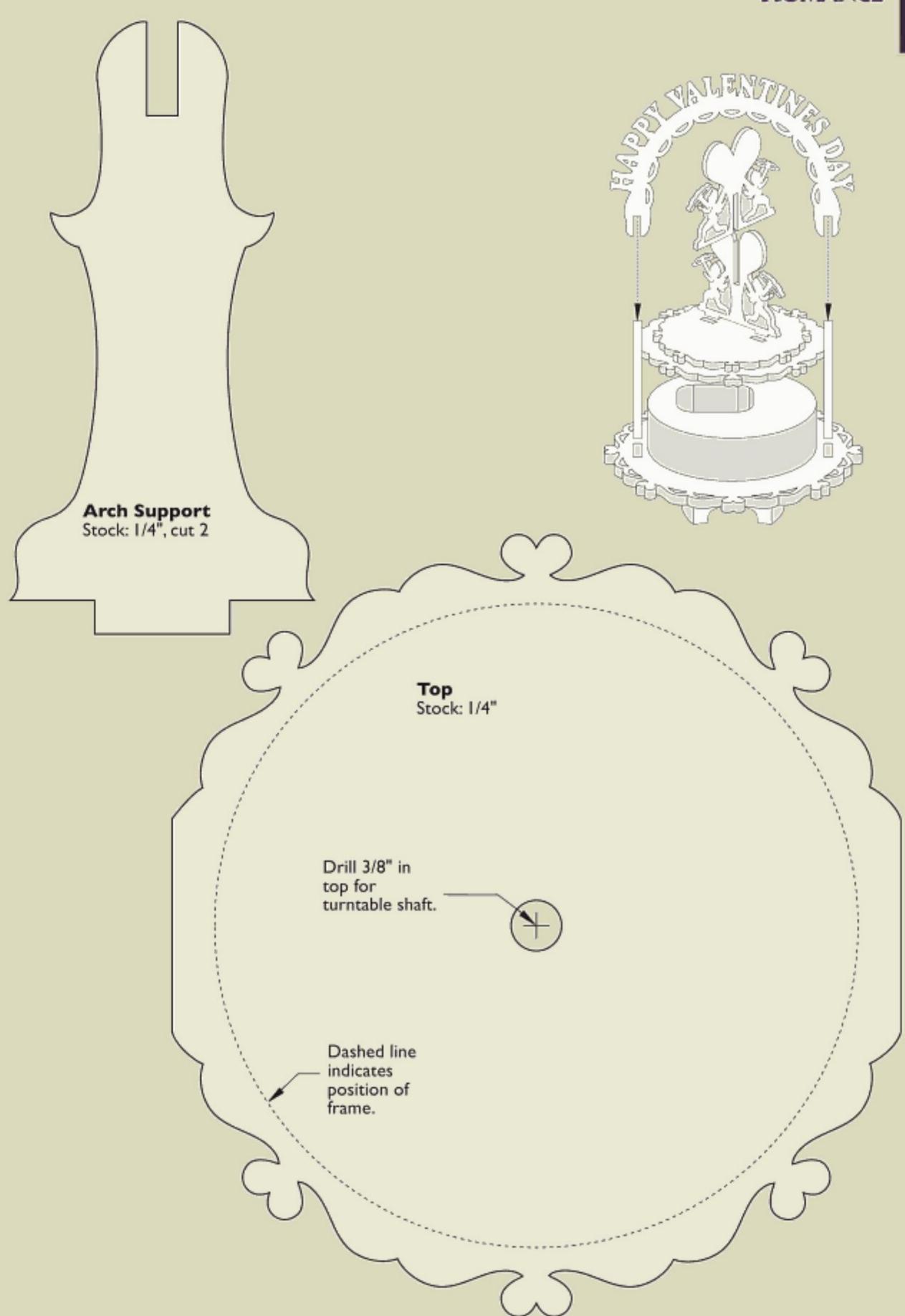


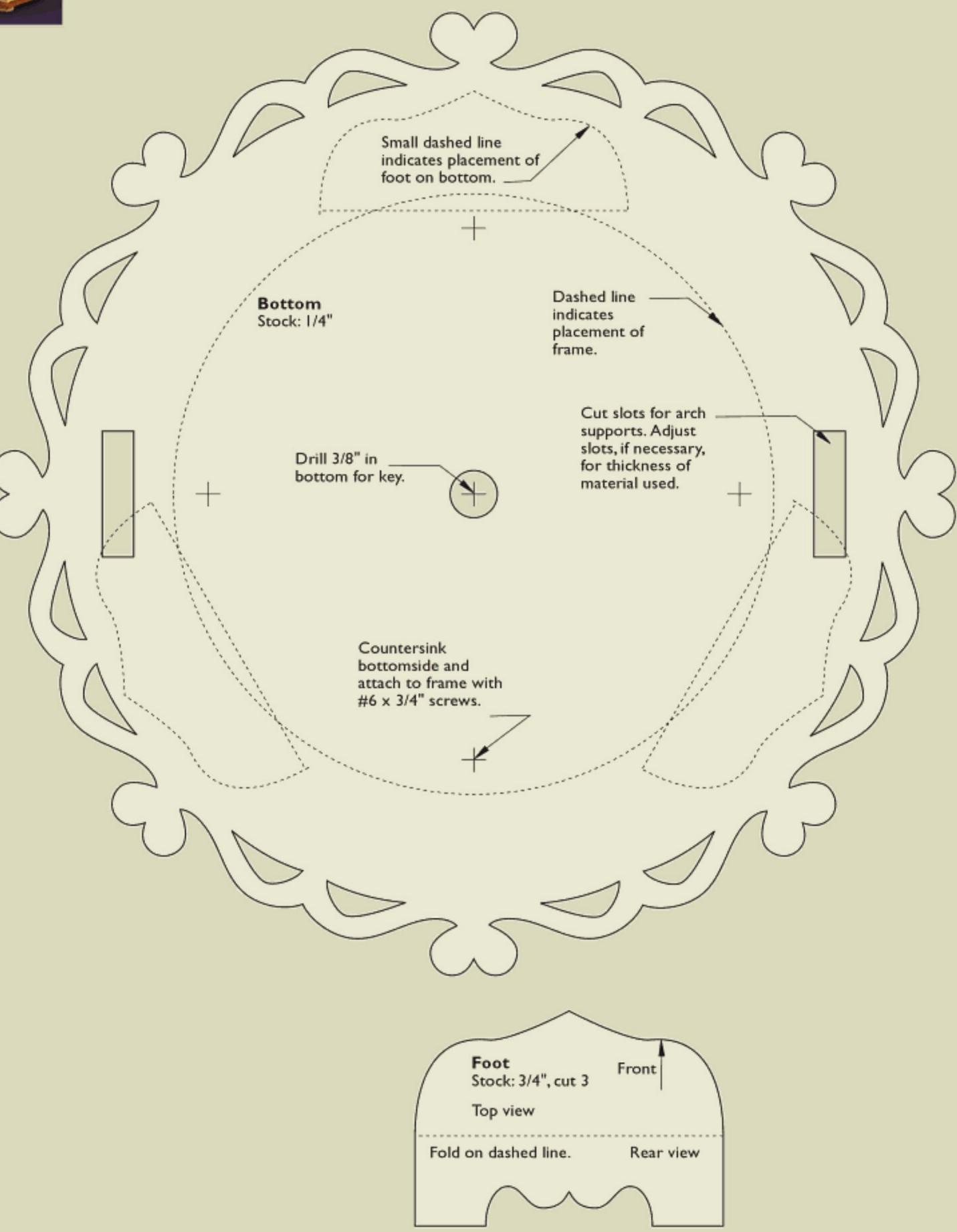


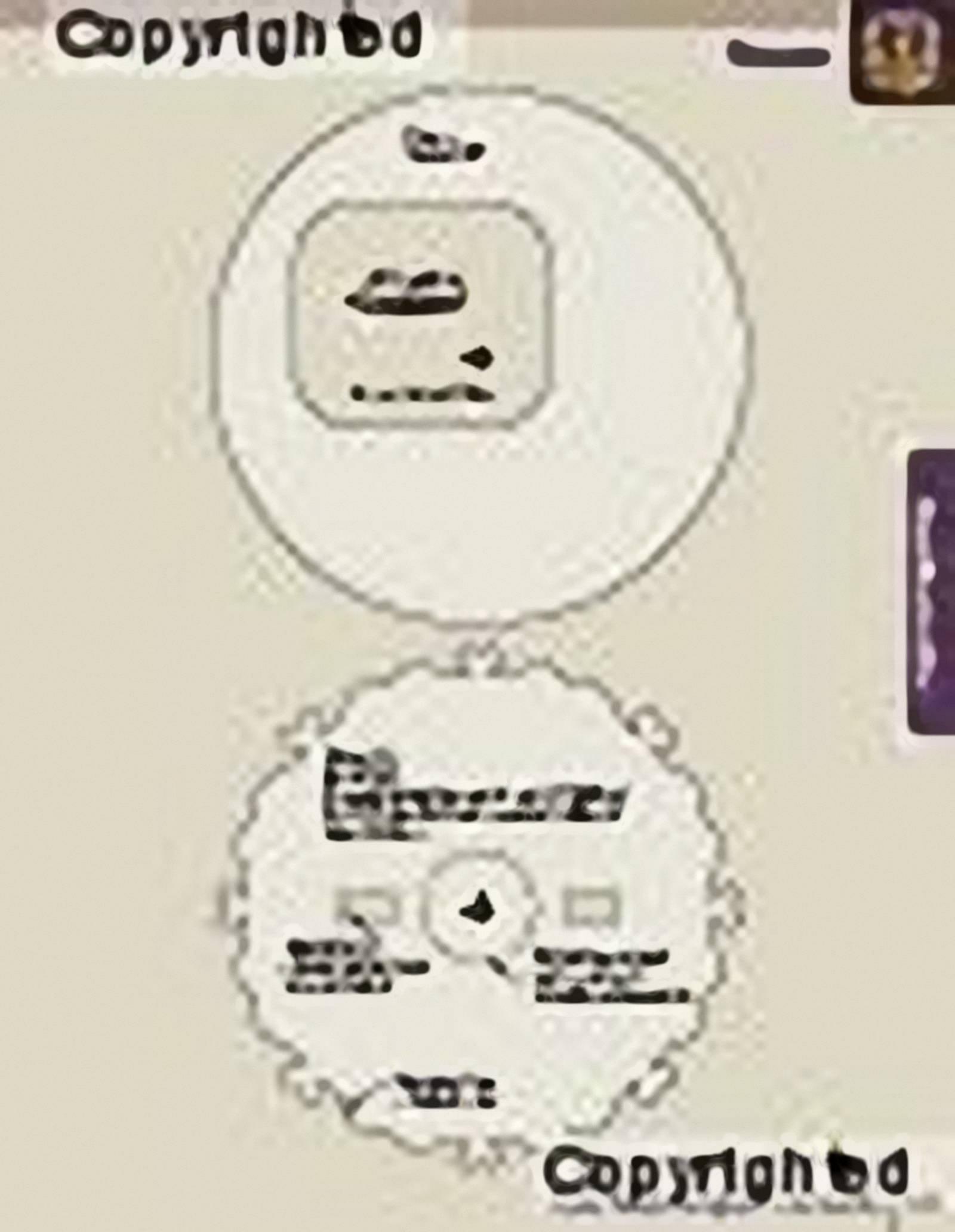




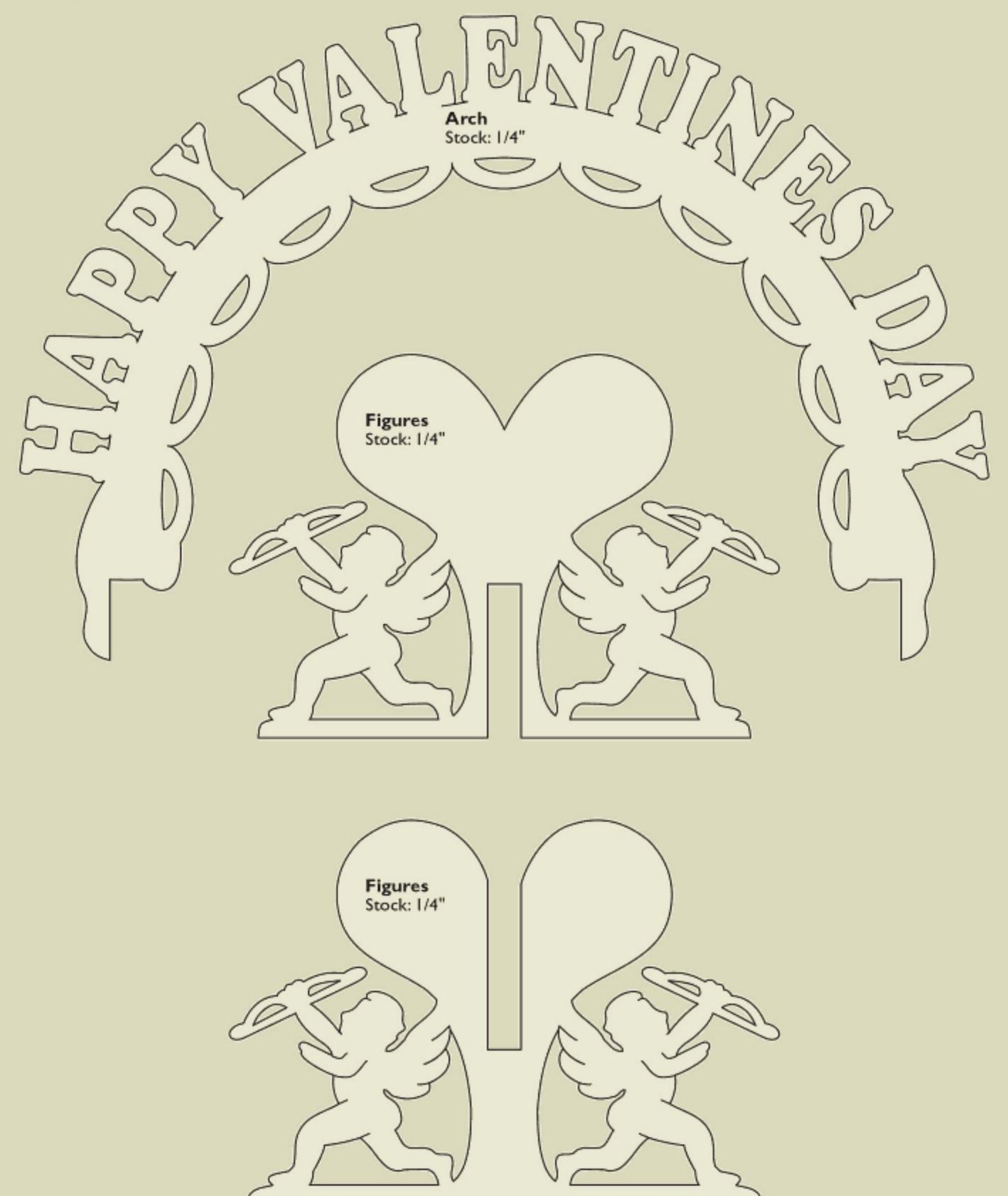




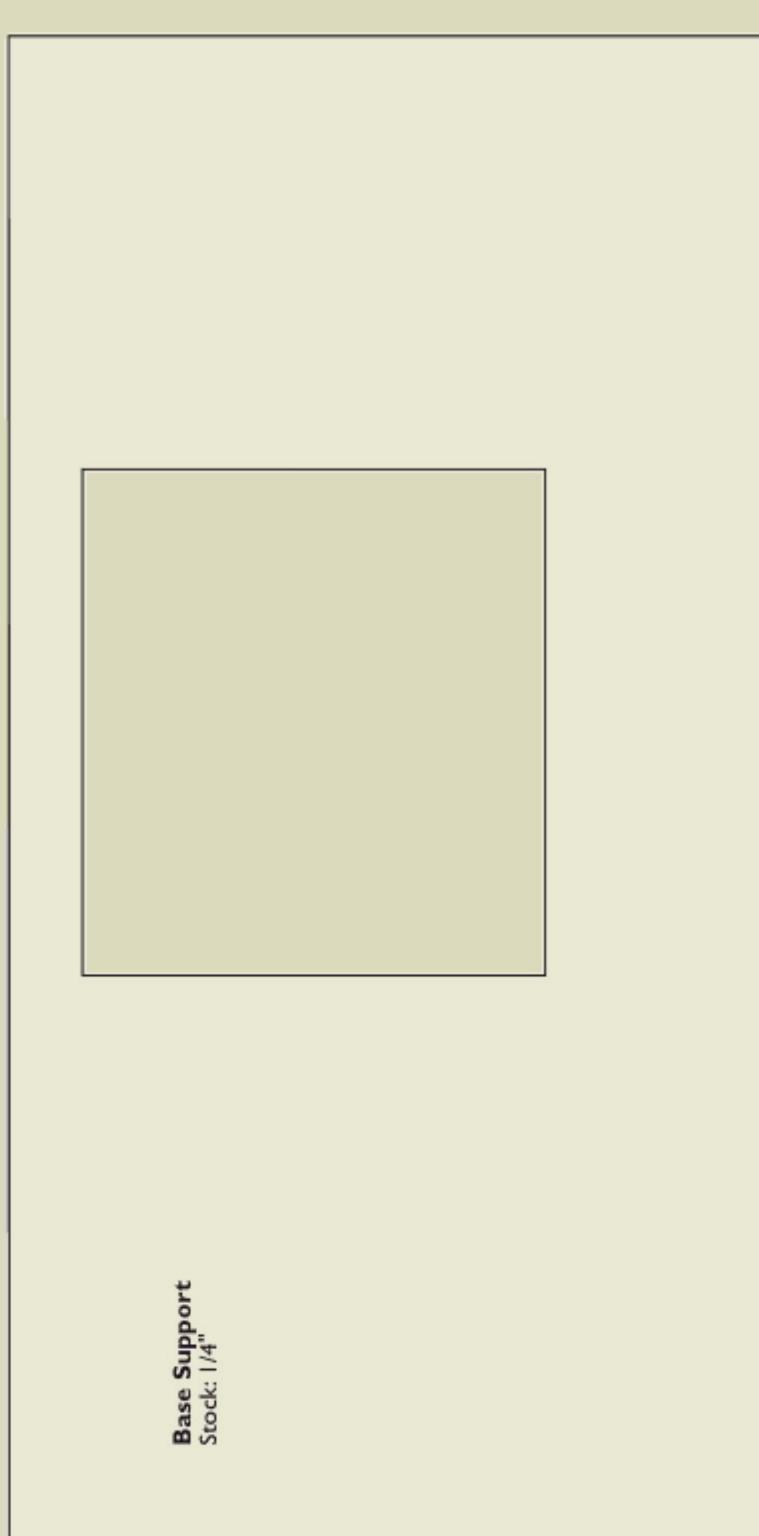








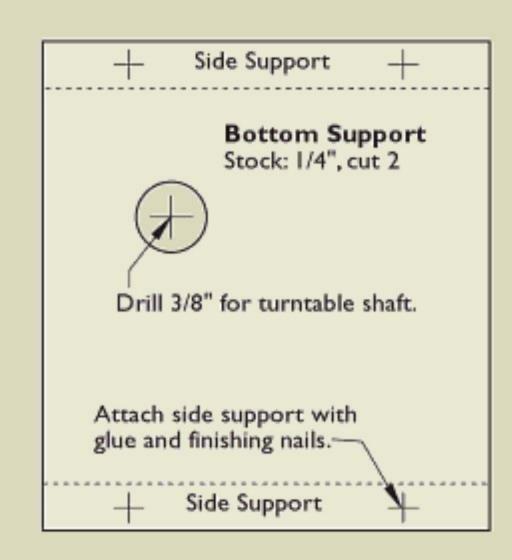




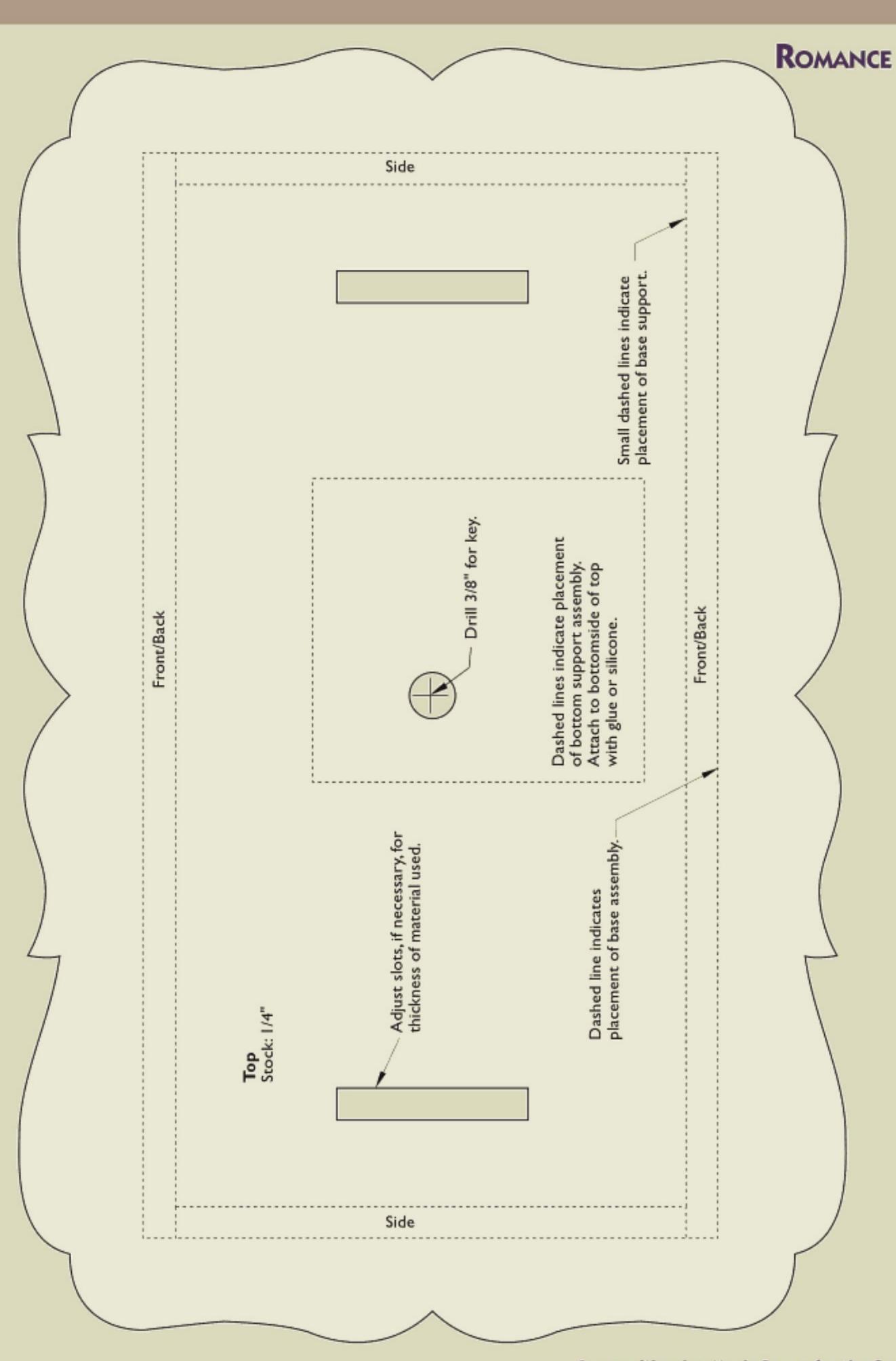


Side Support
Stock: 1/4", cut 2

Bottom Support

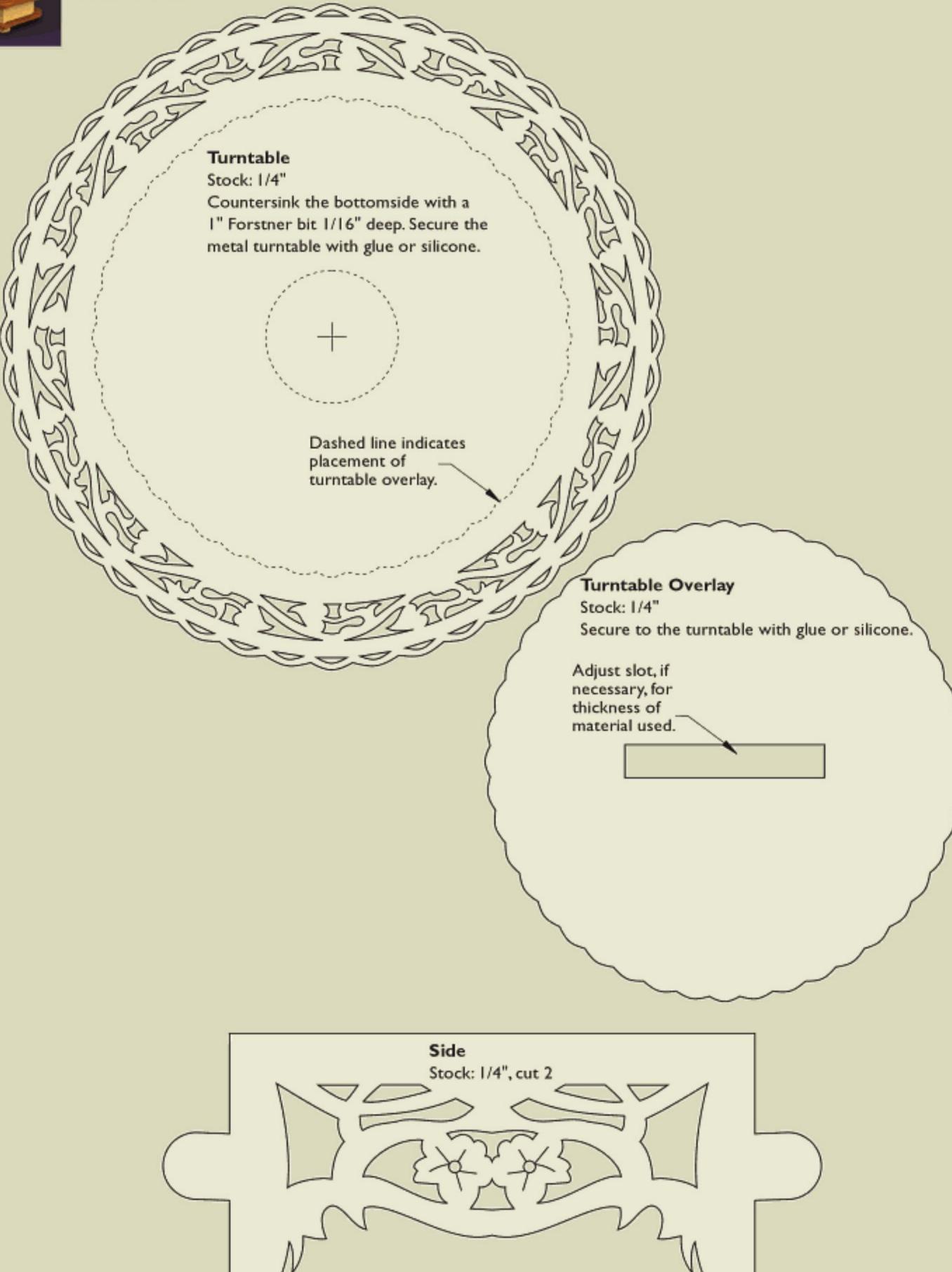






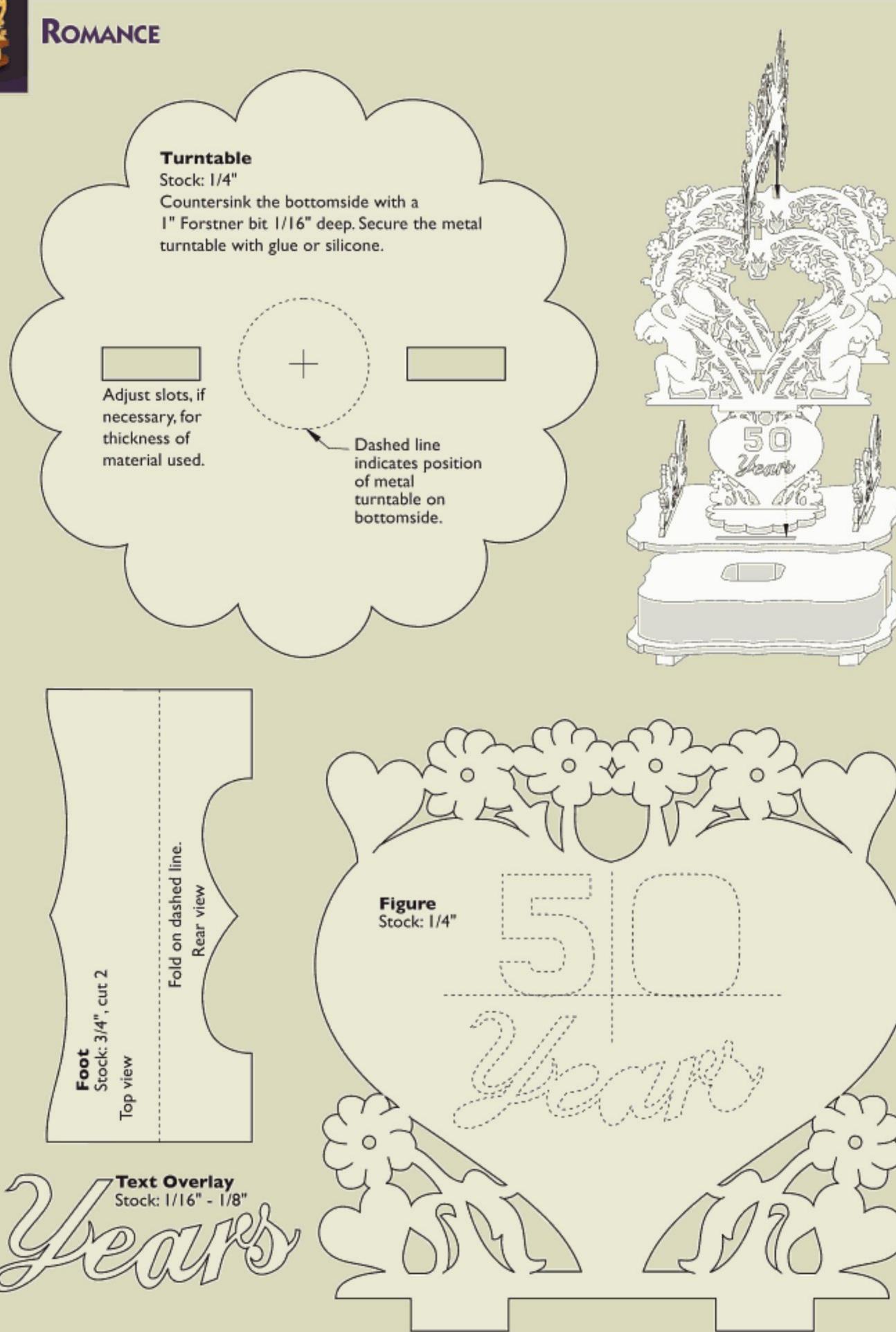












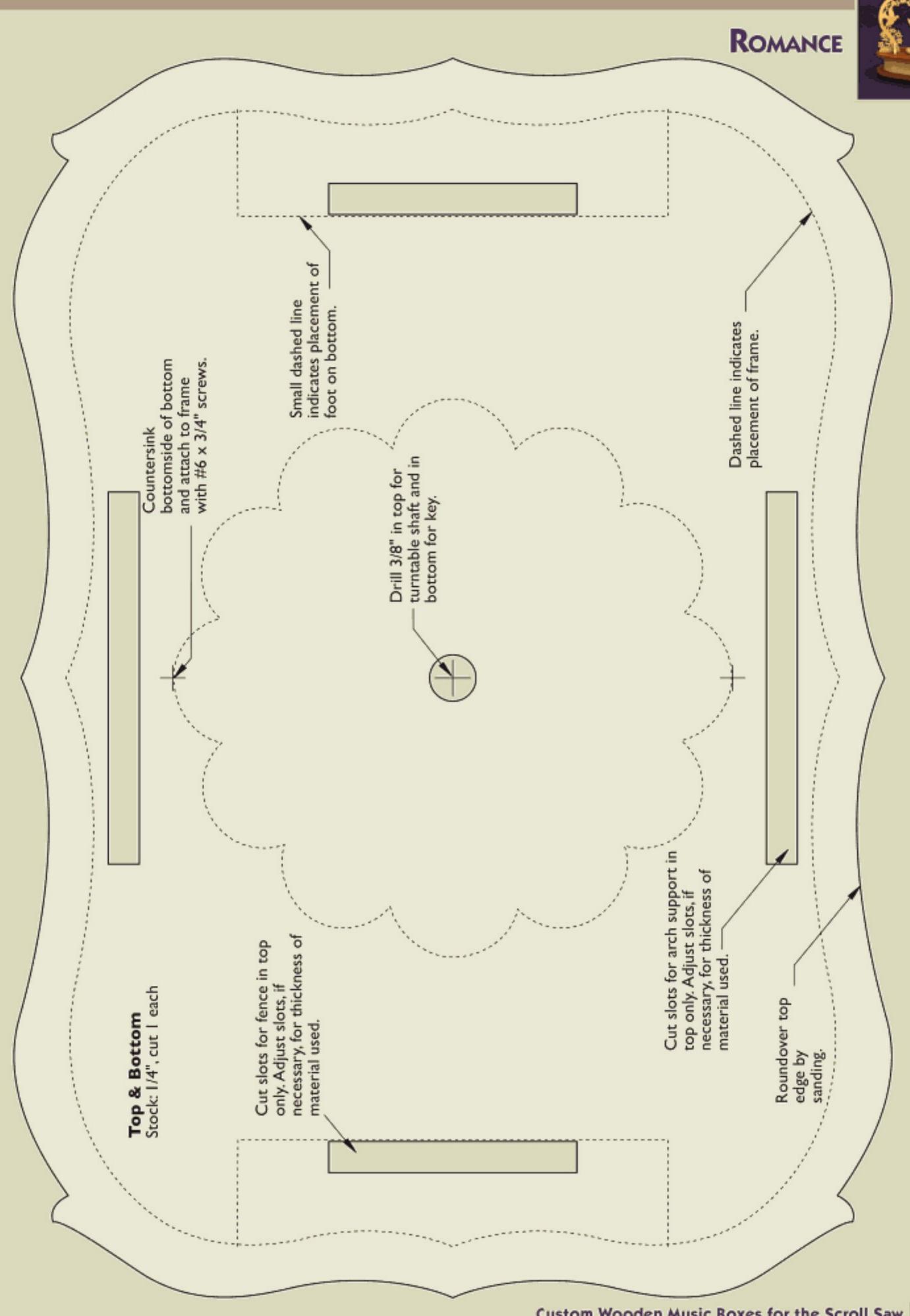




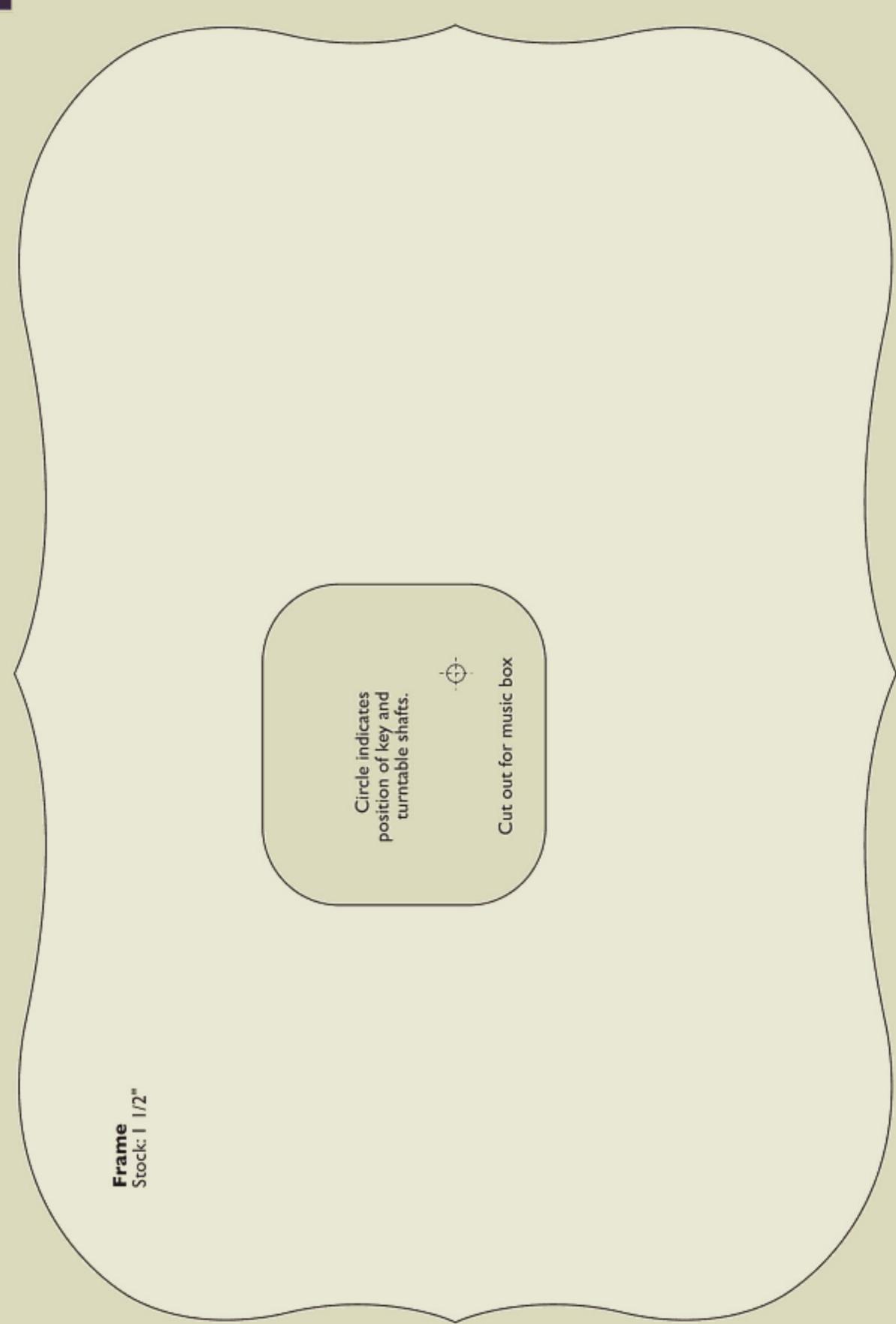
Anniversary Wishes



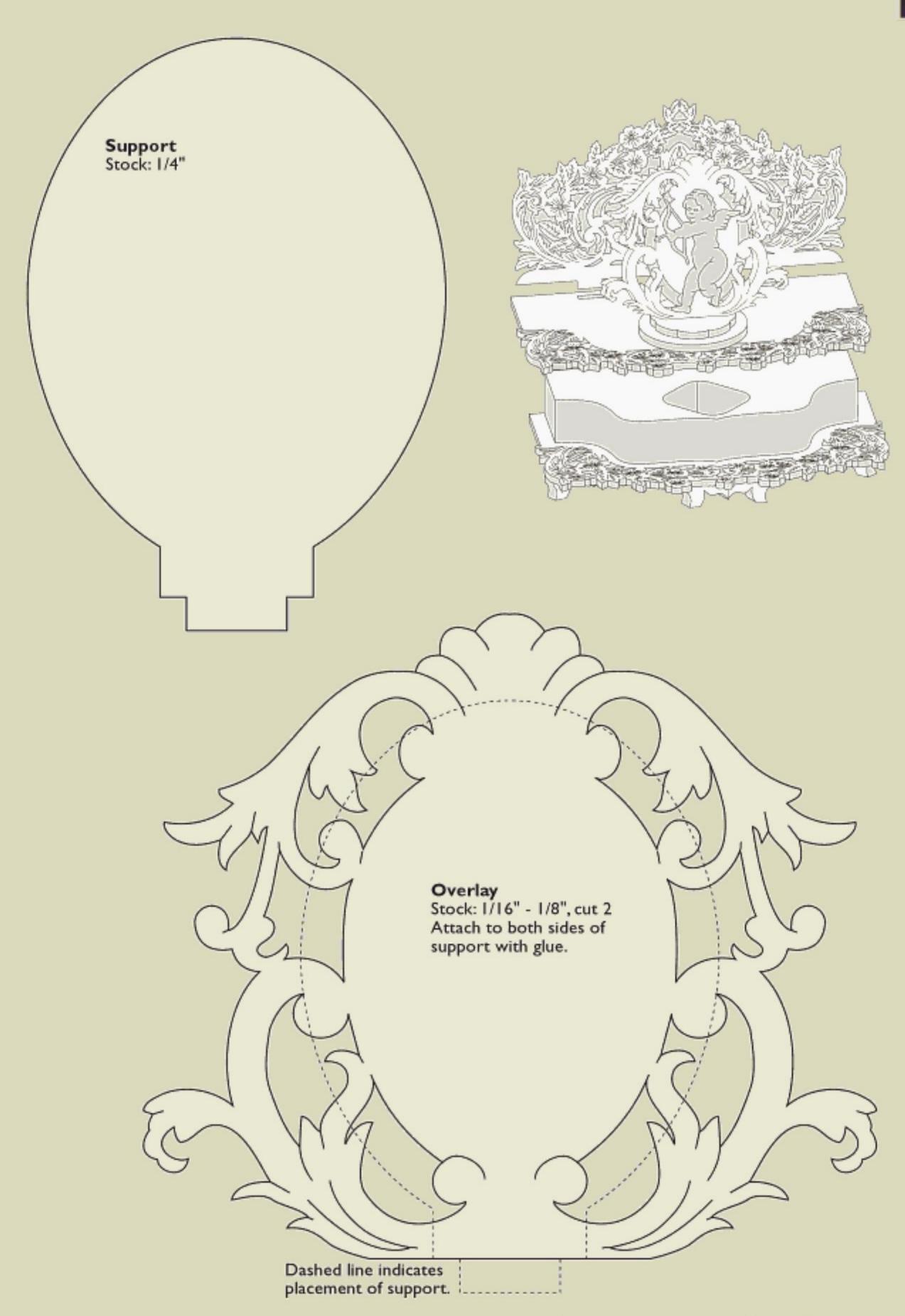








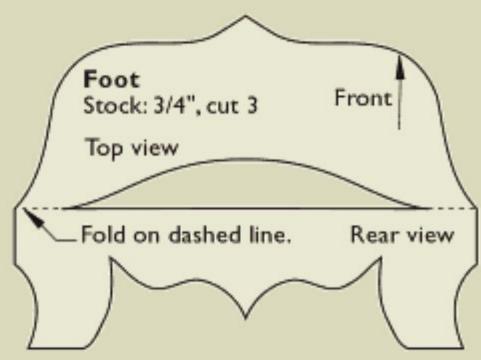


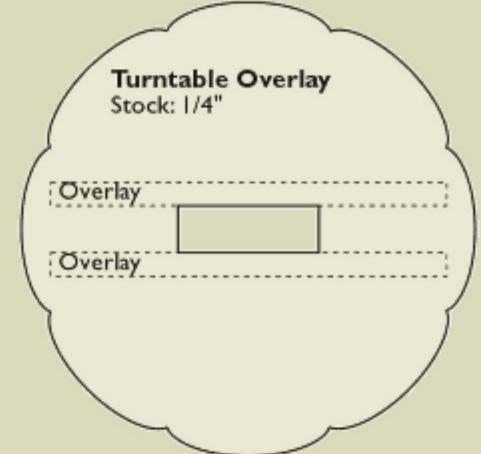


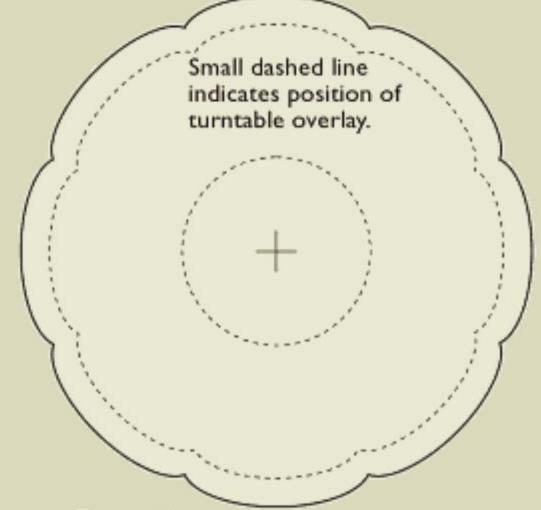








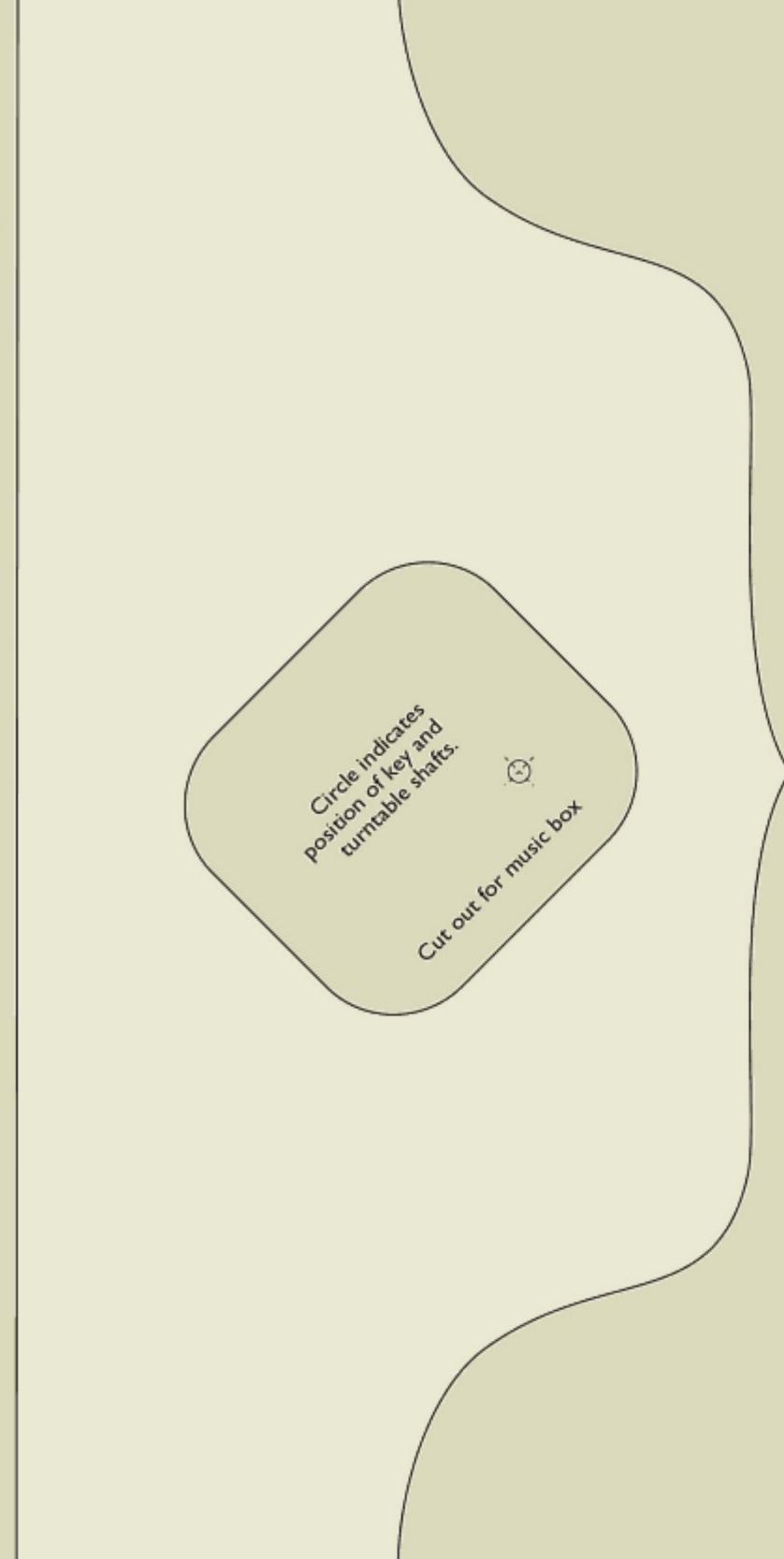




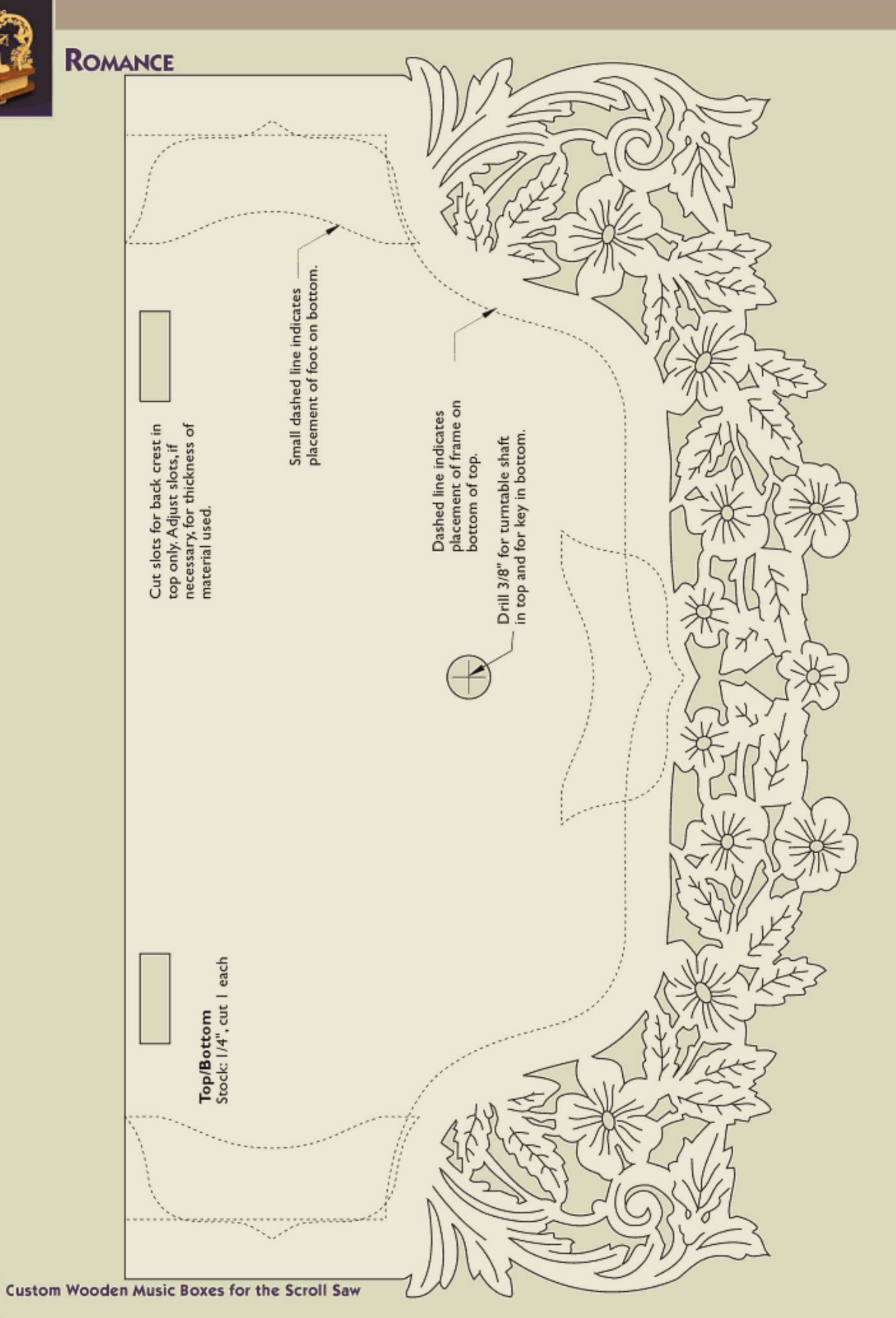
#### Turntable

Stock: 1/4"

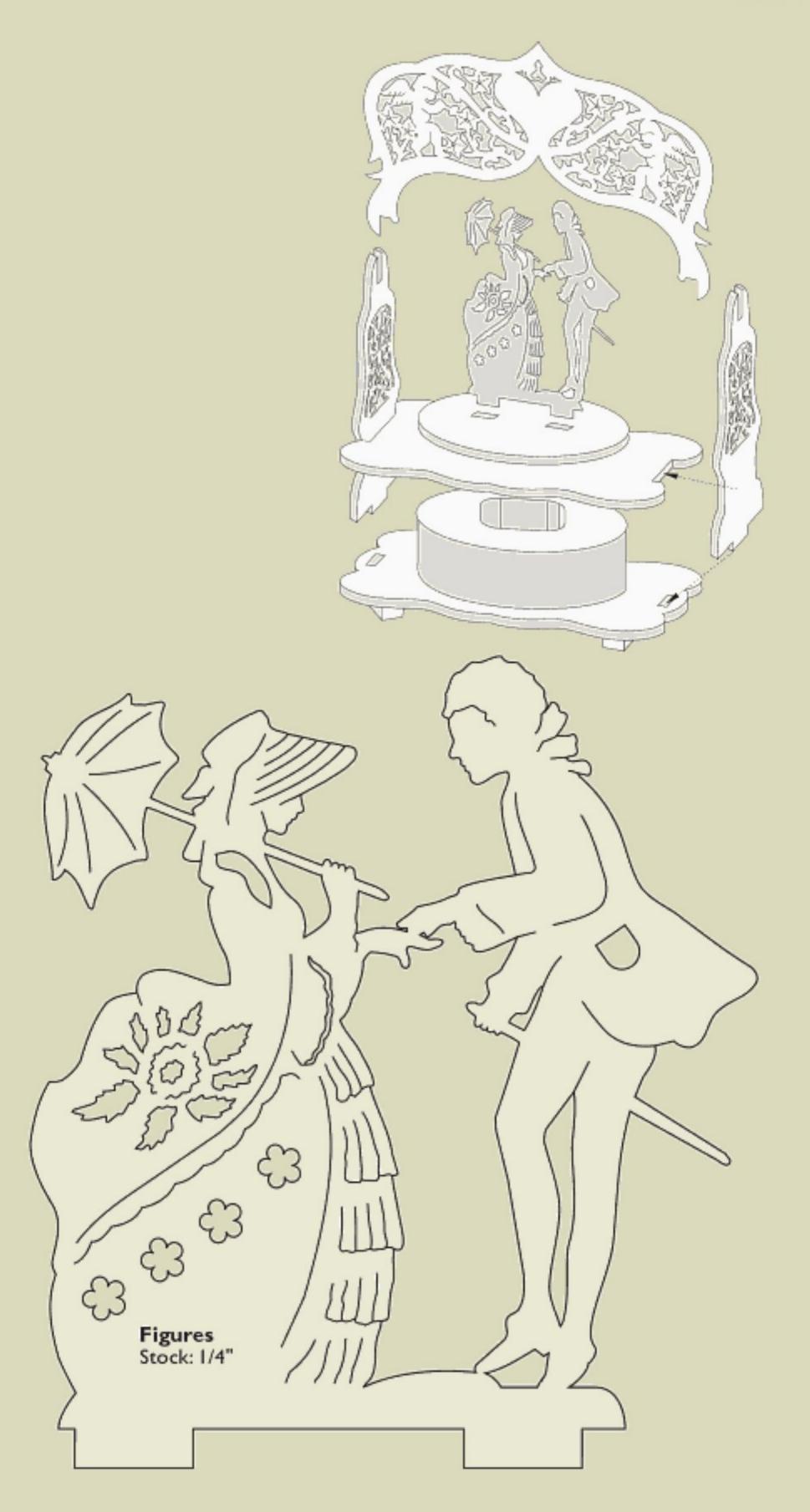
Countersink the bottomside with a I" Forstner bit I/I6" deep. Secure the metal turntable with glue or silicone.



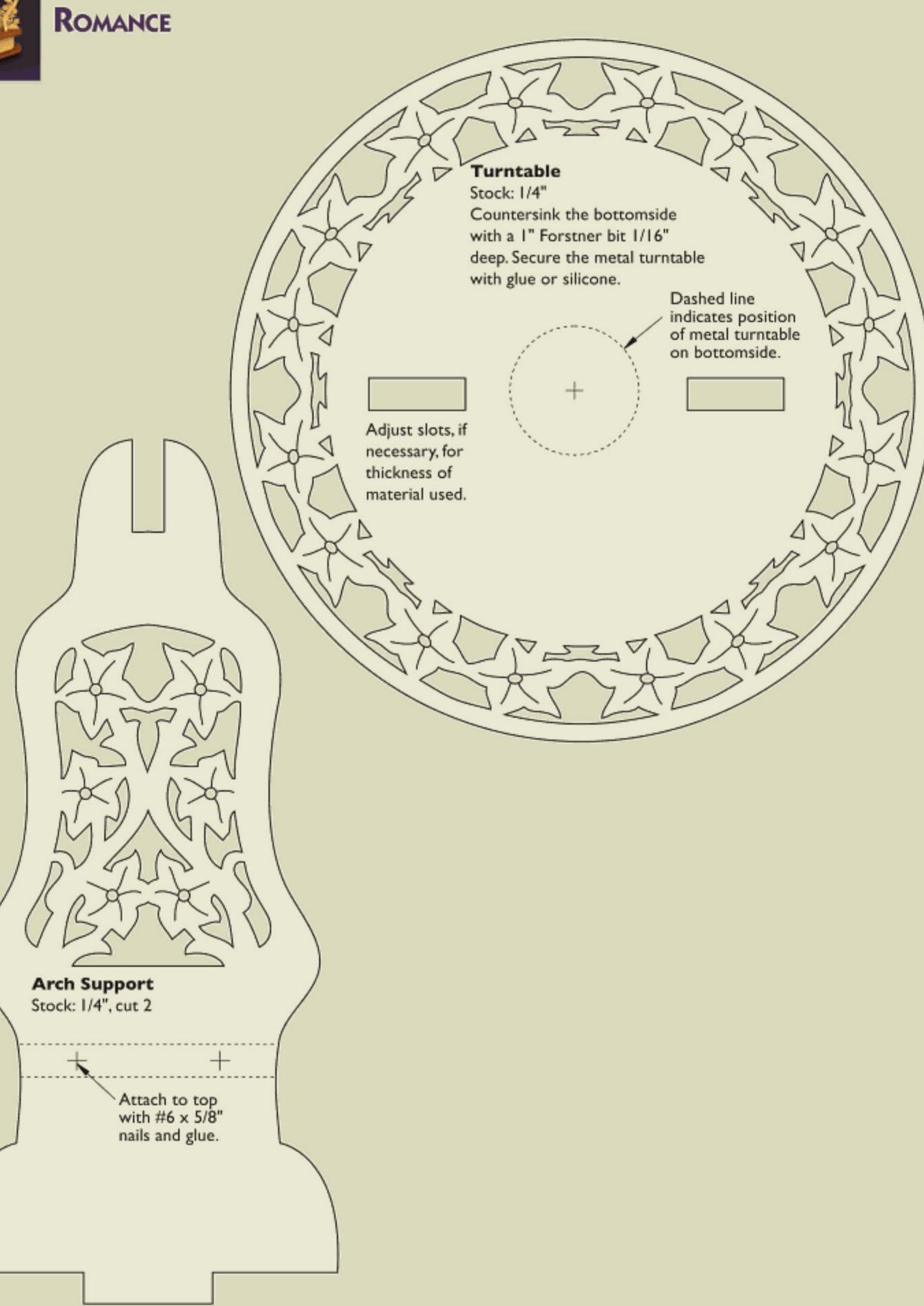






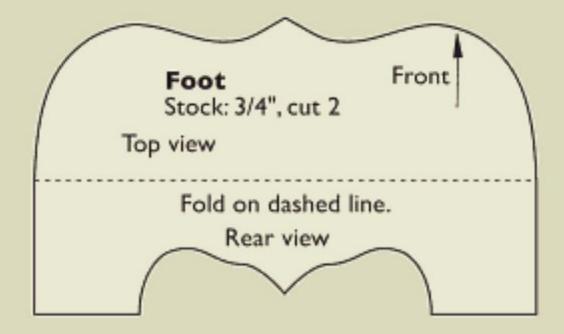






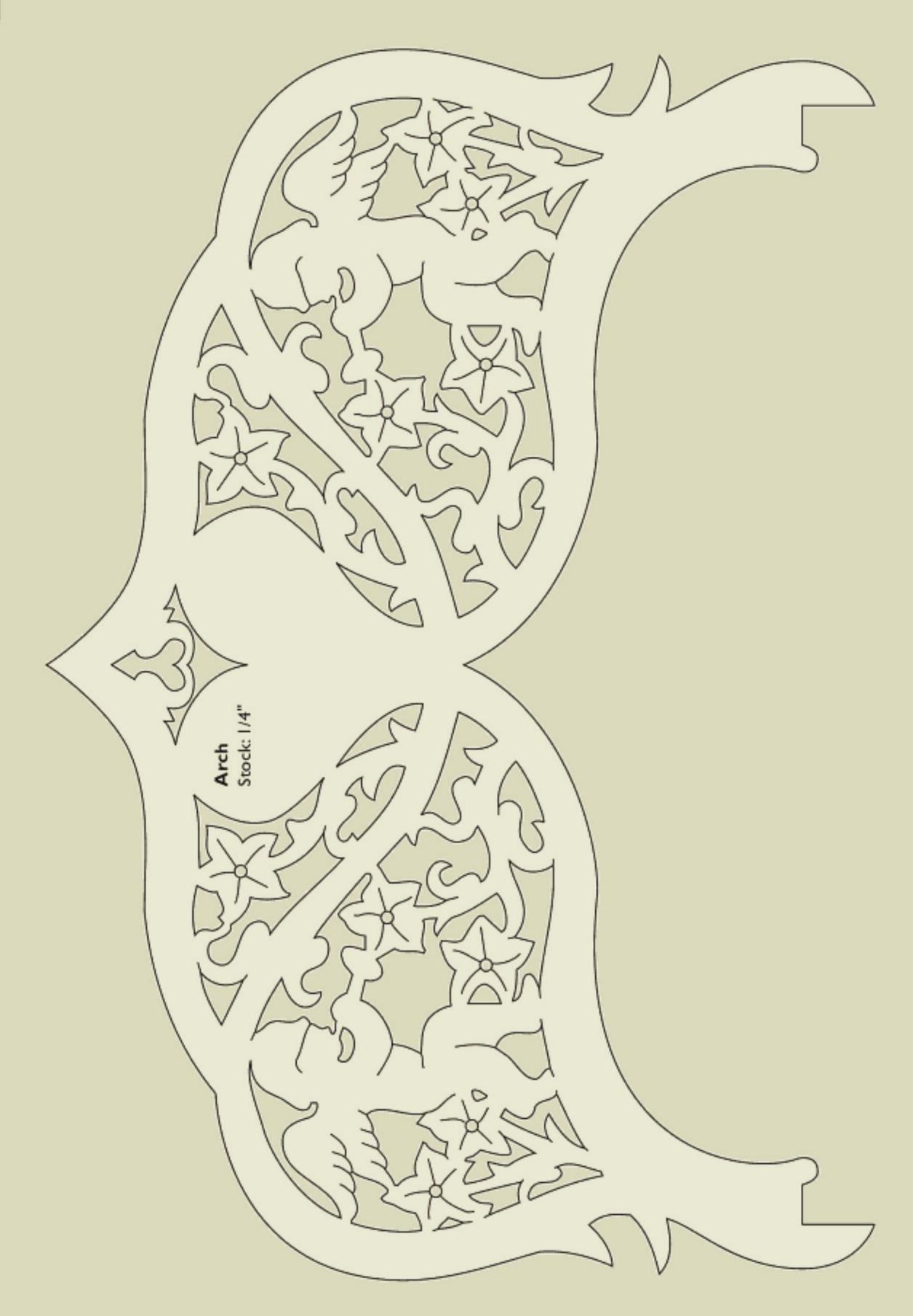






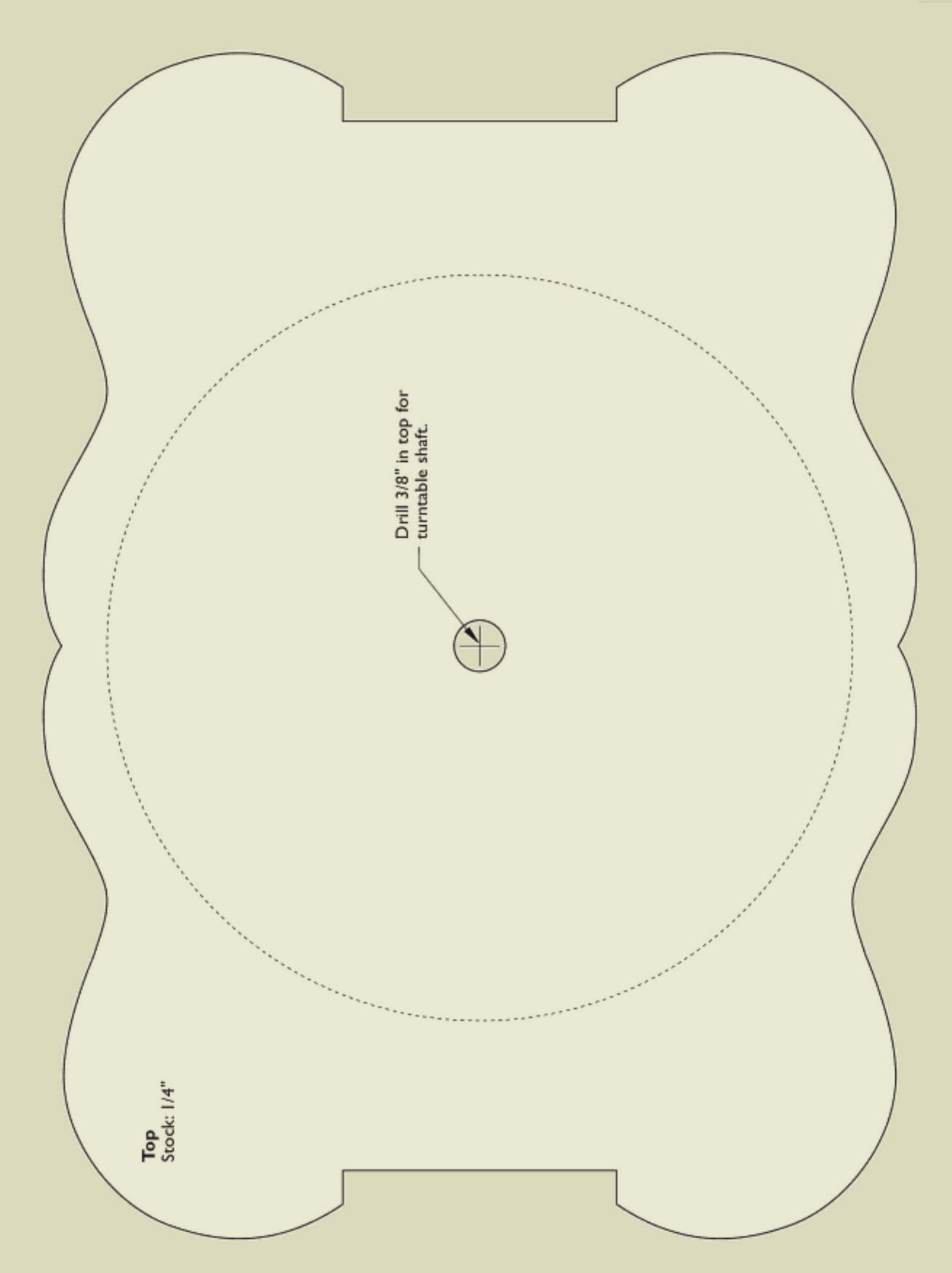








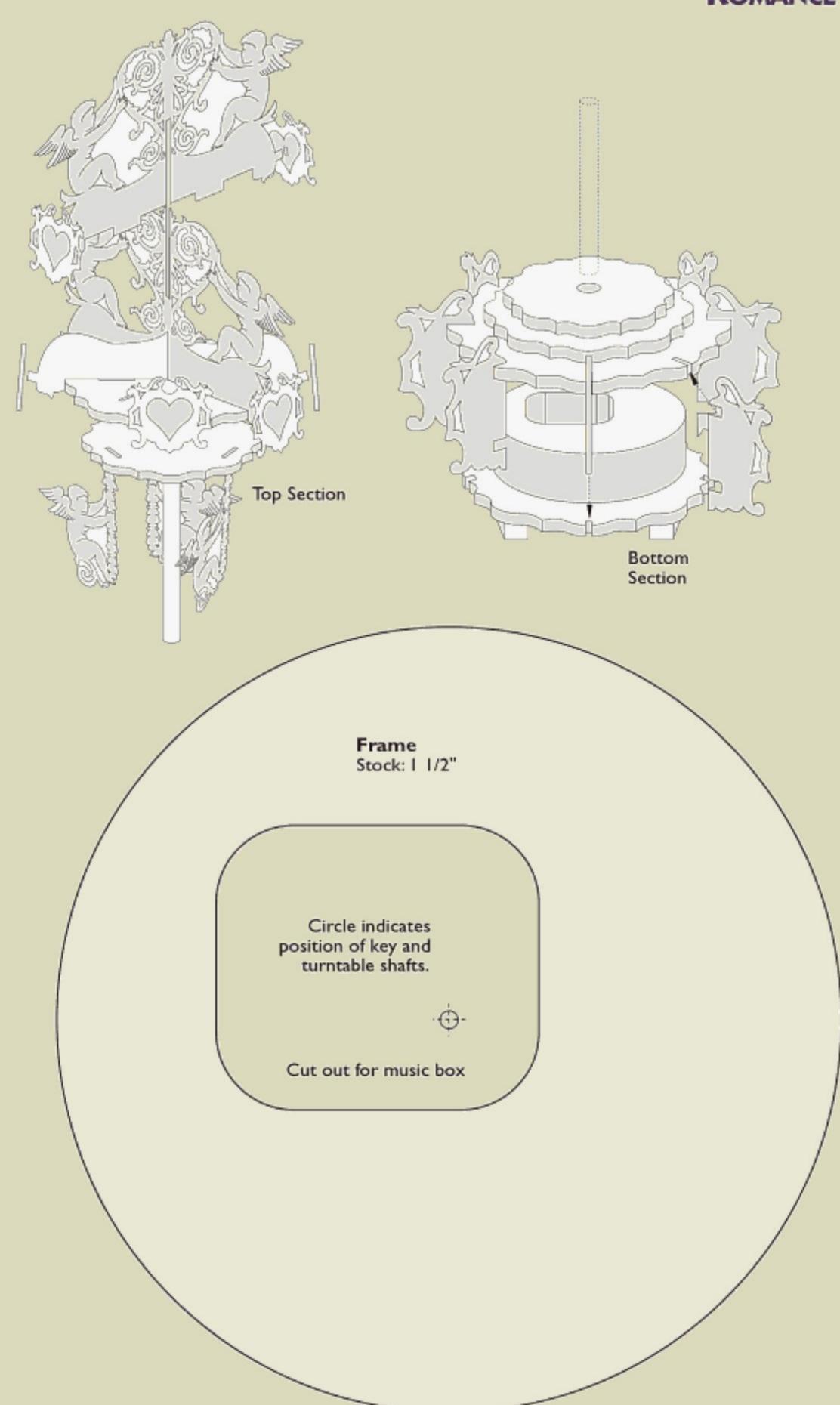




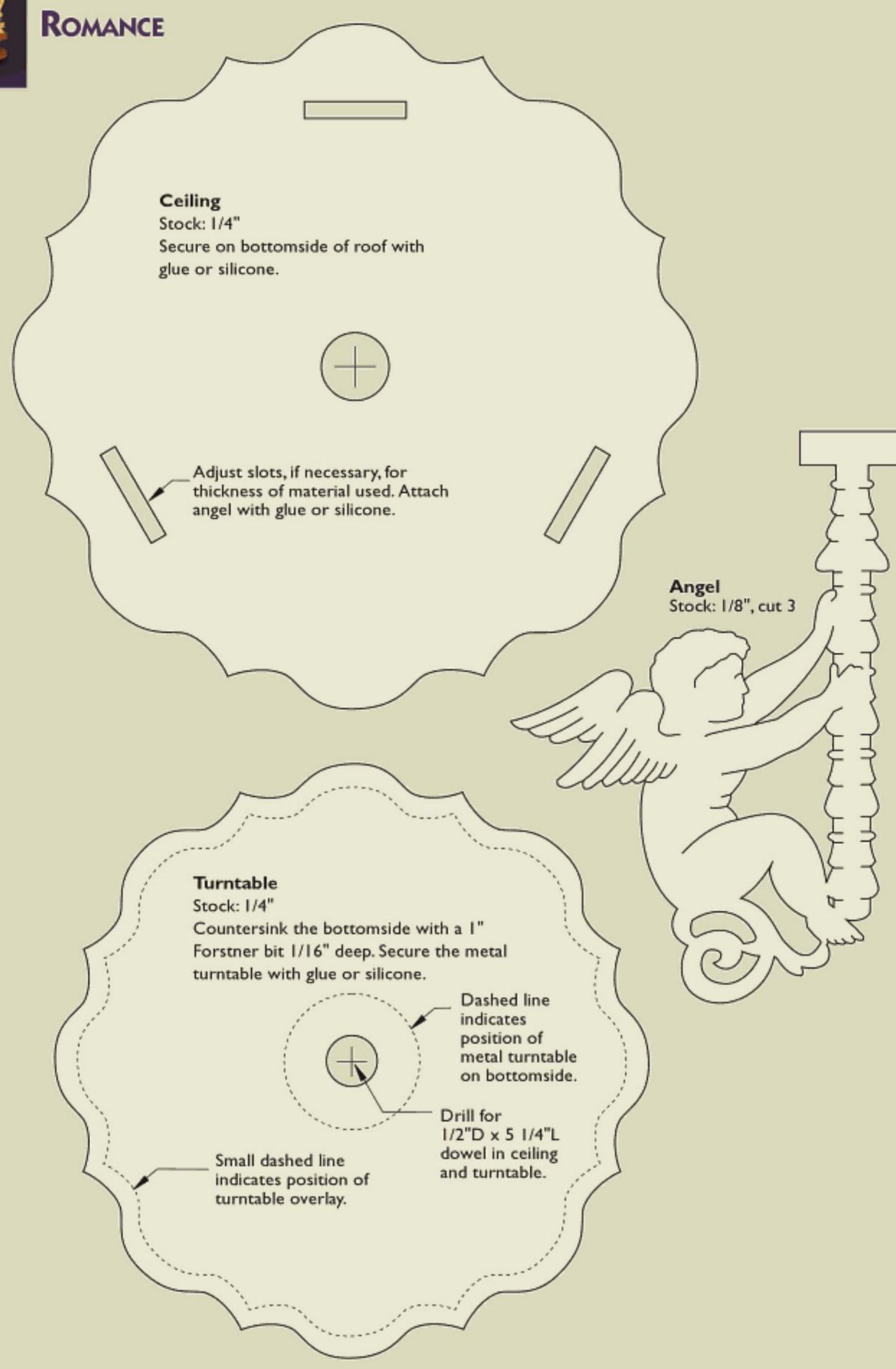


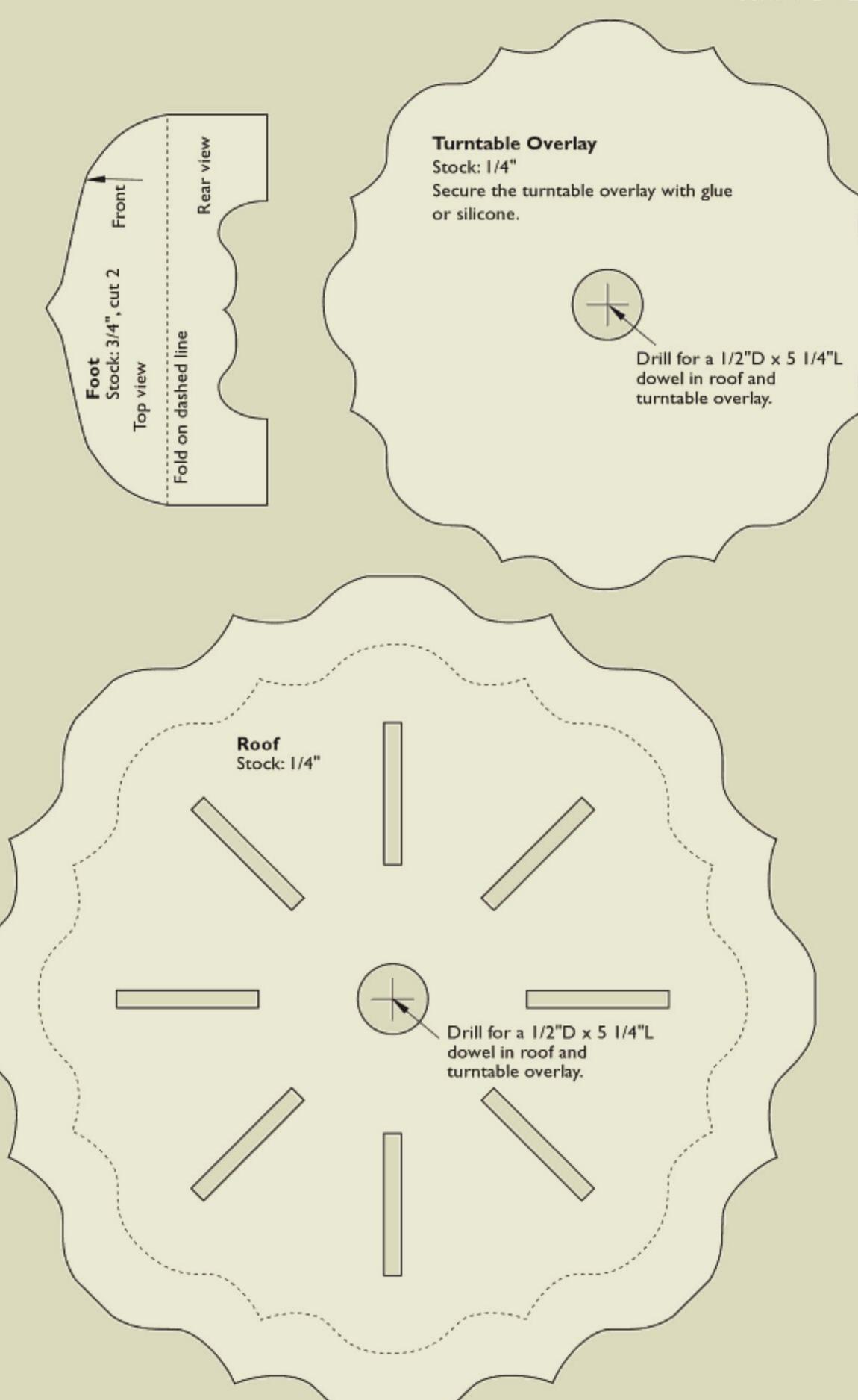


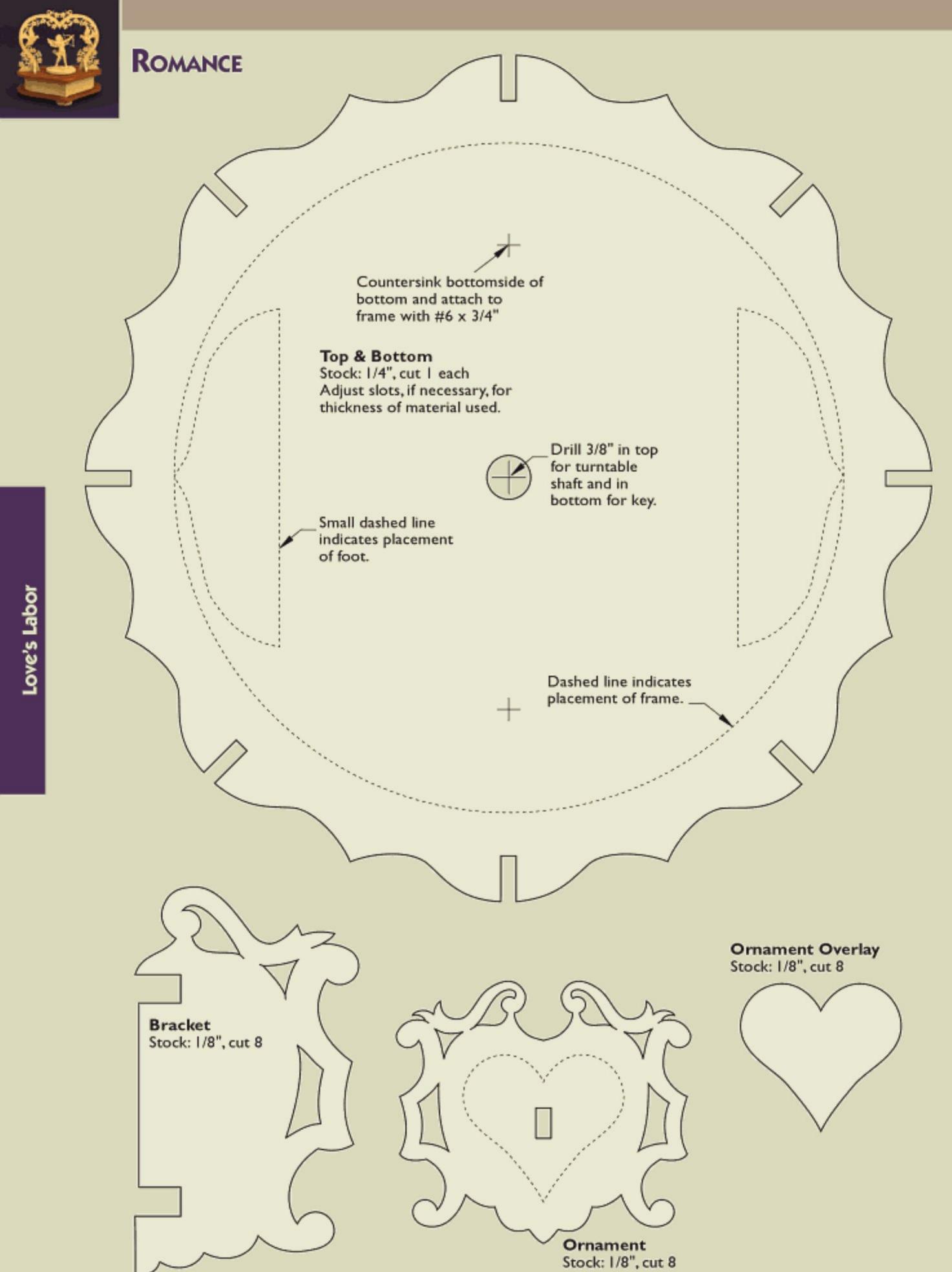




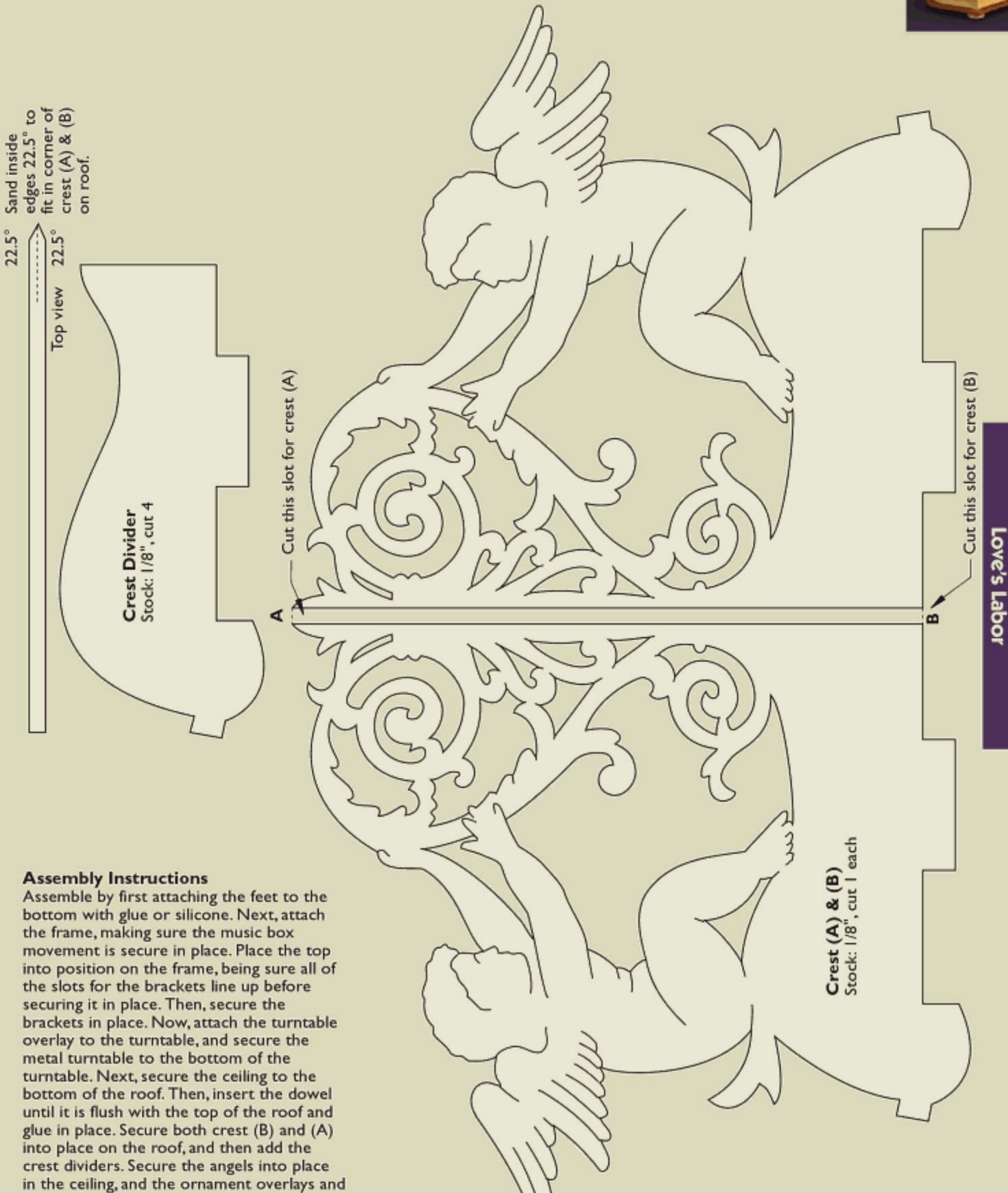












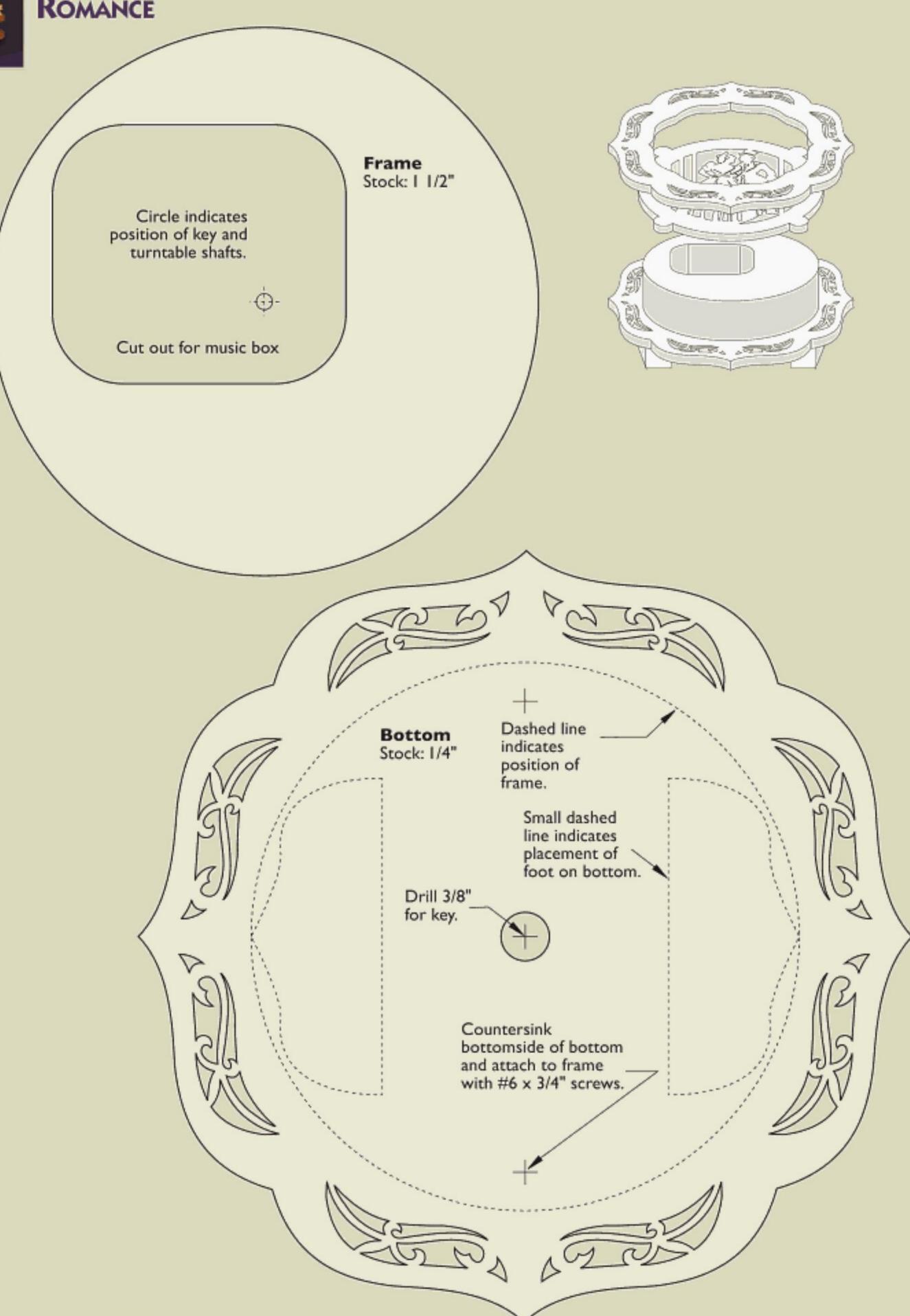
ornaments on the tabs of the crest and

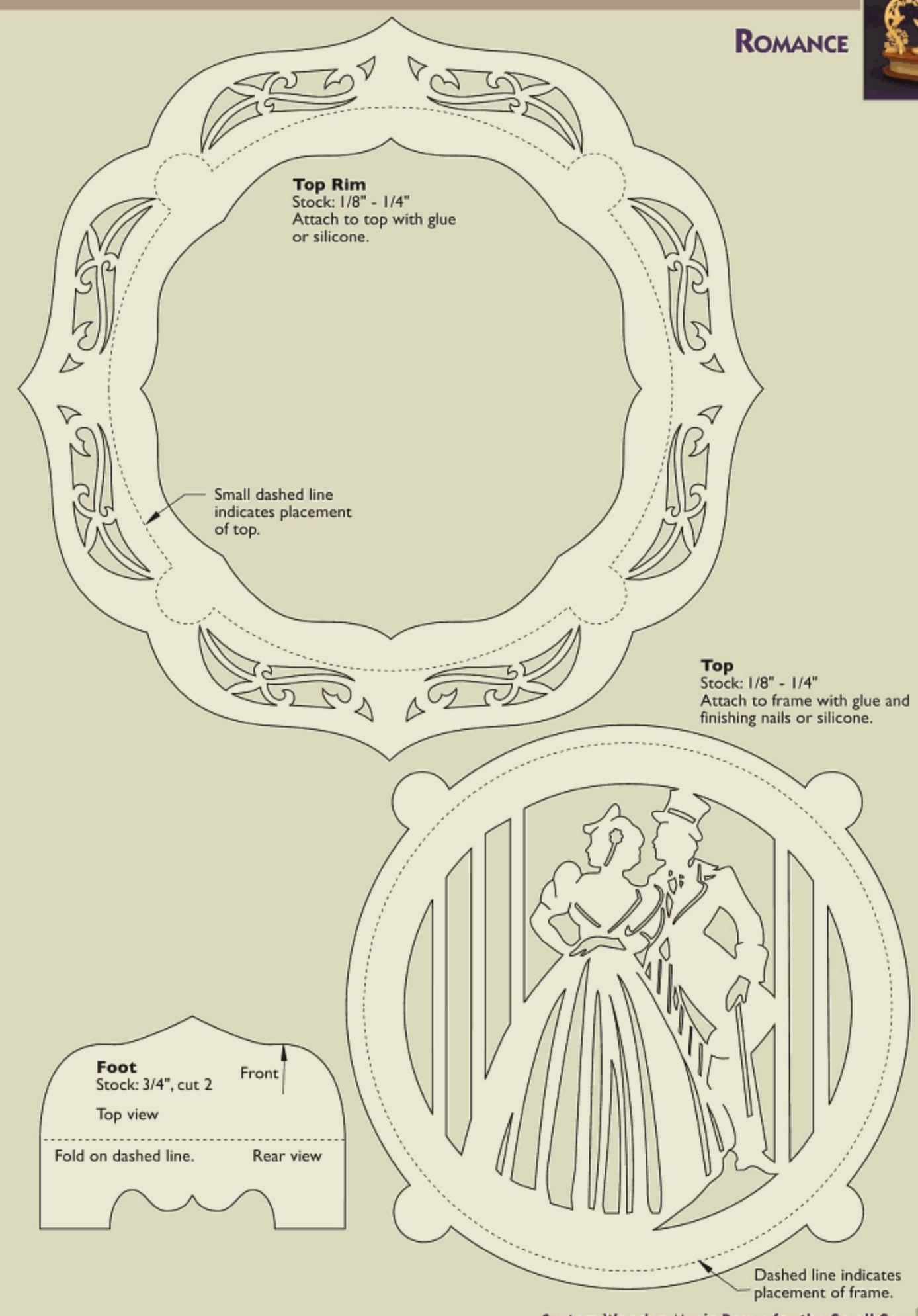
crest dividers. Secure the dowel into the

turntable assembly, and attach the metal

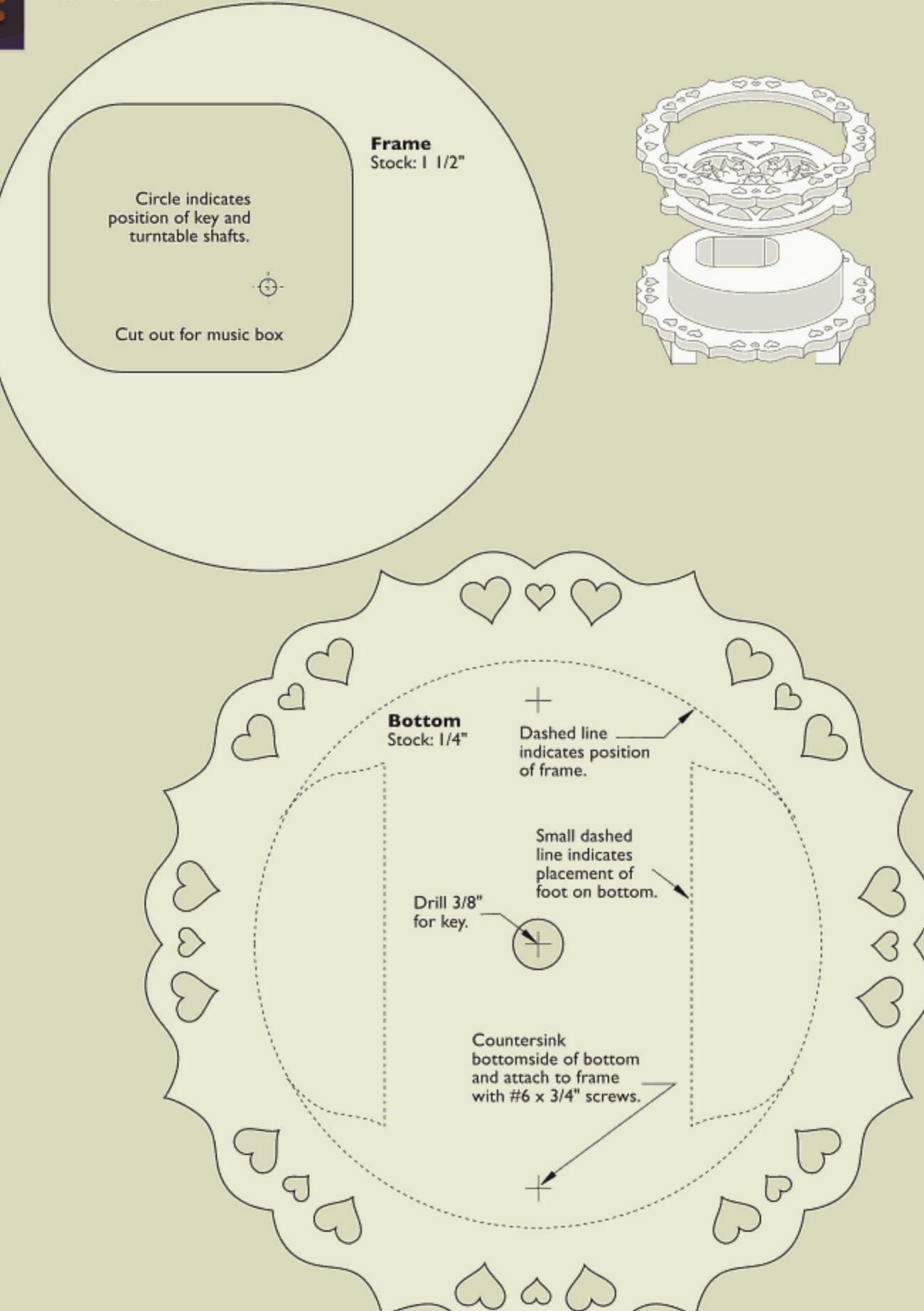
turntable to the movement.

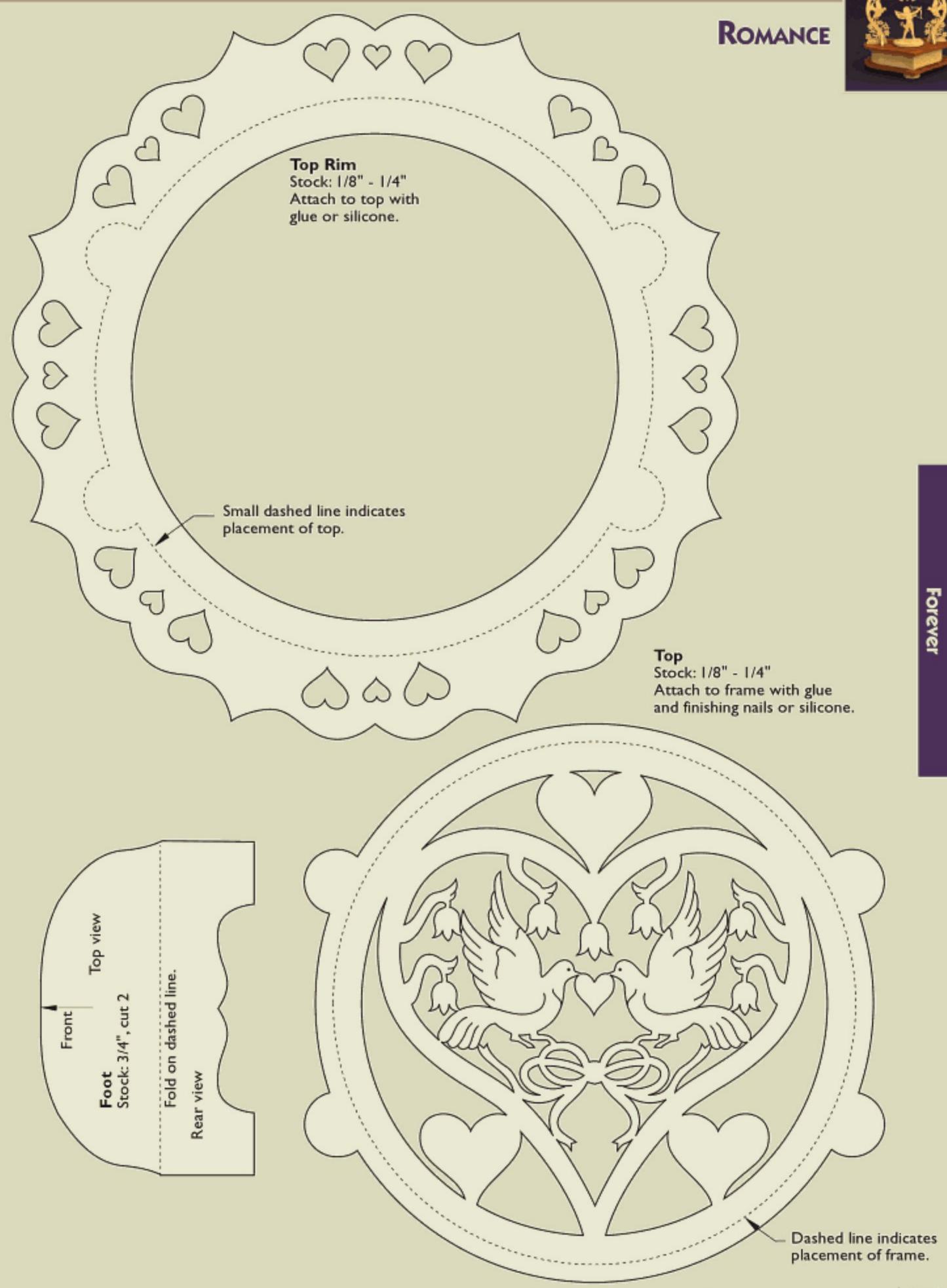






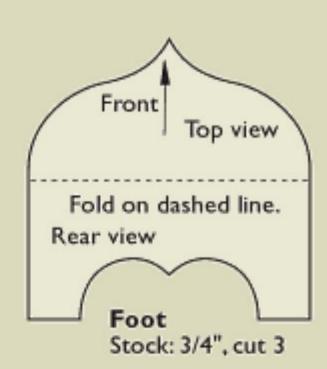


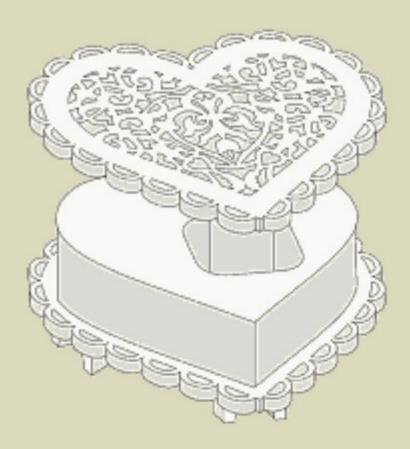


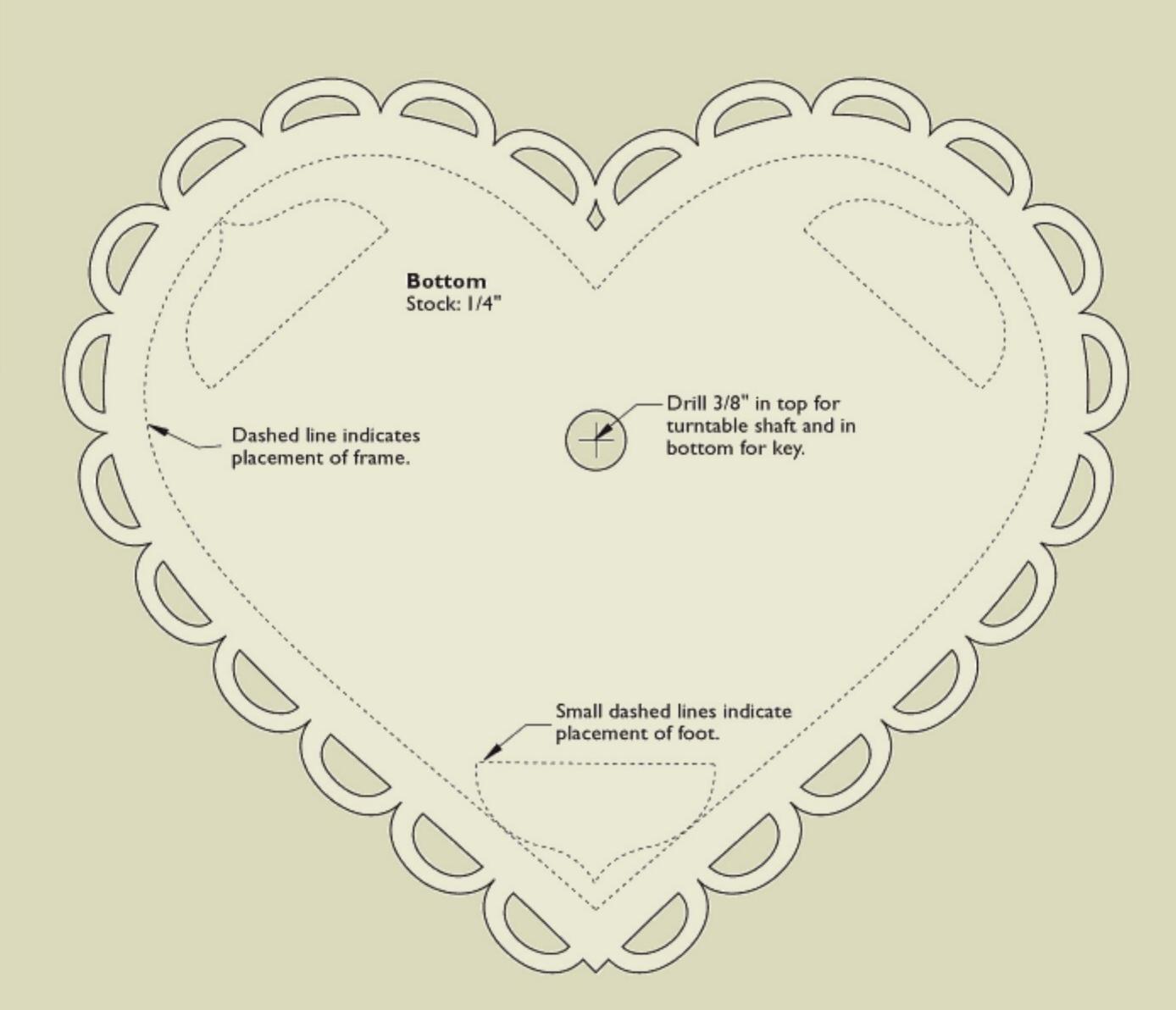


**Heart's Desire** 

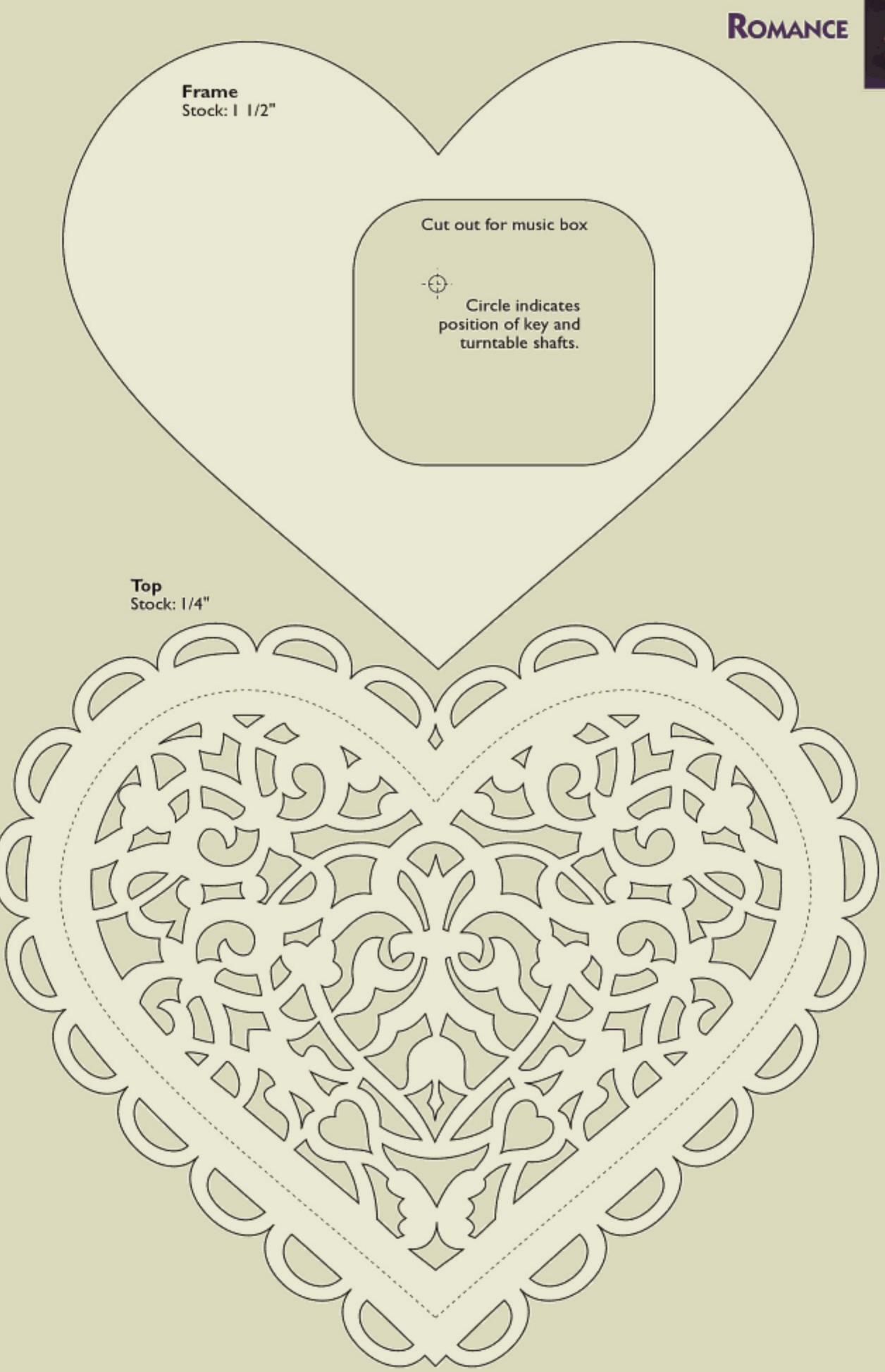




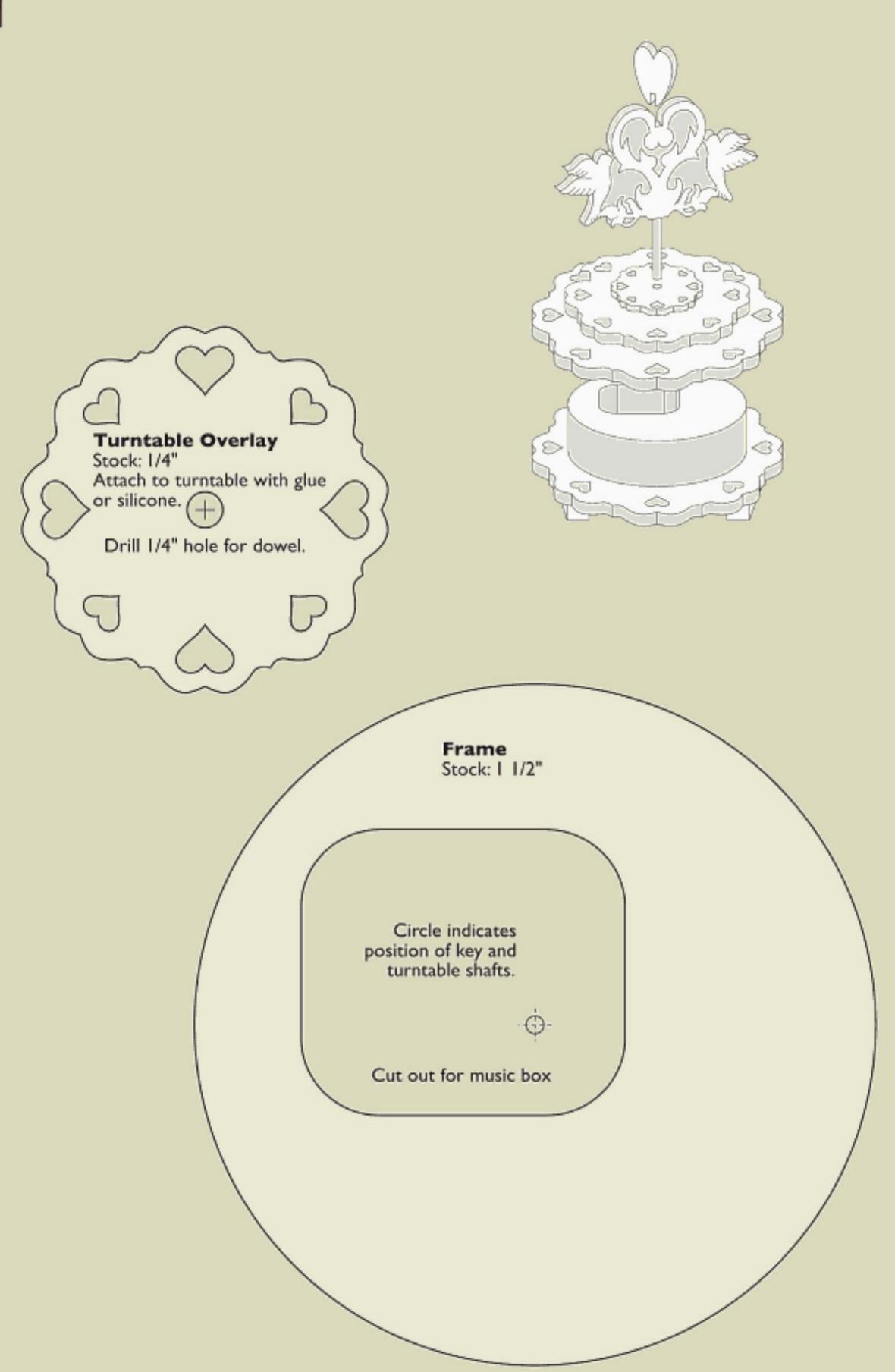


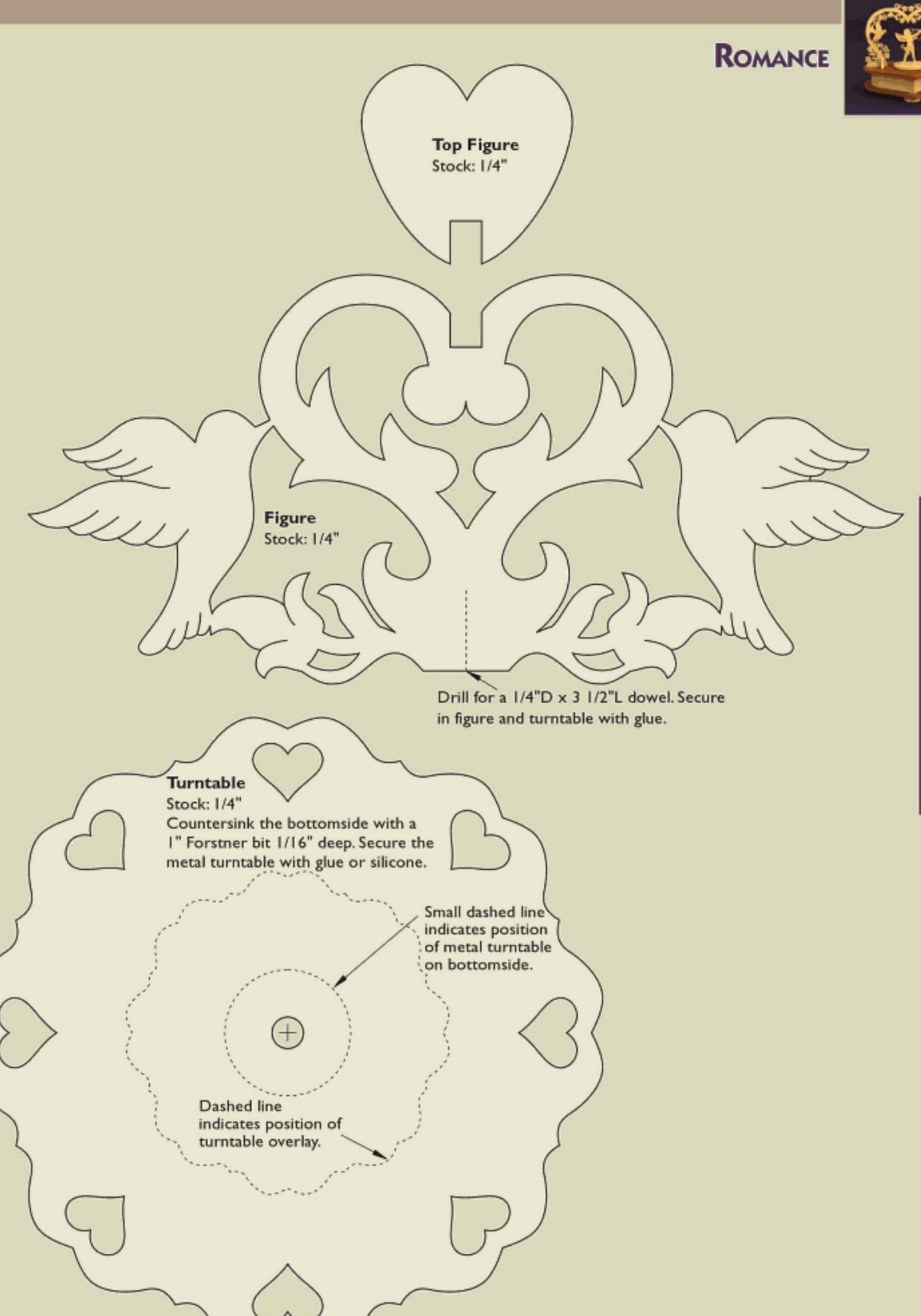




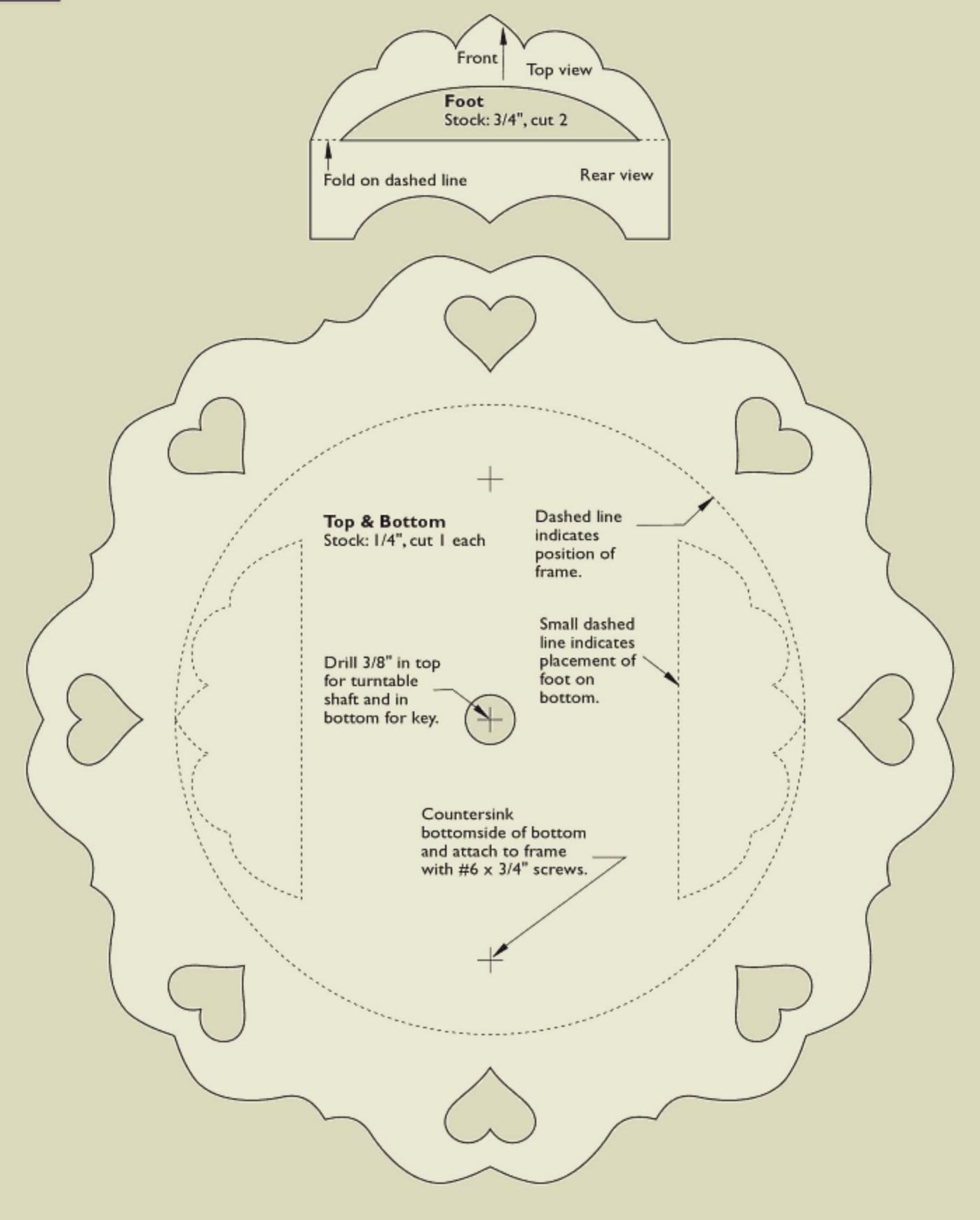




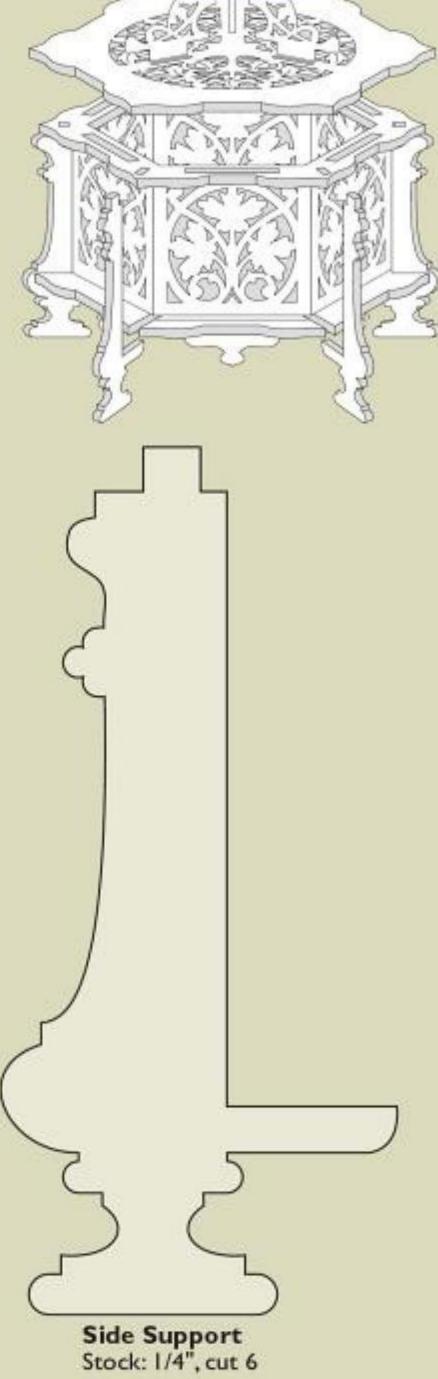


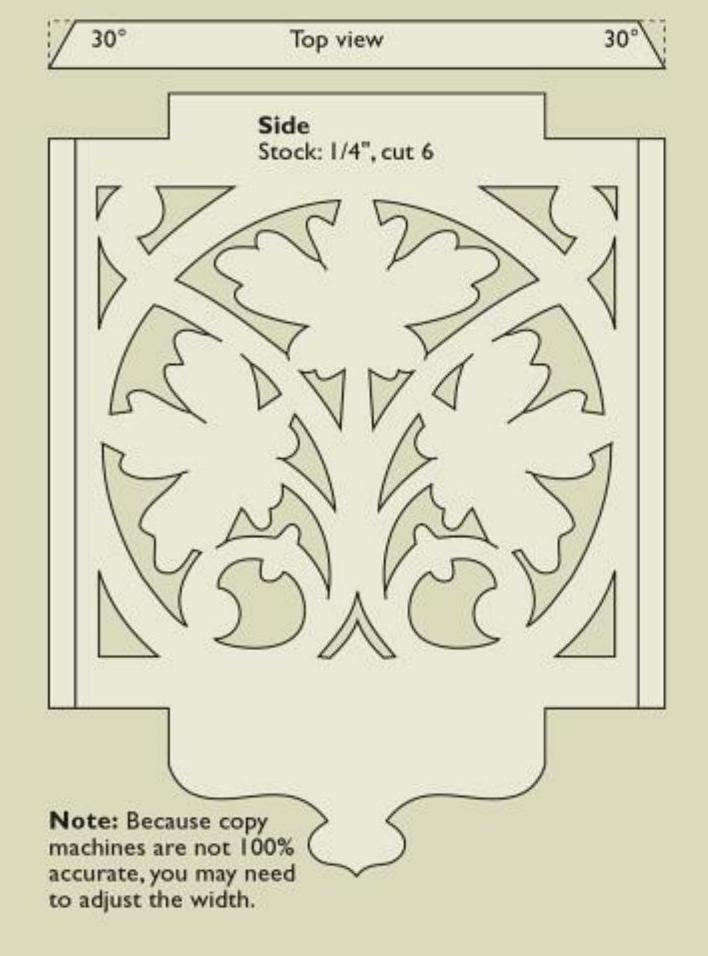






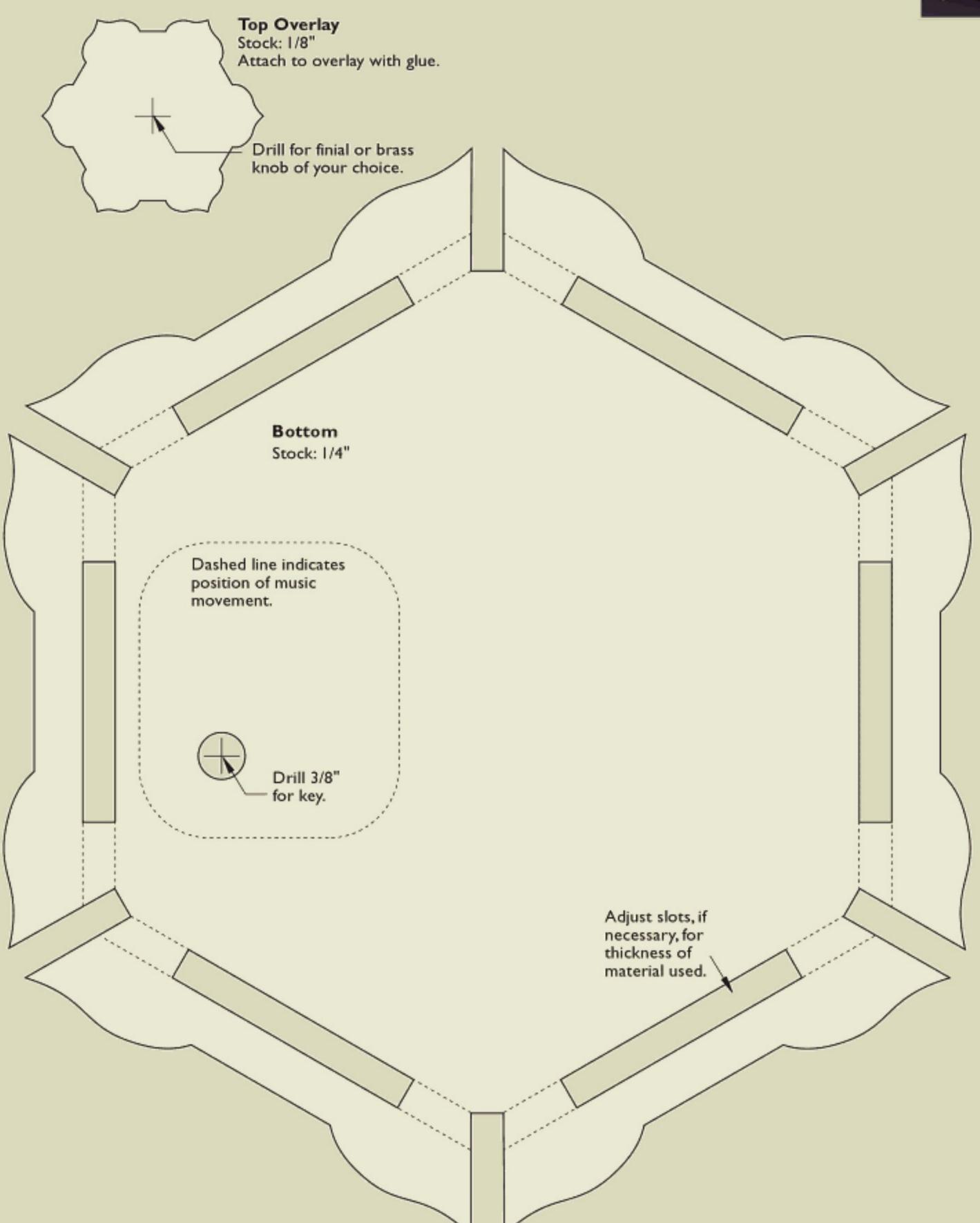


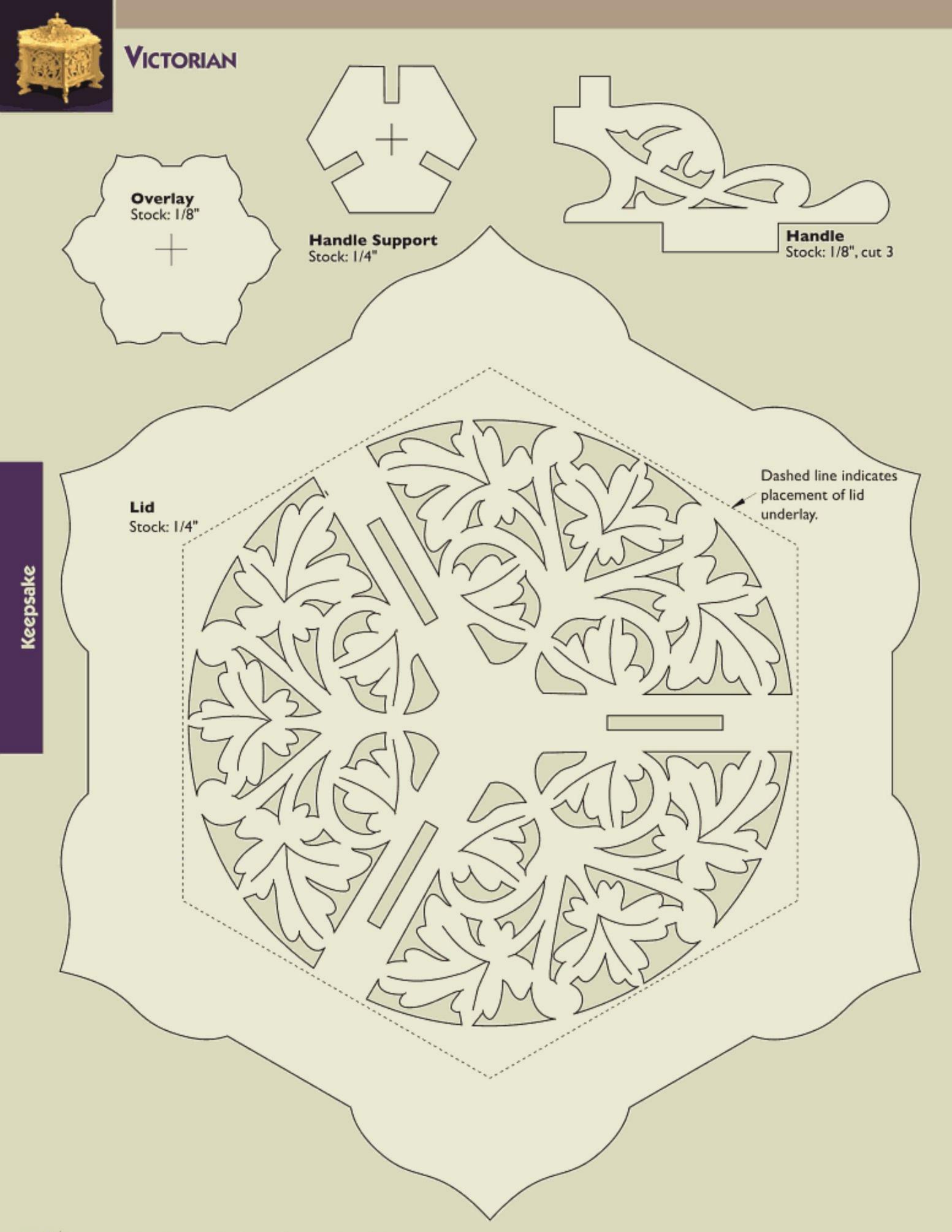




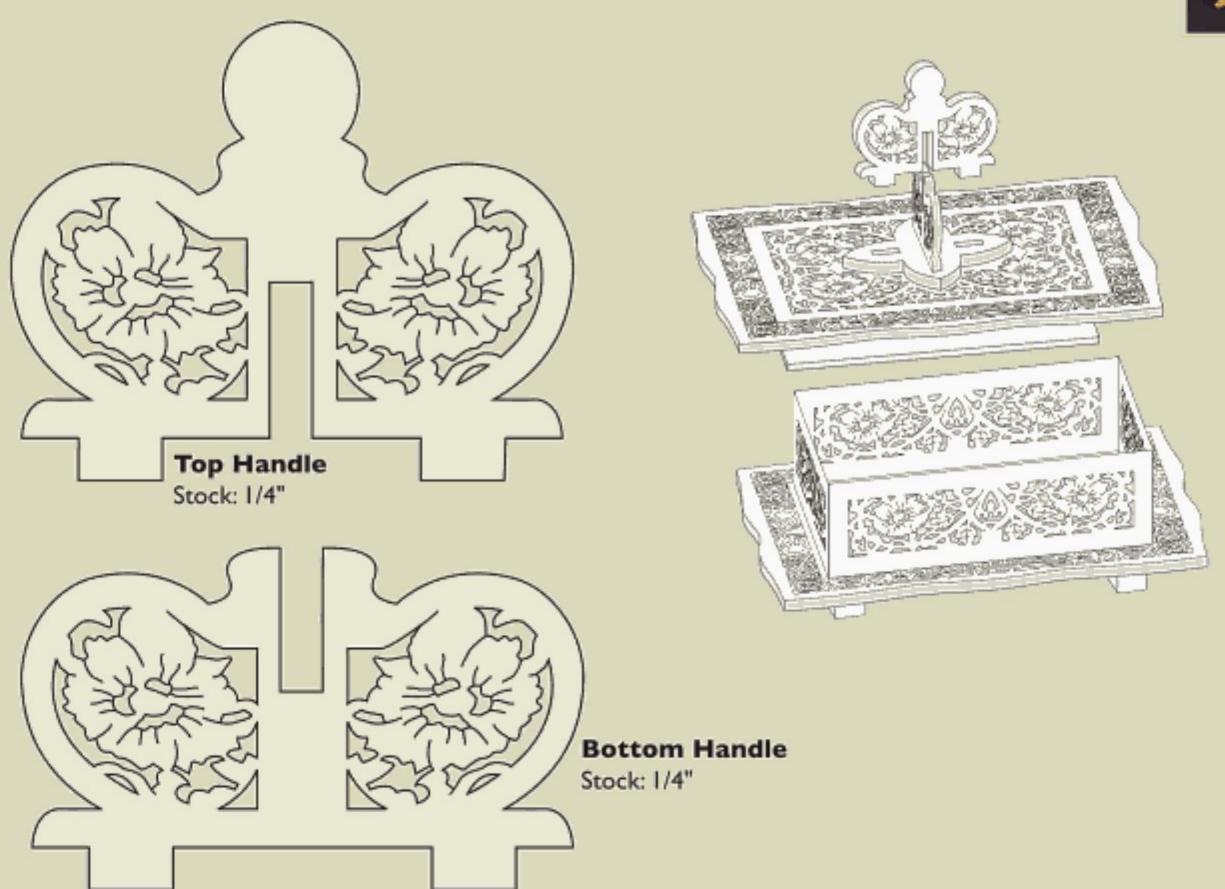




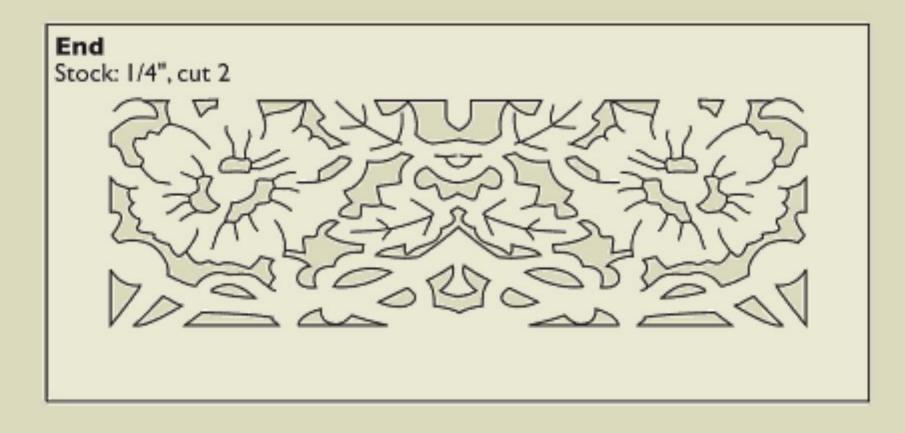




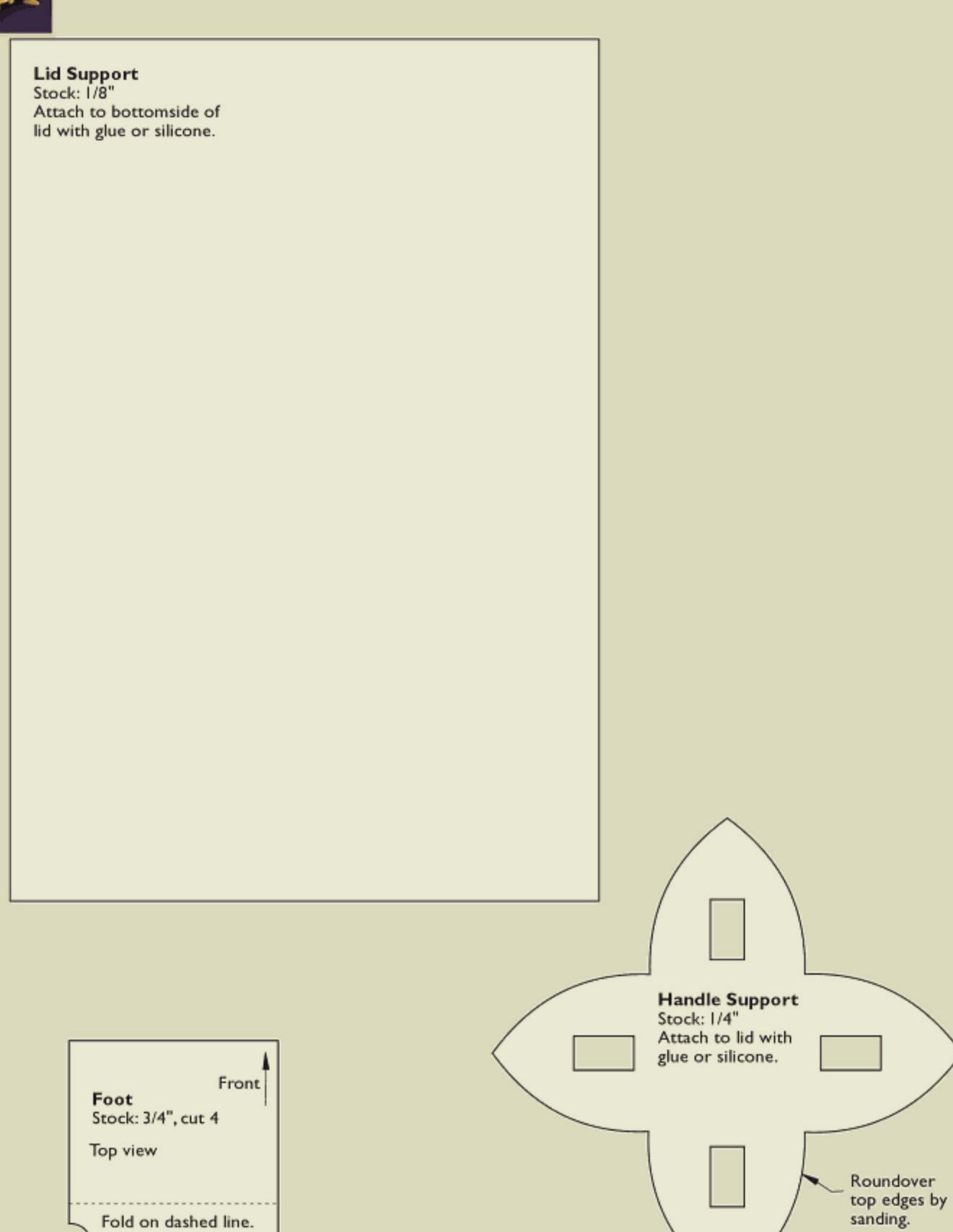












Fold on dashed line.

Rear view

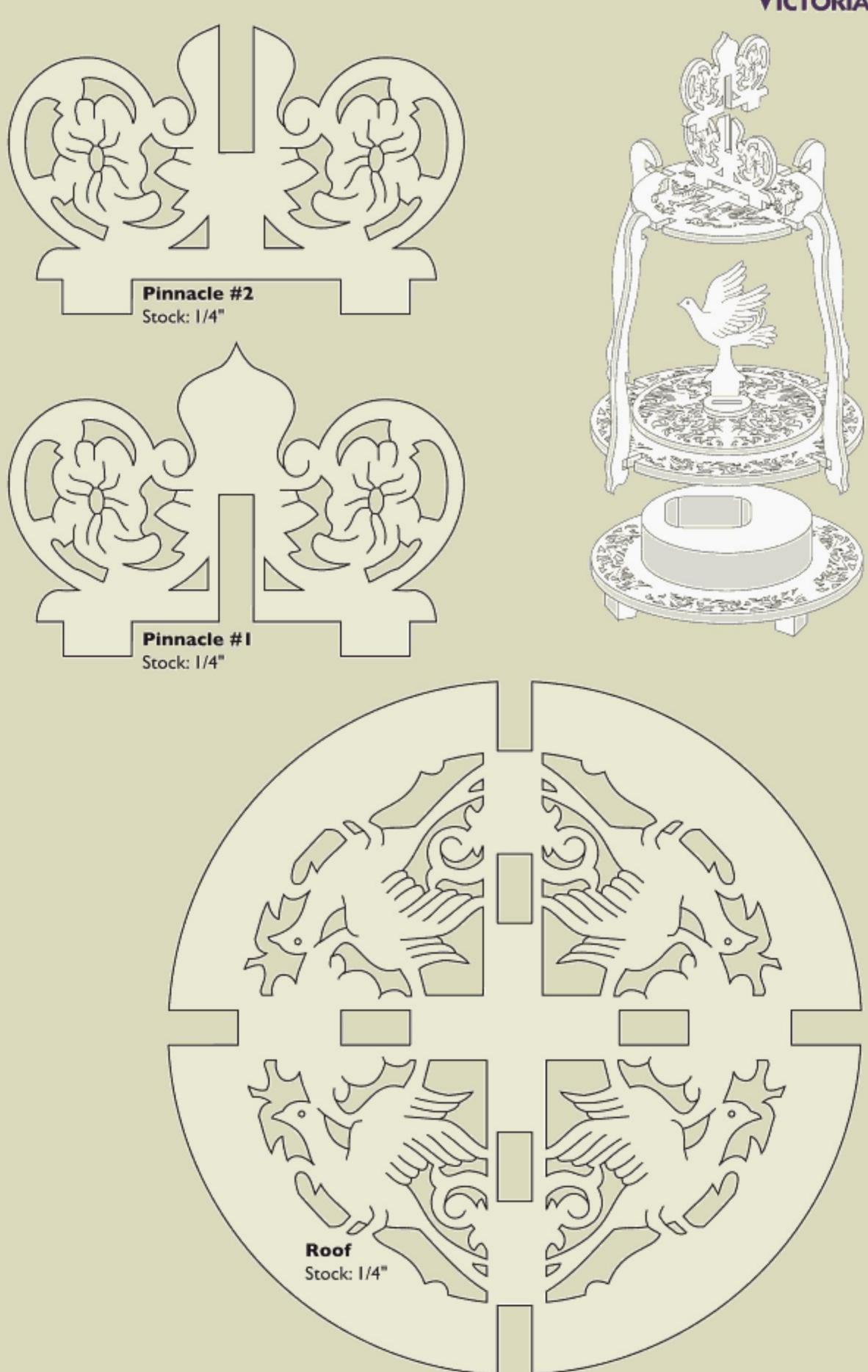


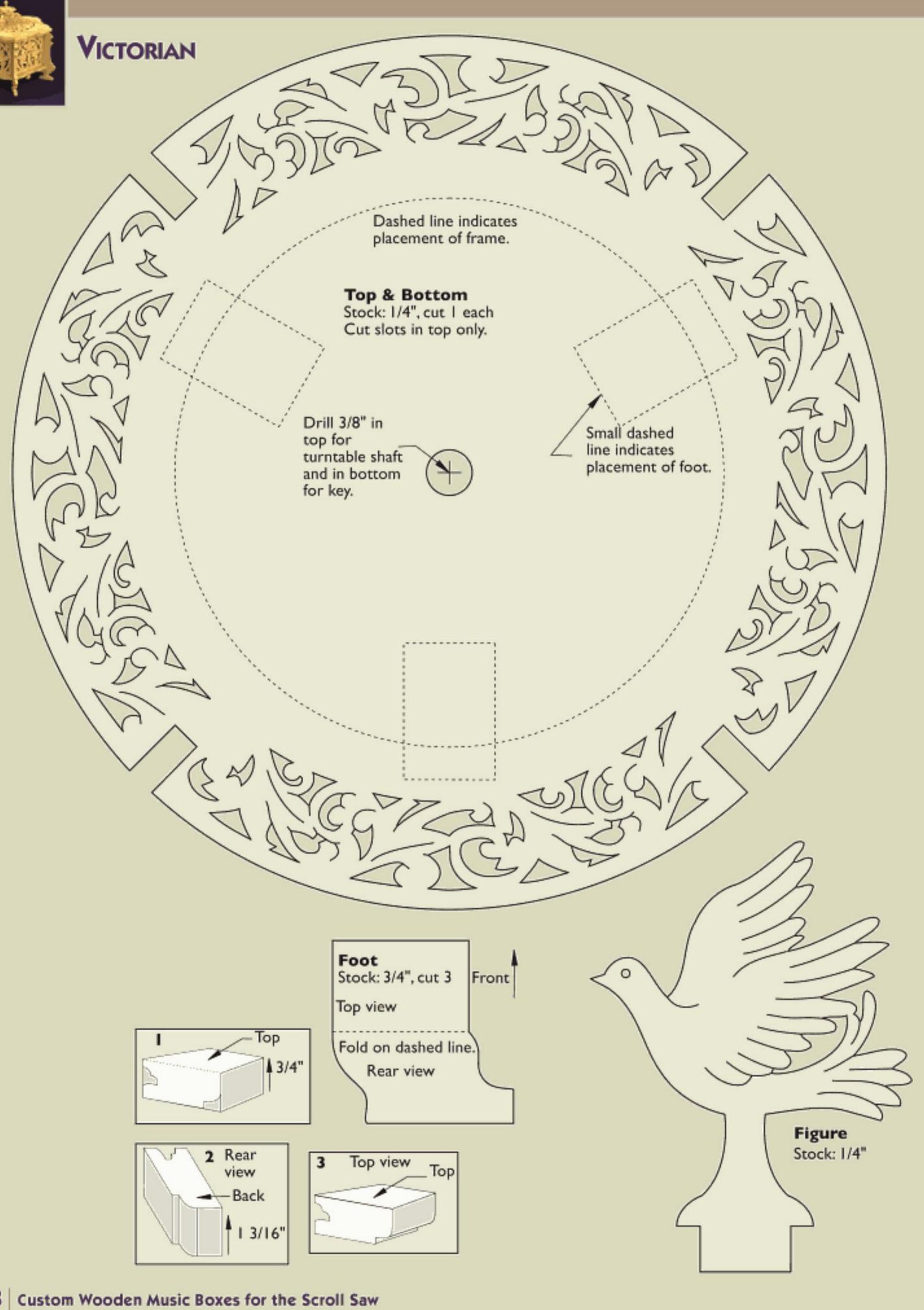


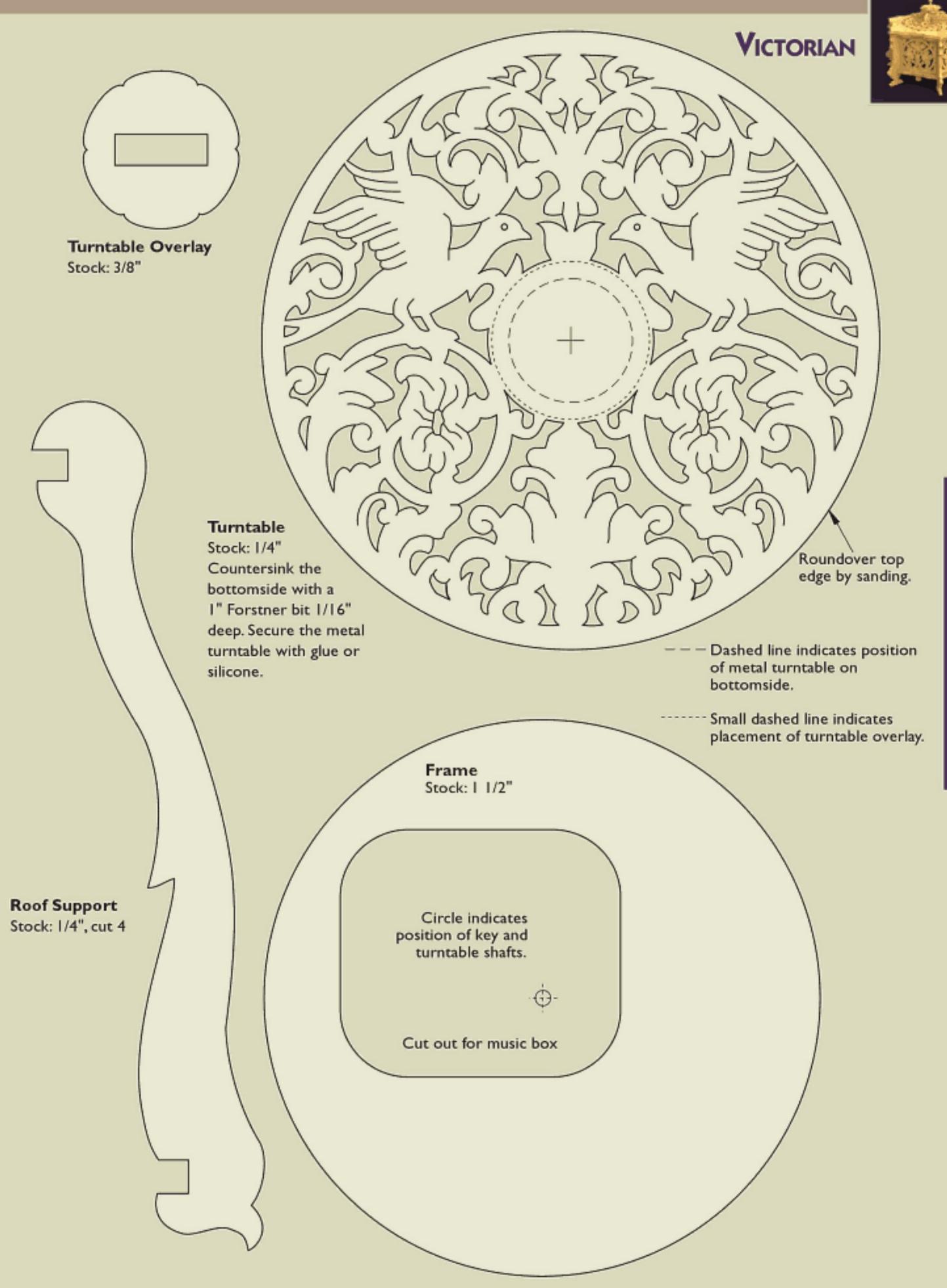




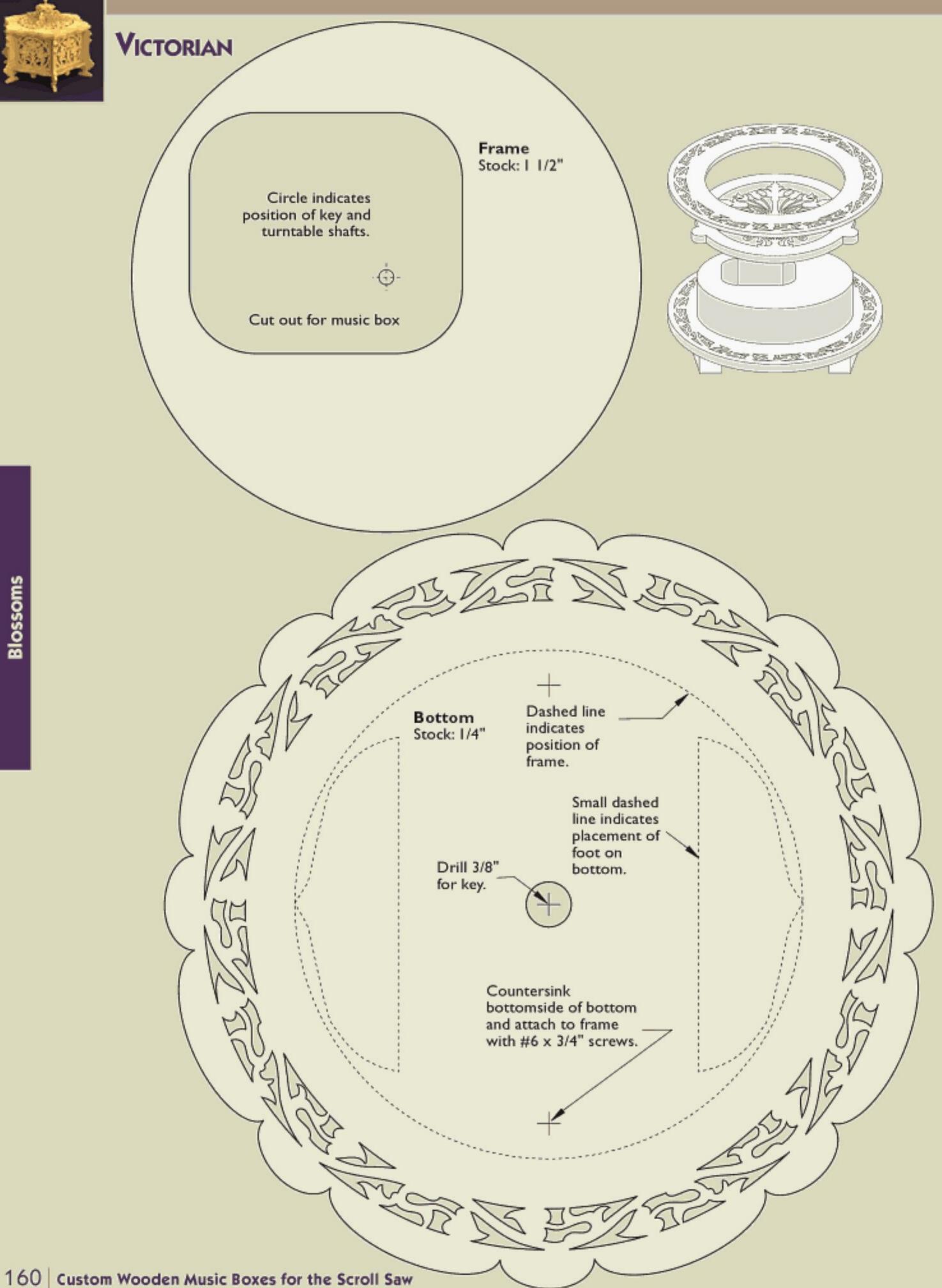


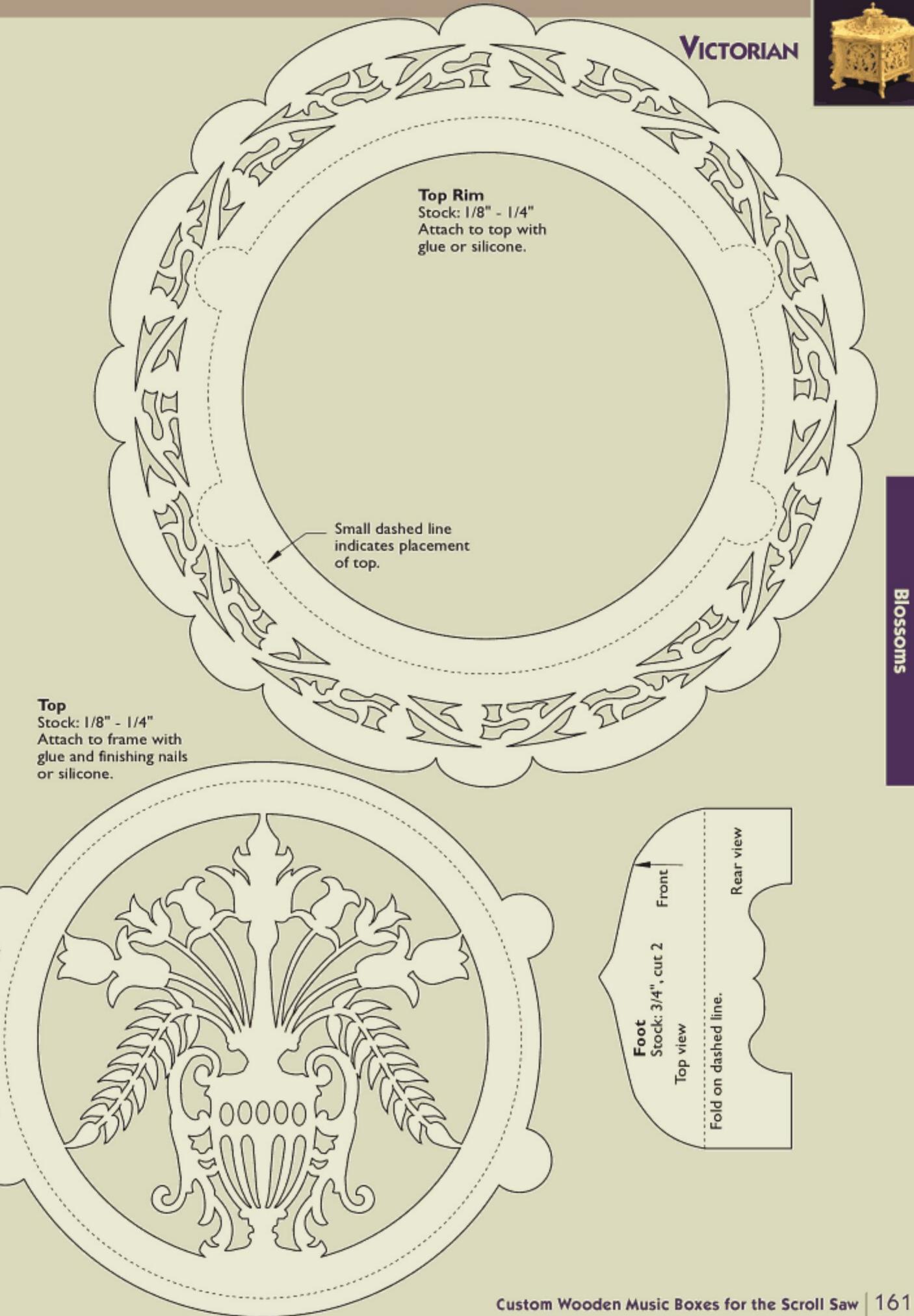


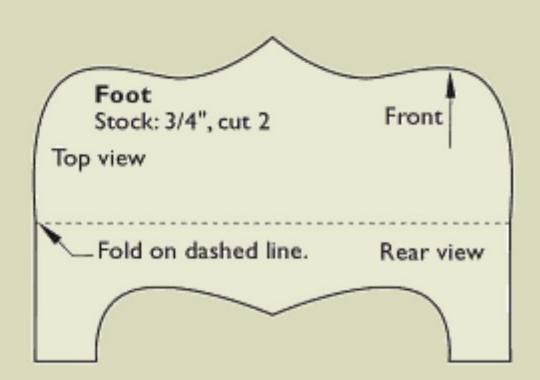


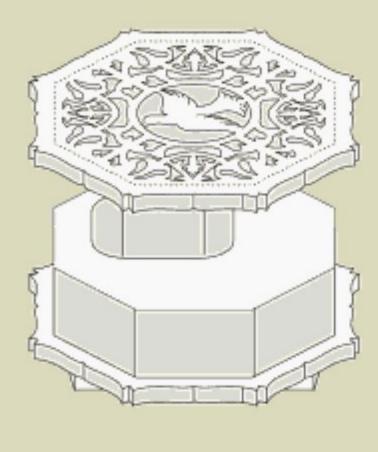


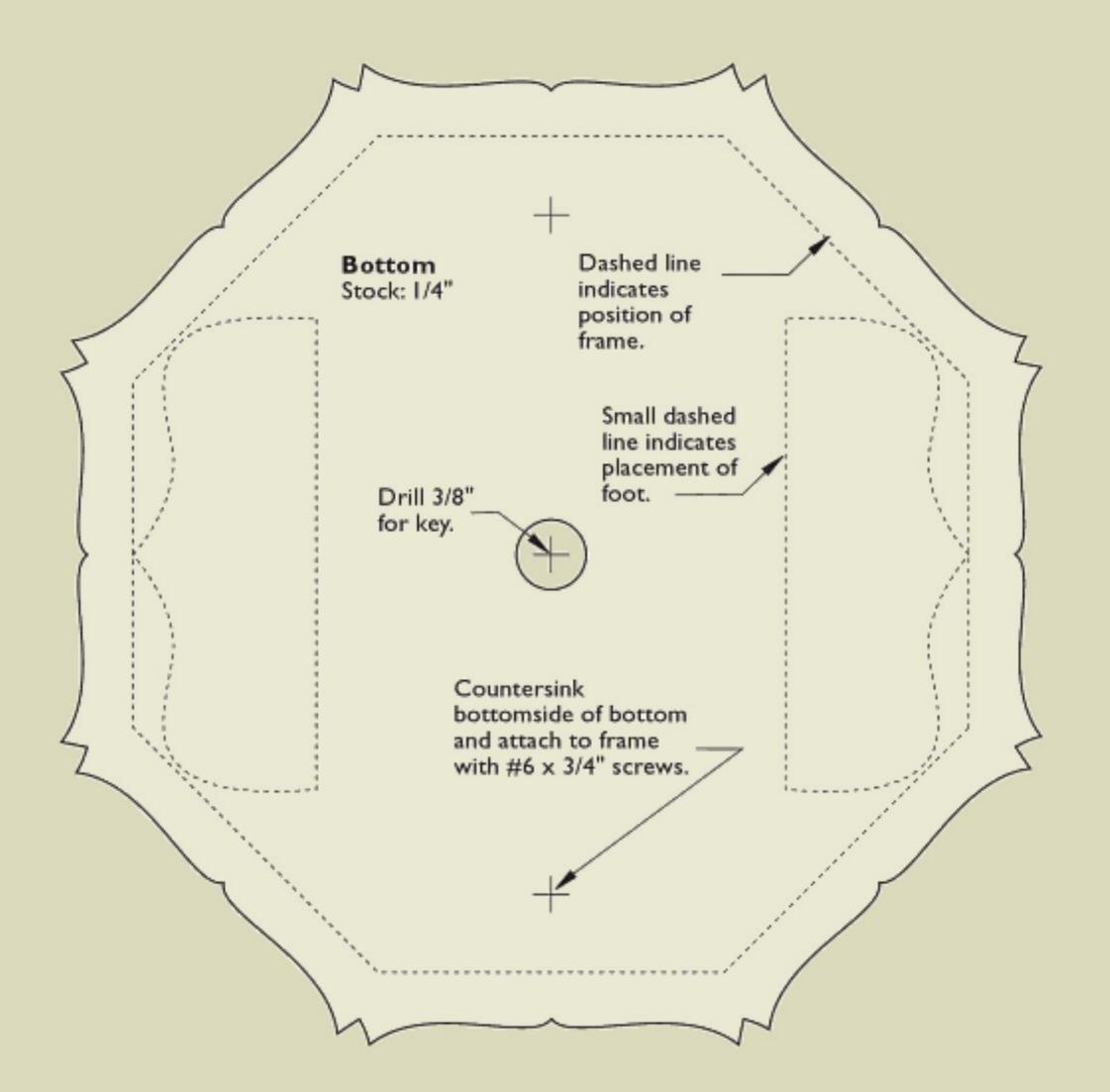


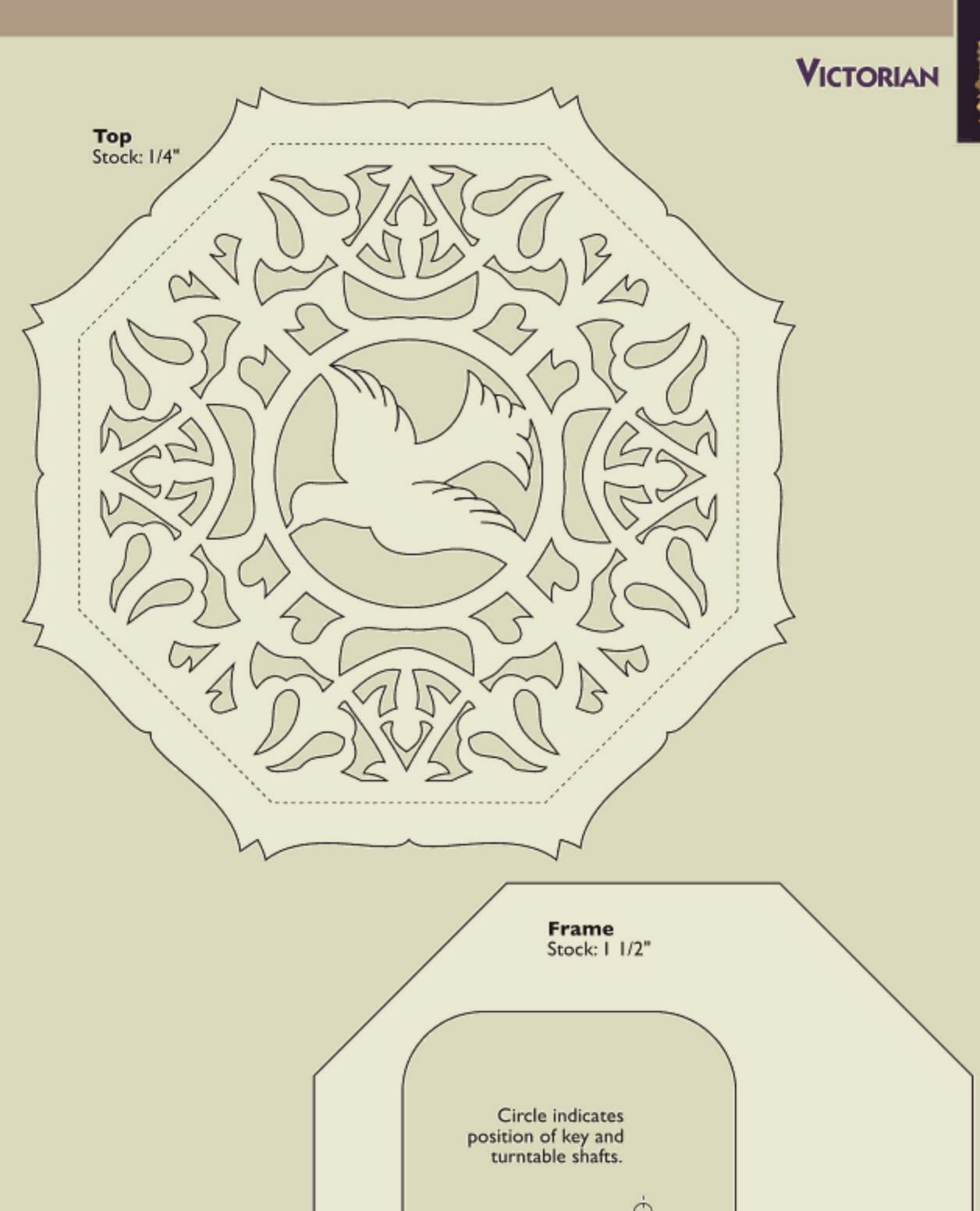


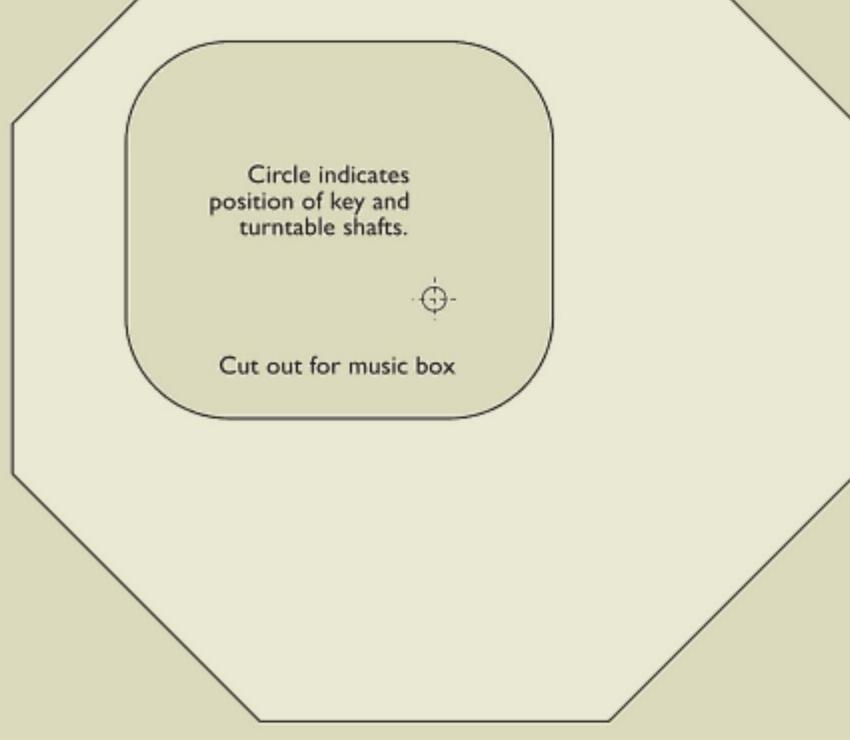




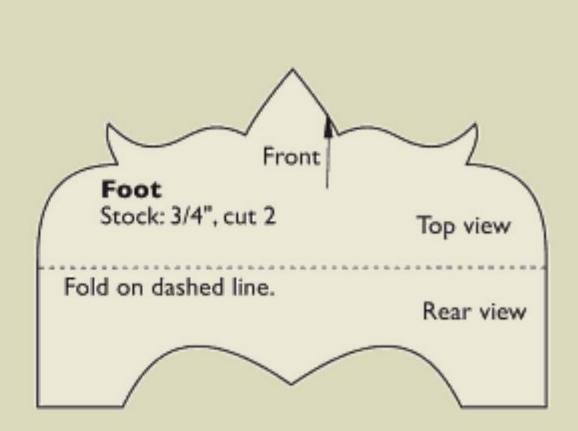


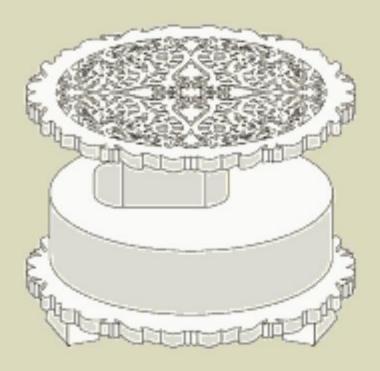


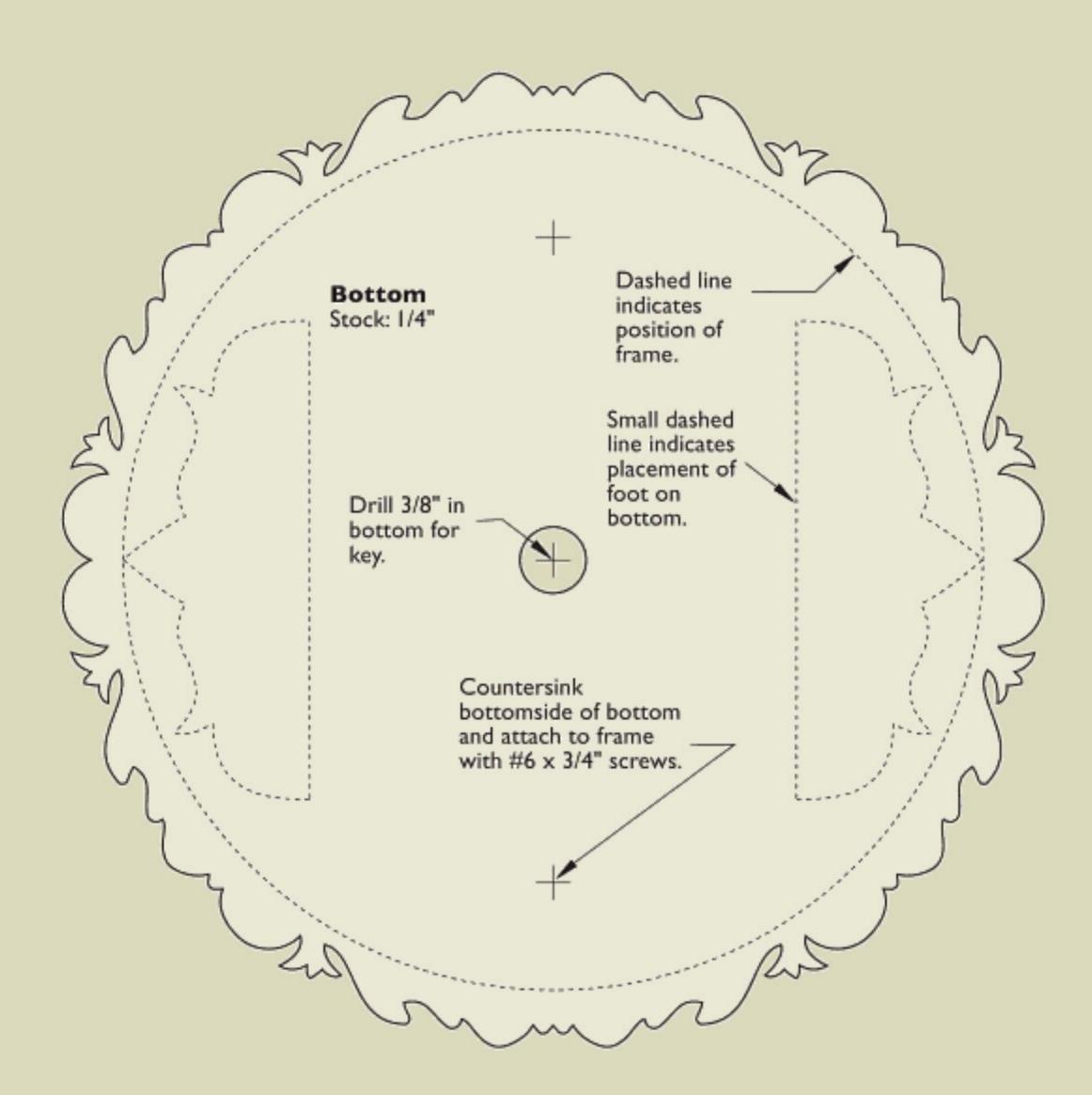


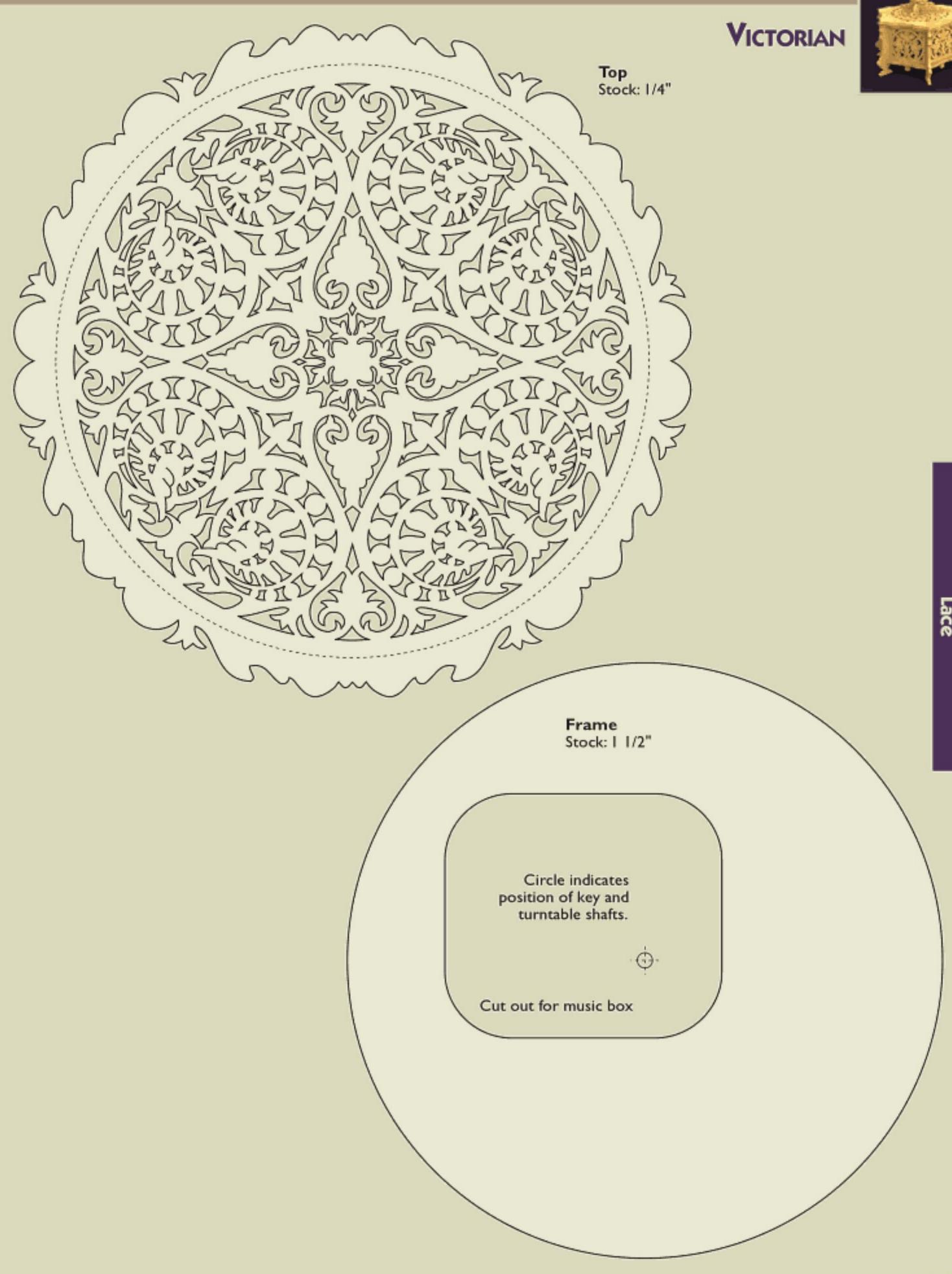


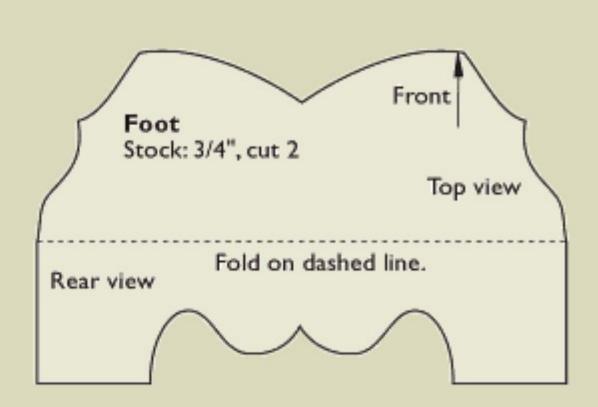


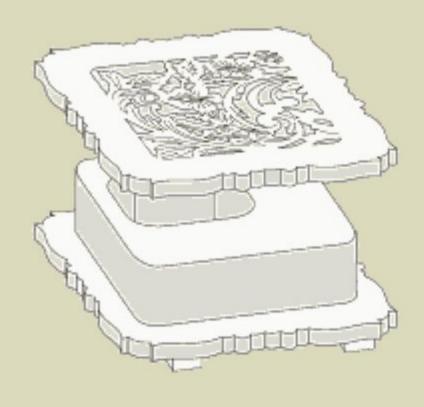


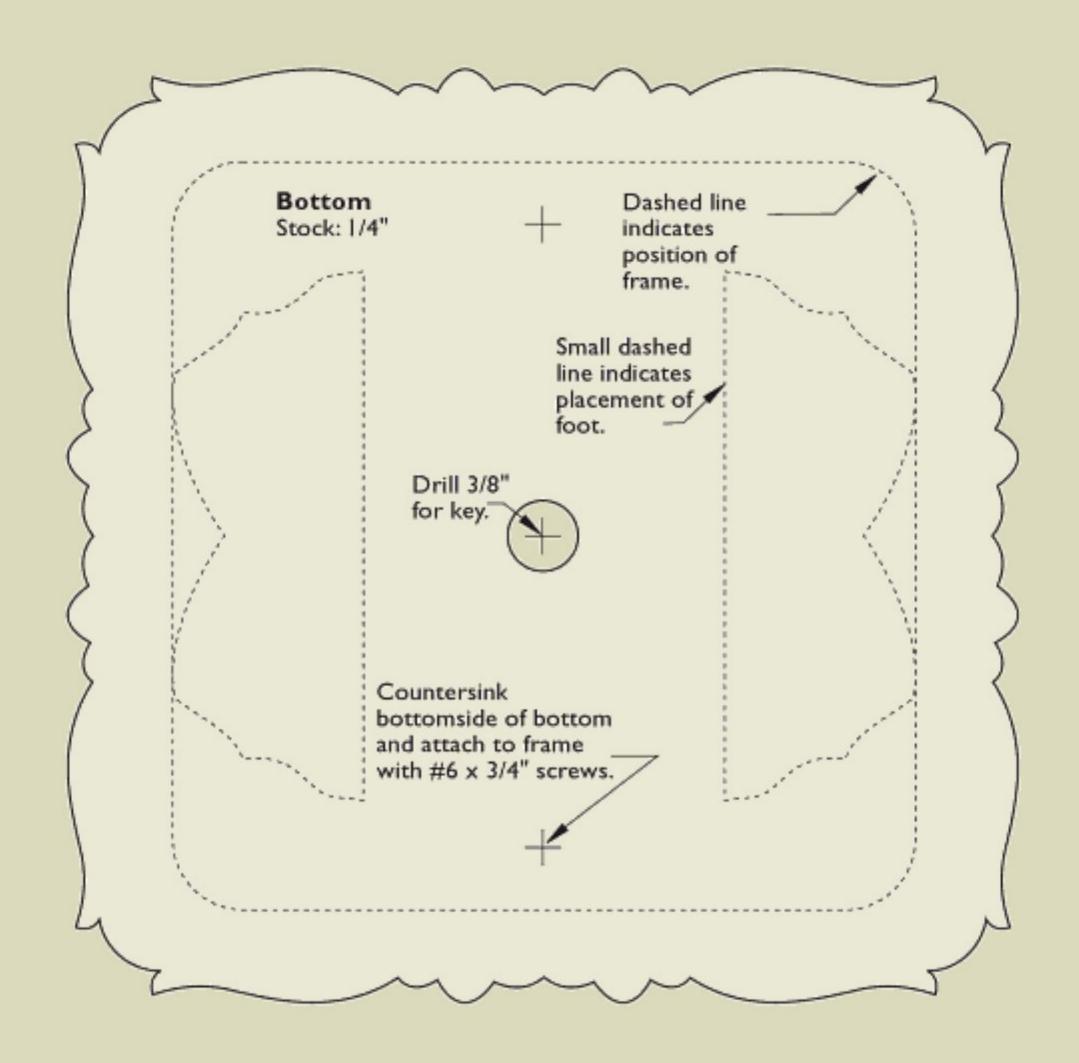






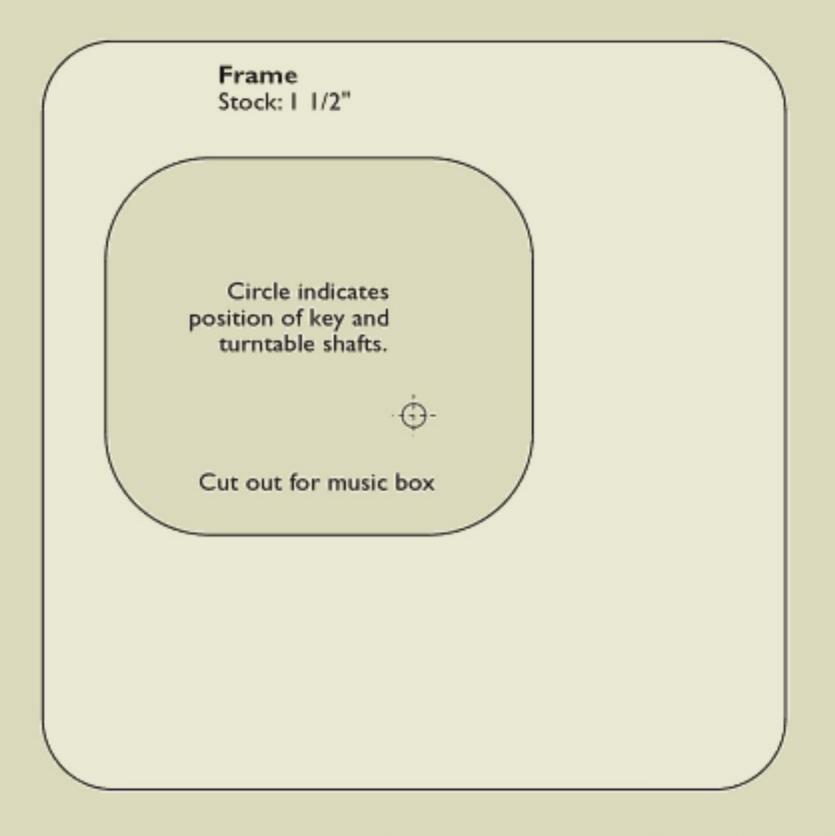


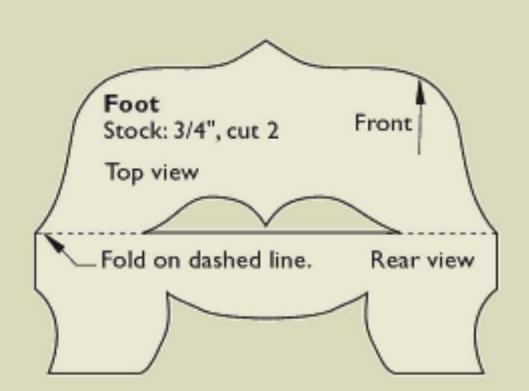


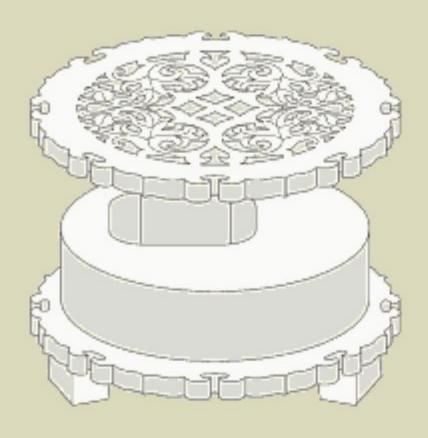


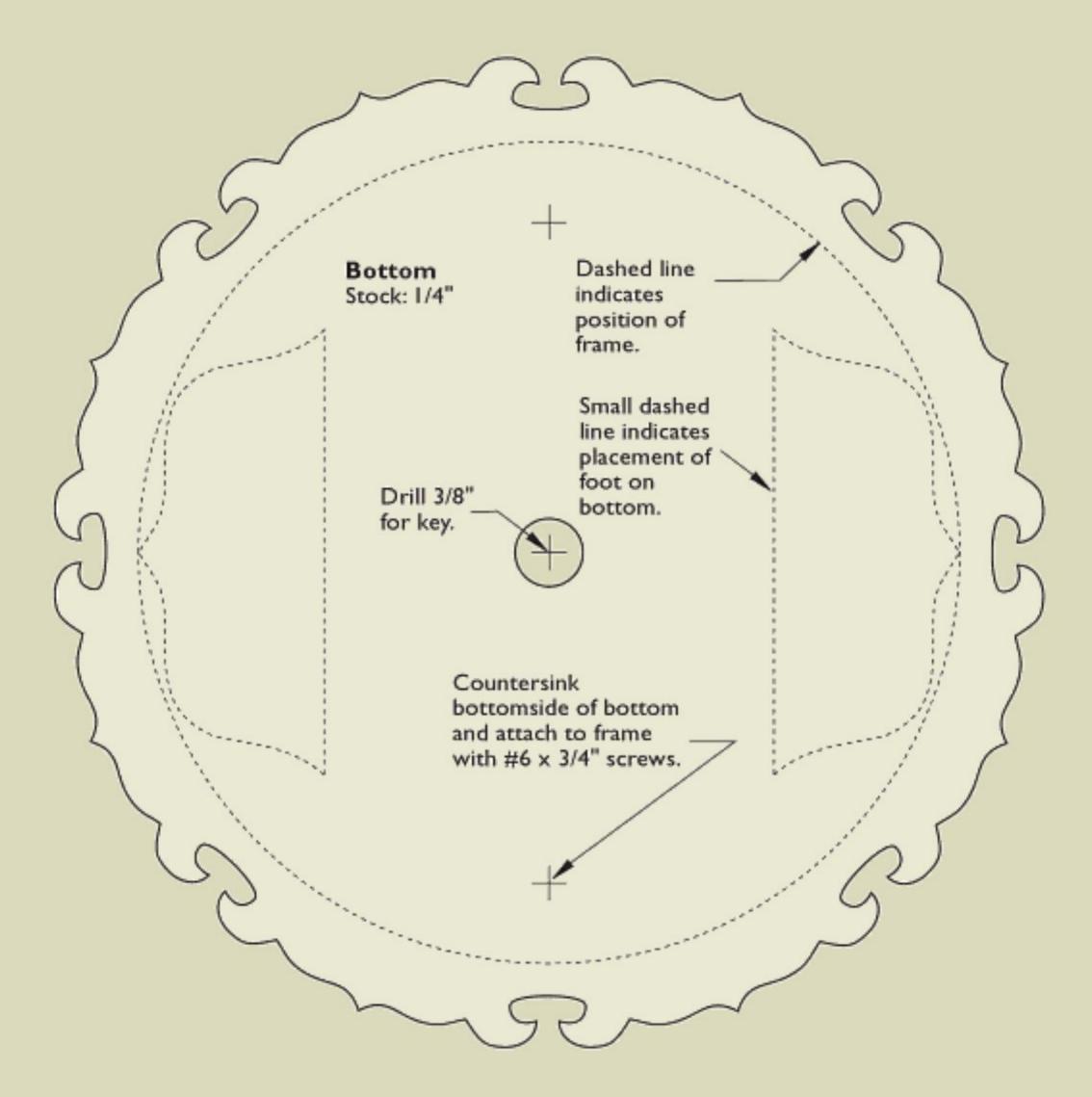


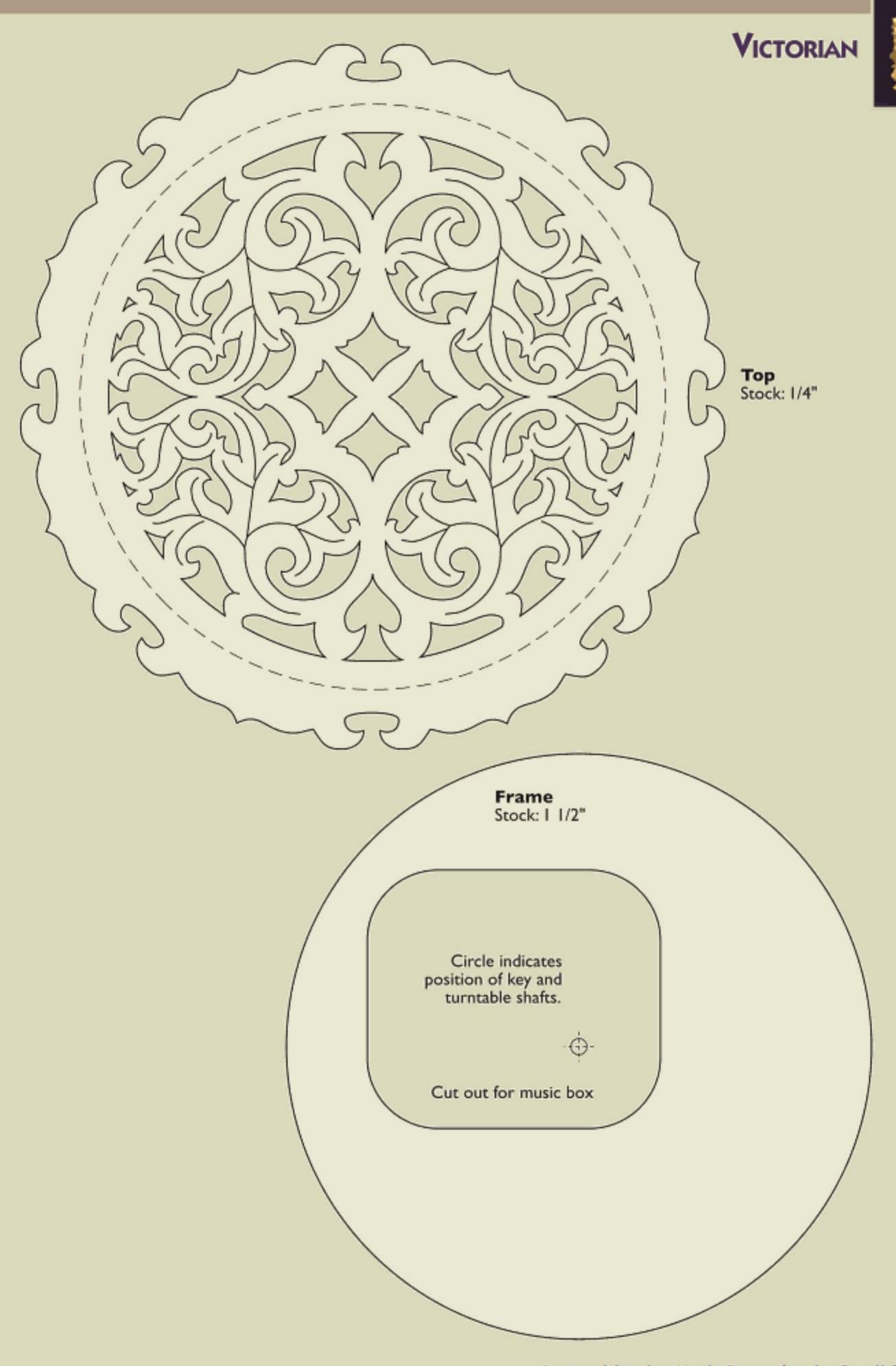






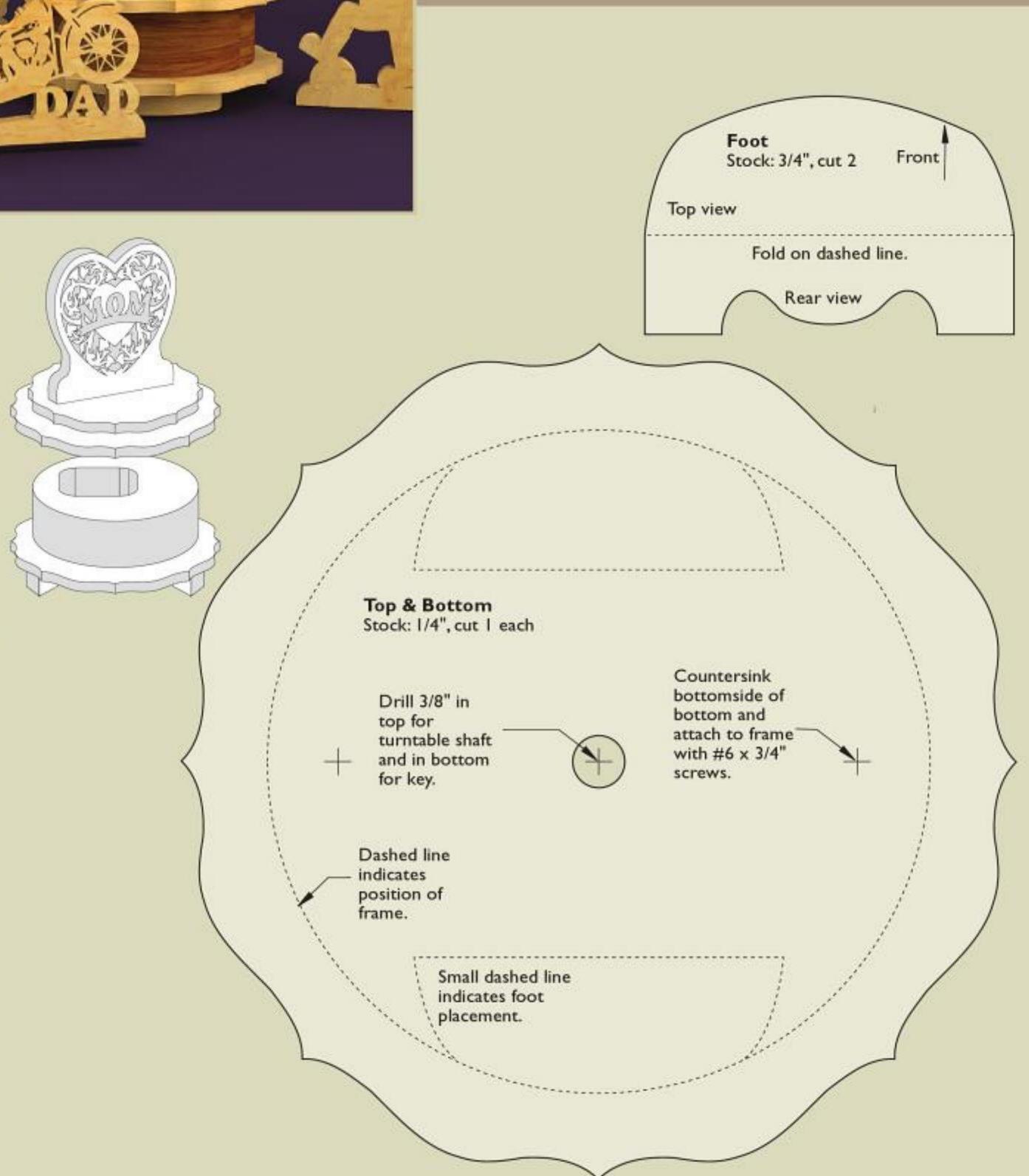


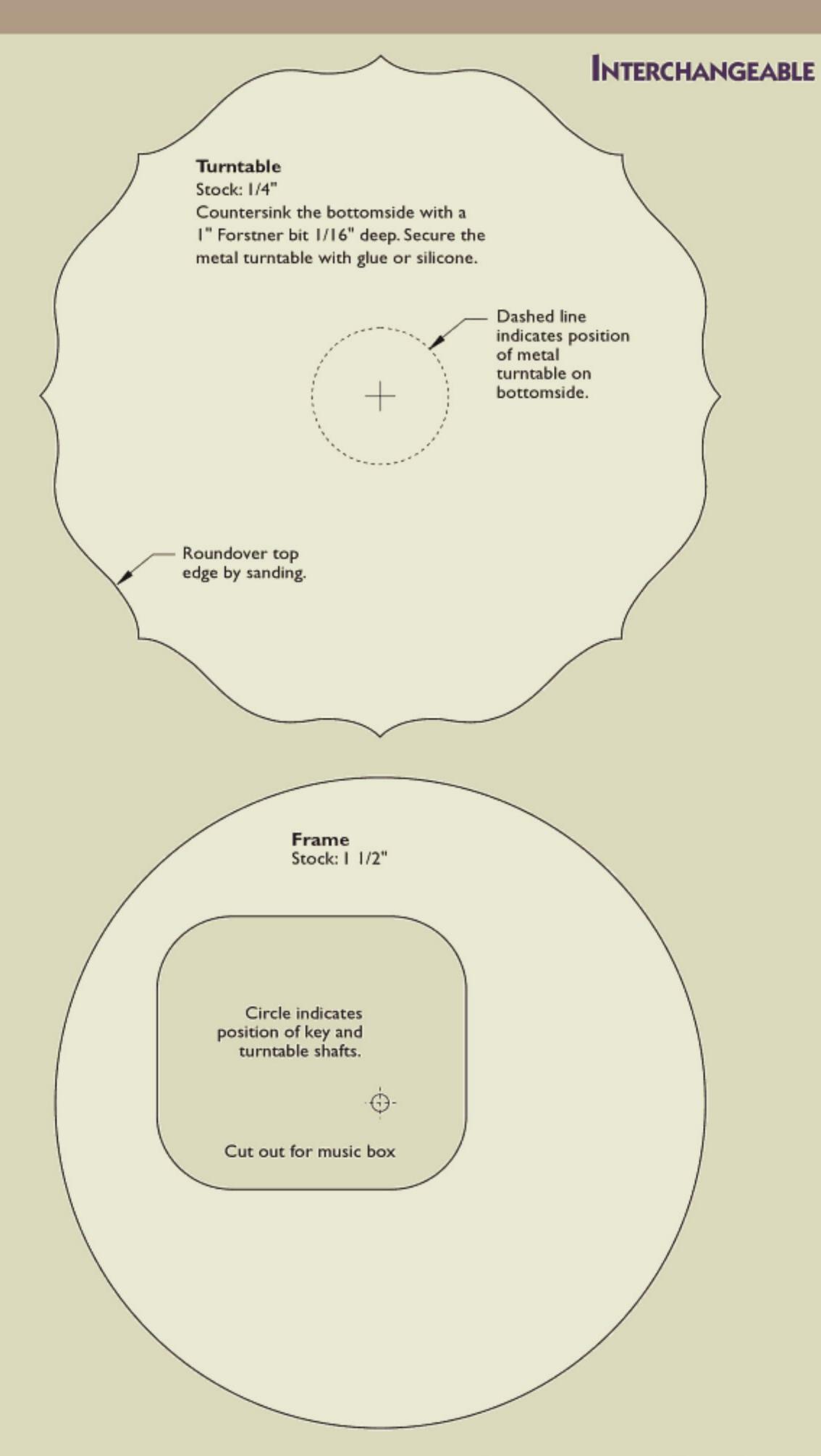






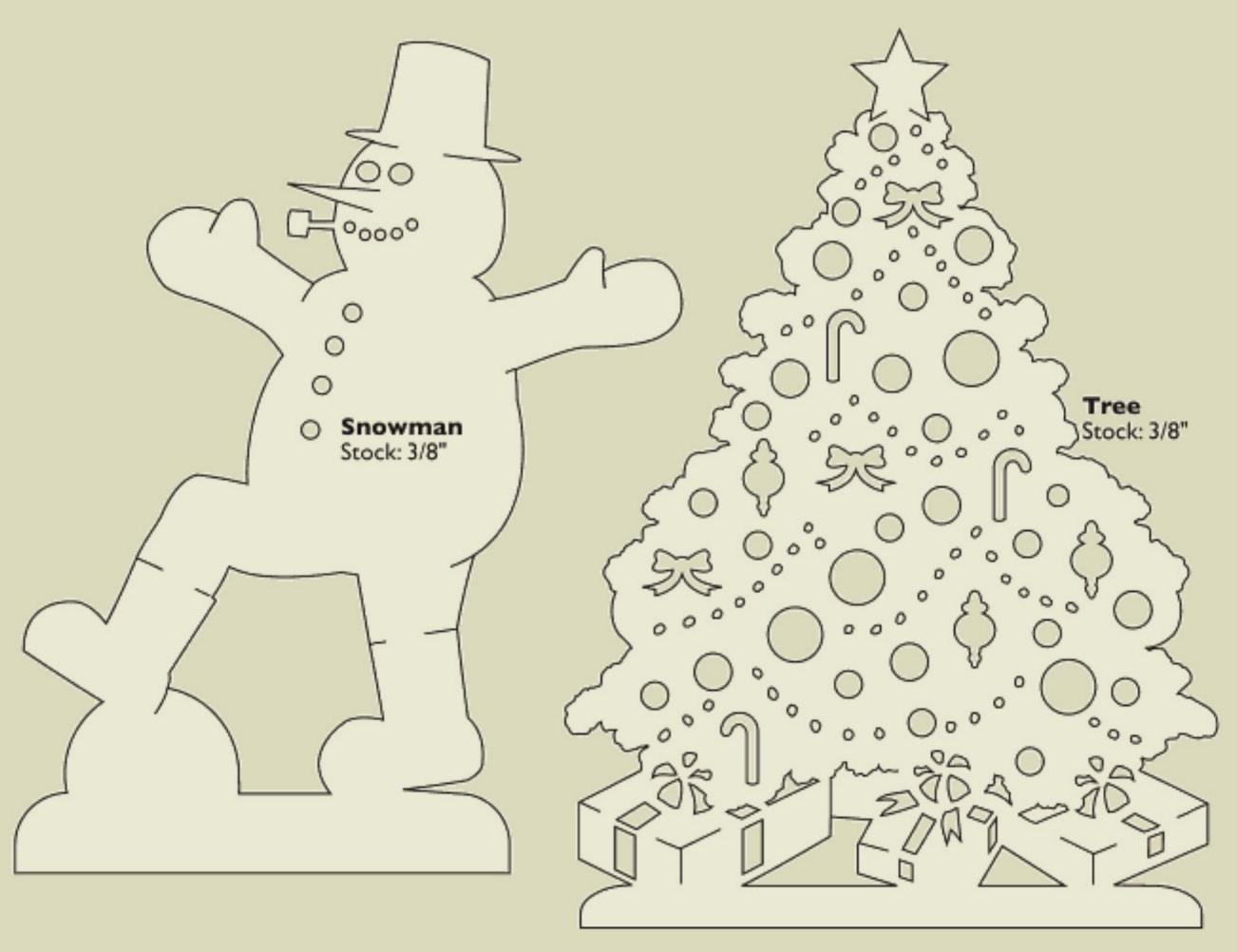
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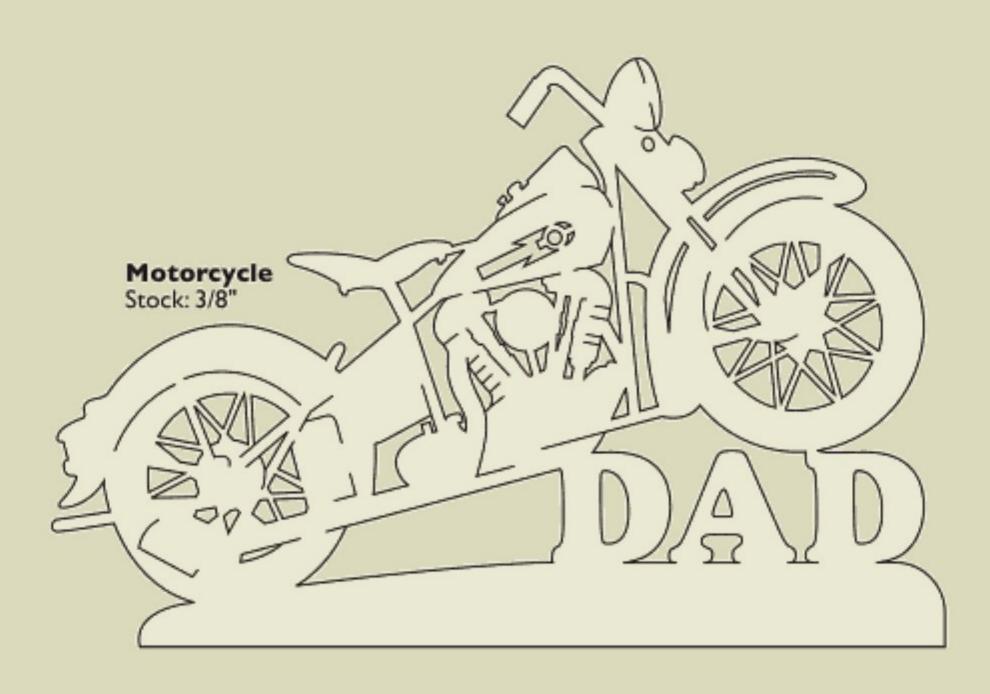






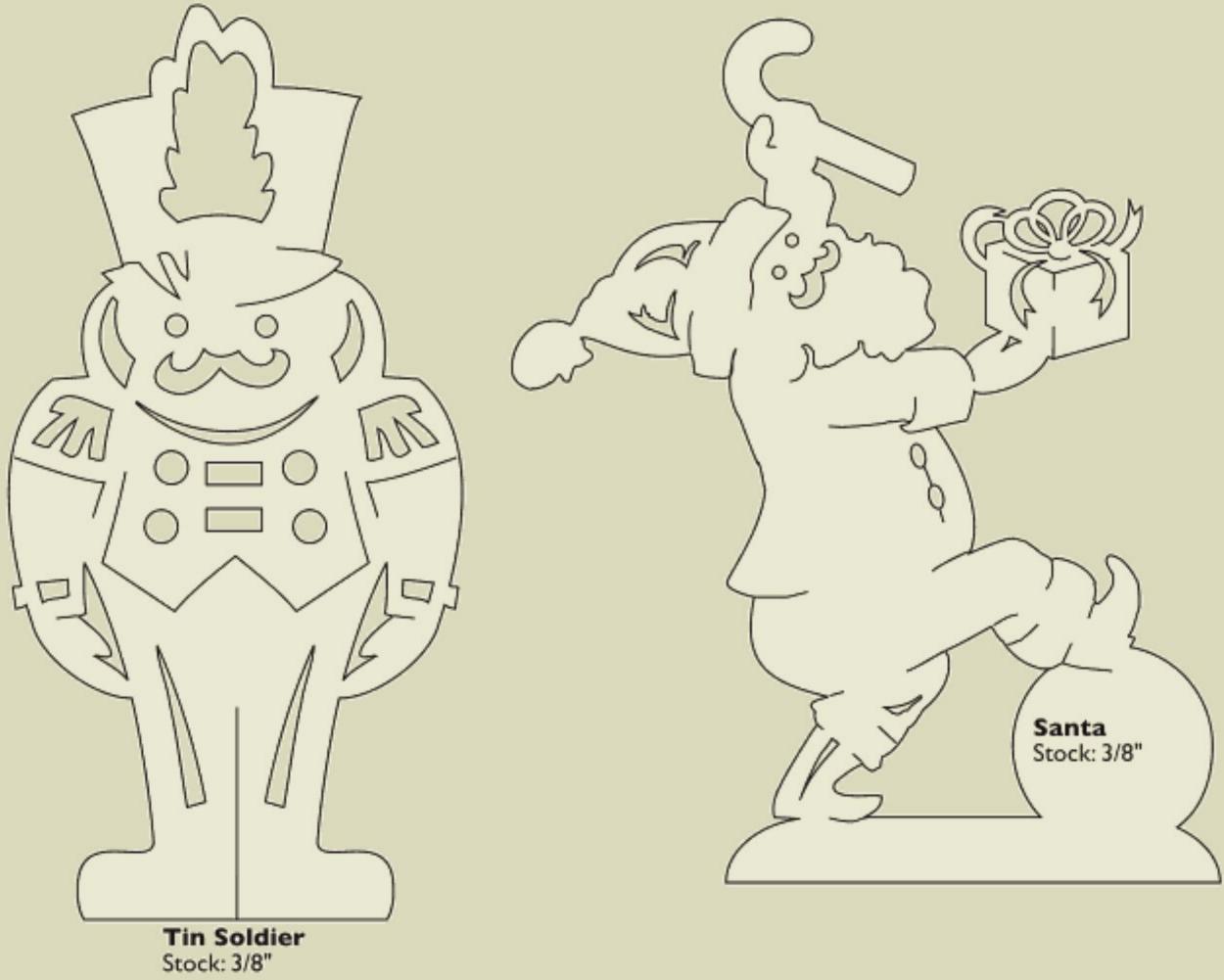


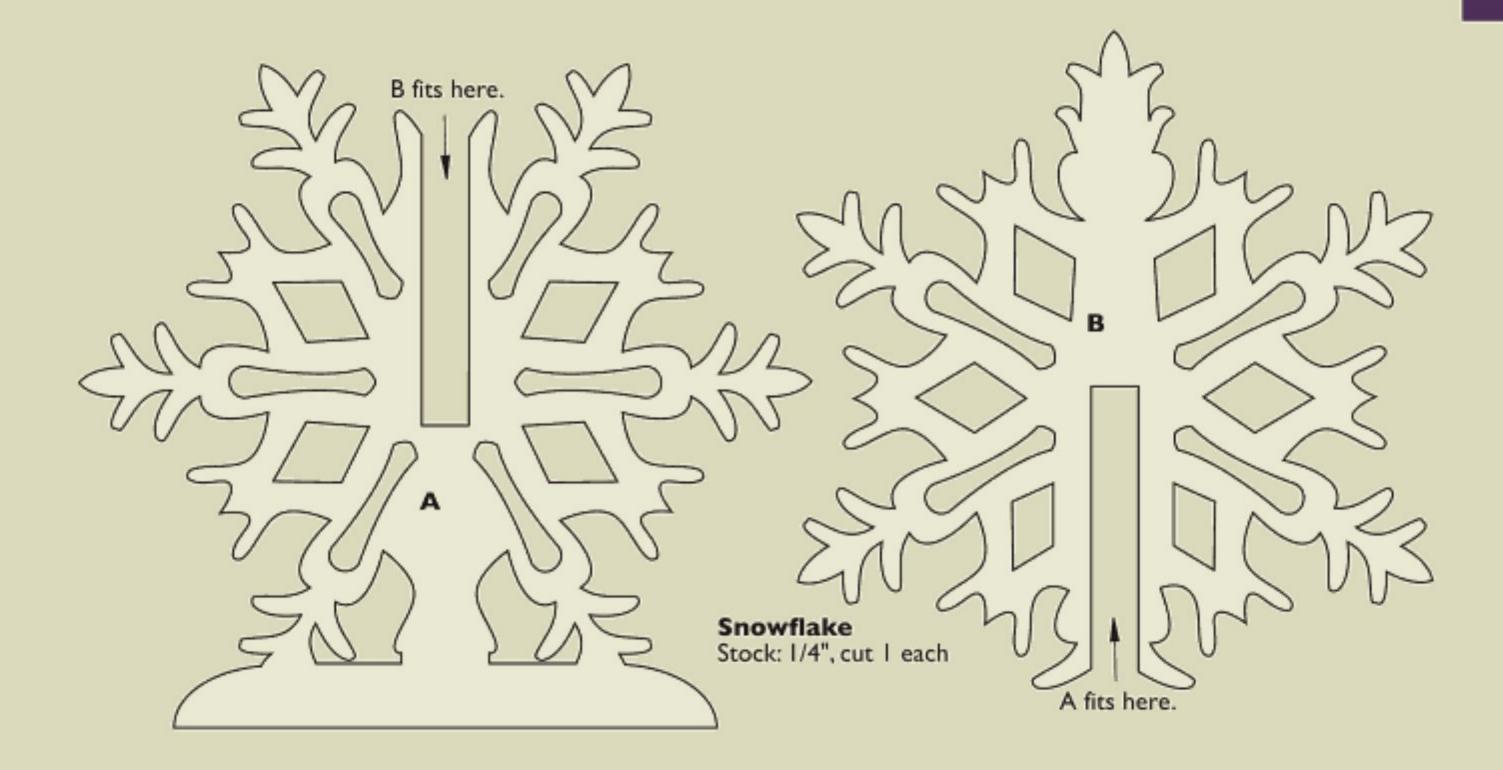




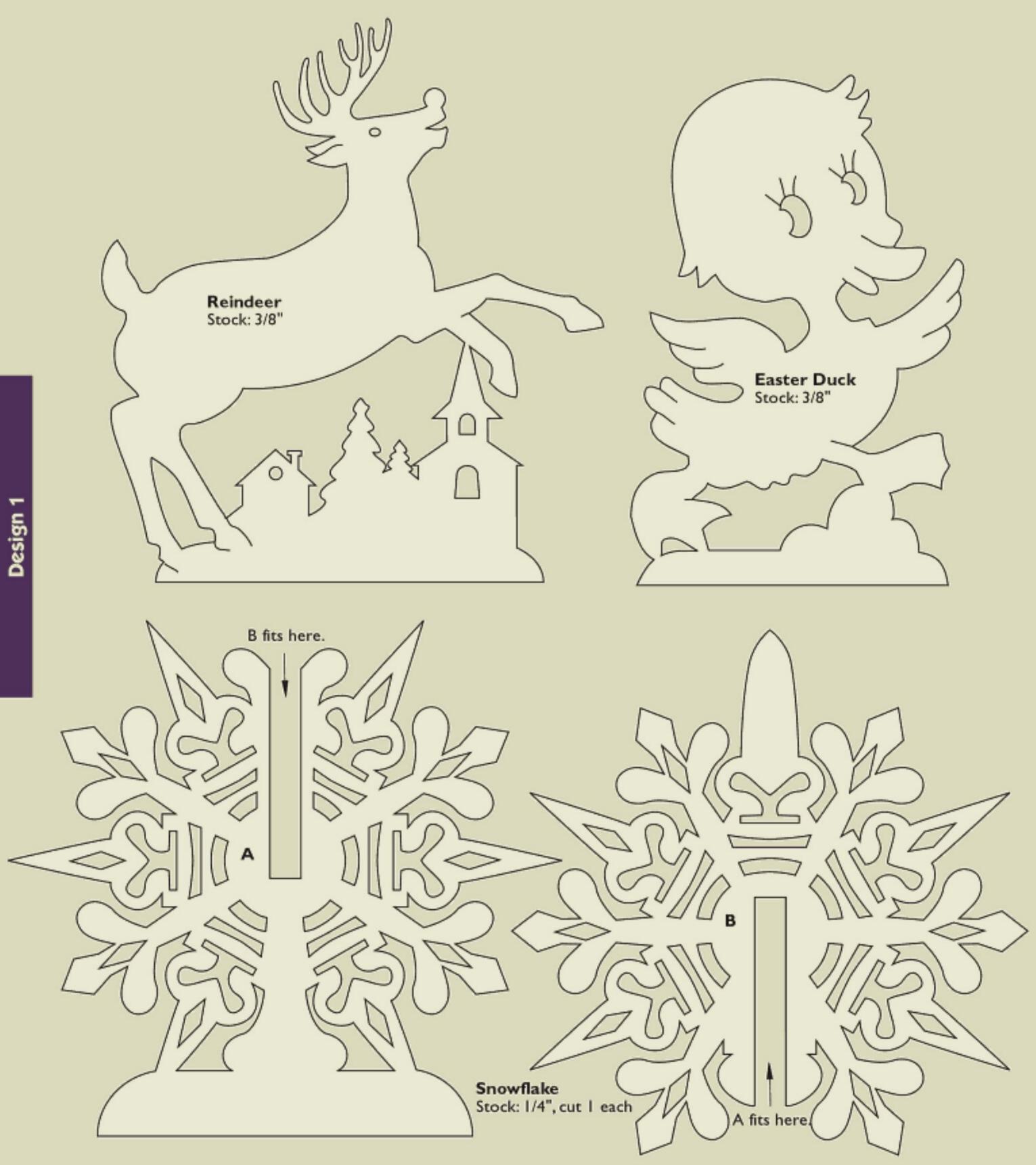
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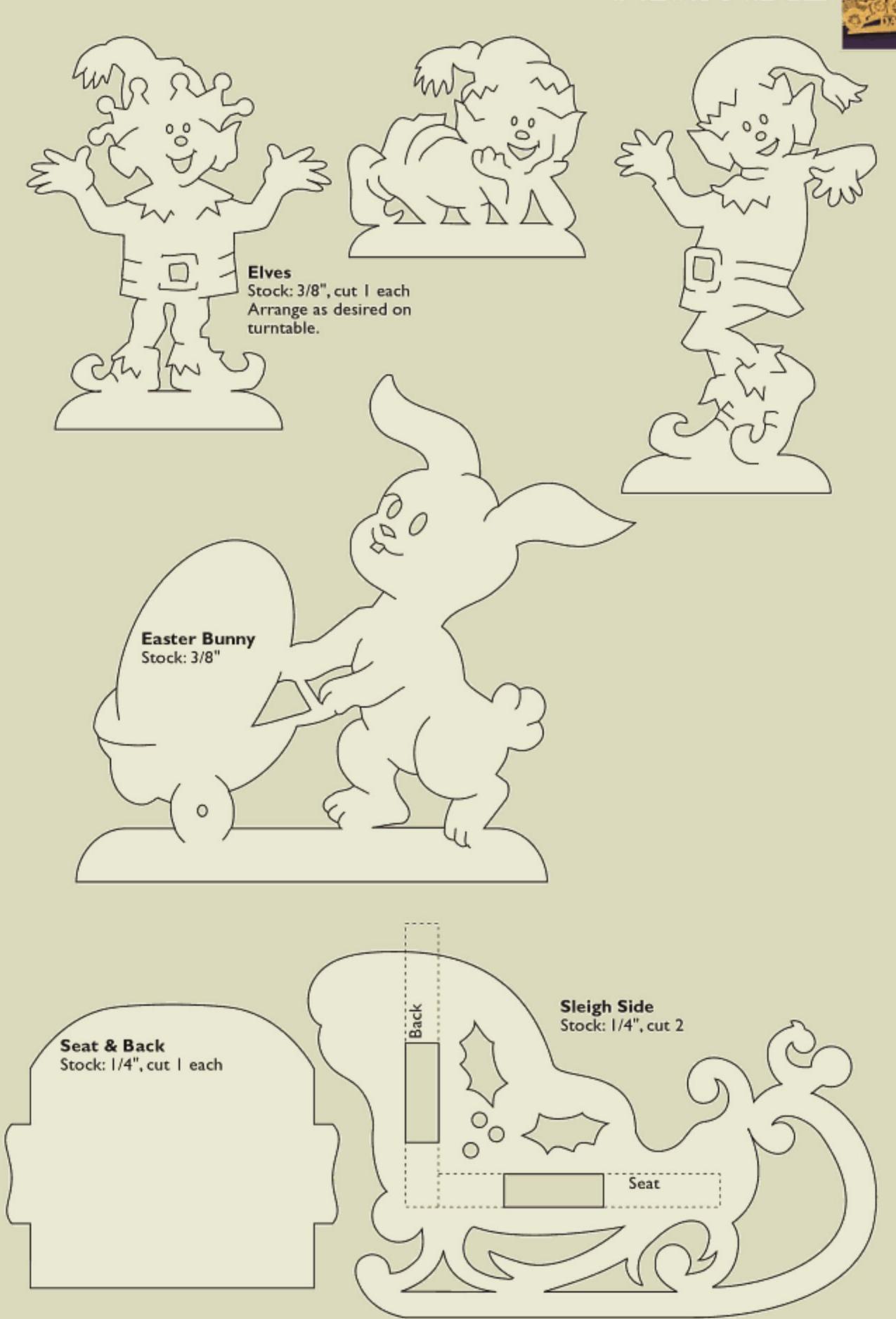




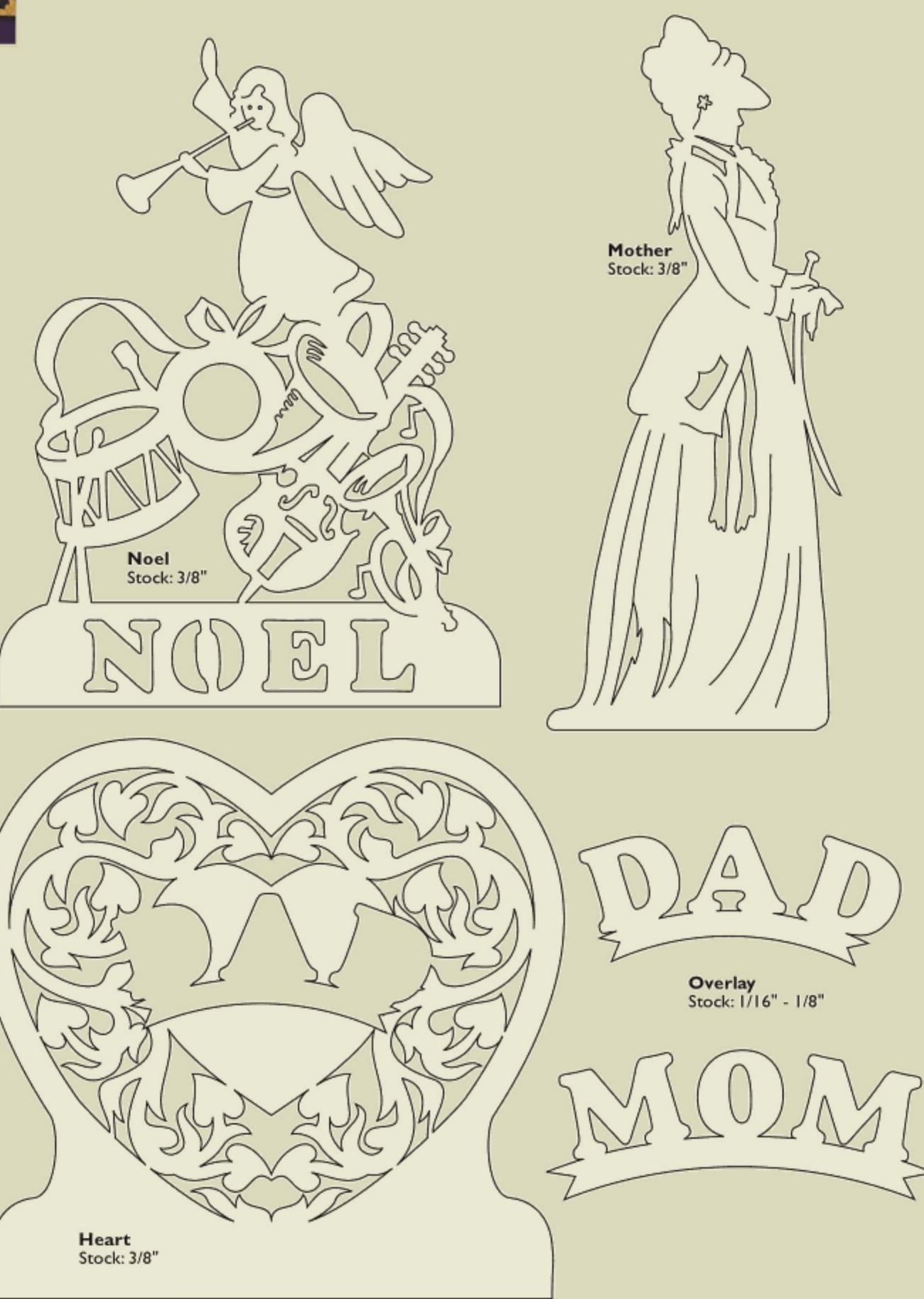




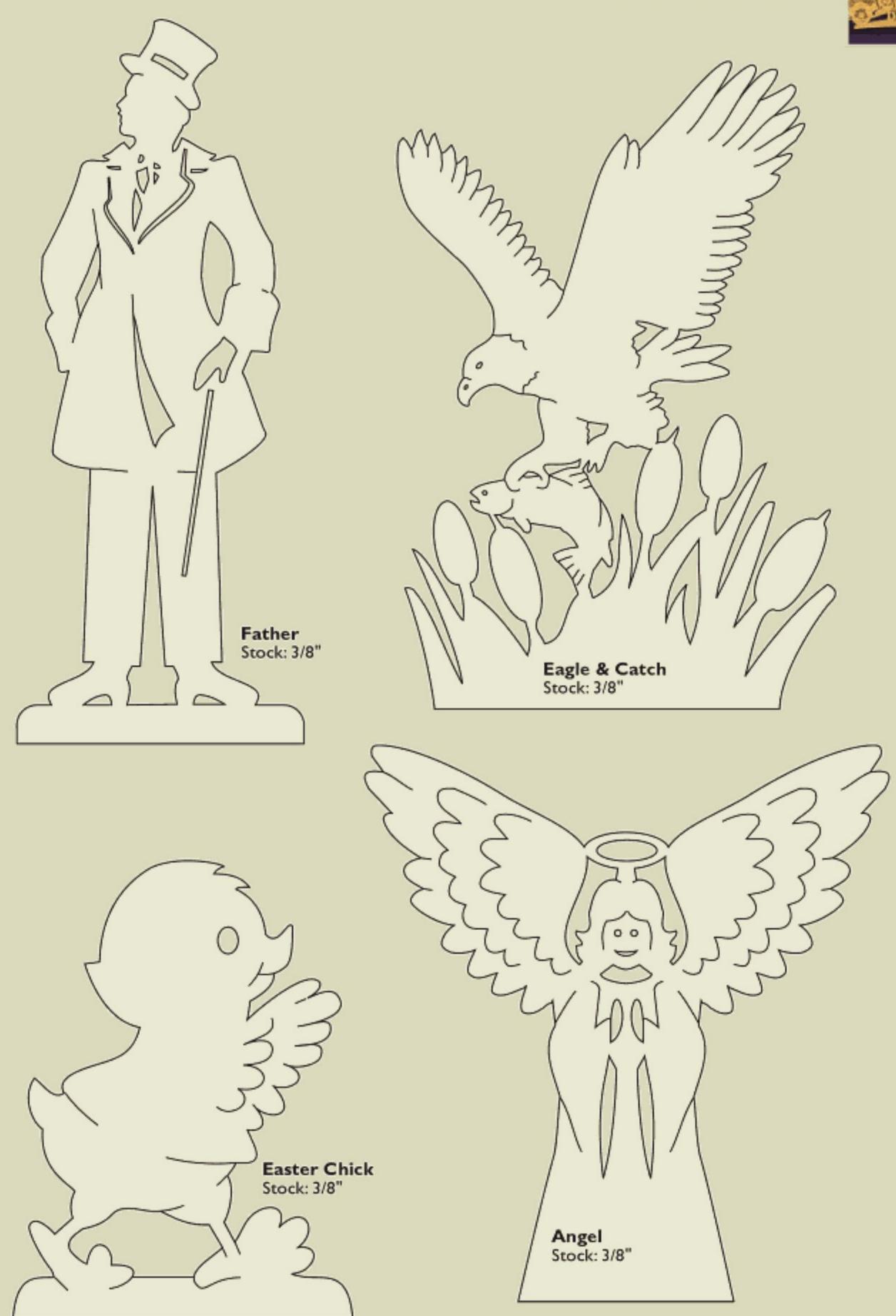
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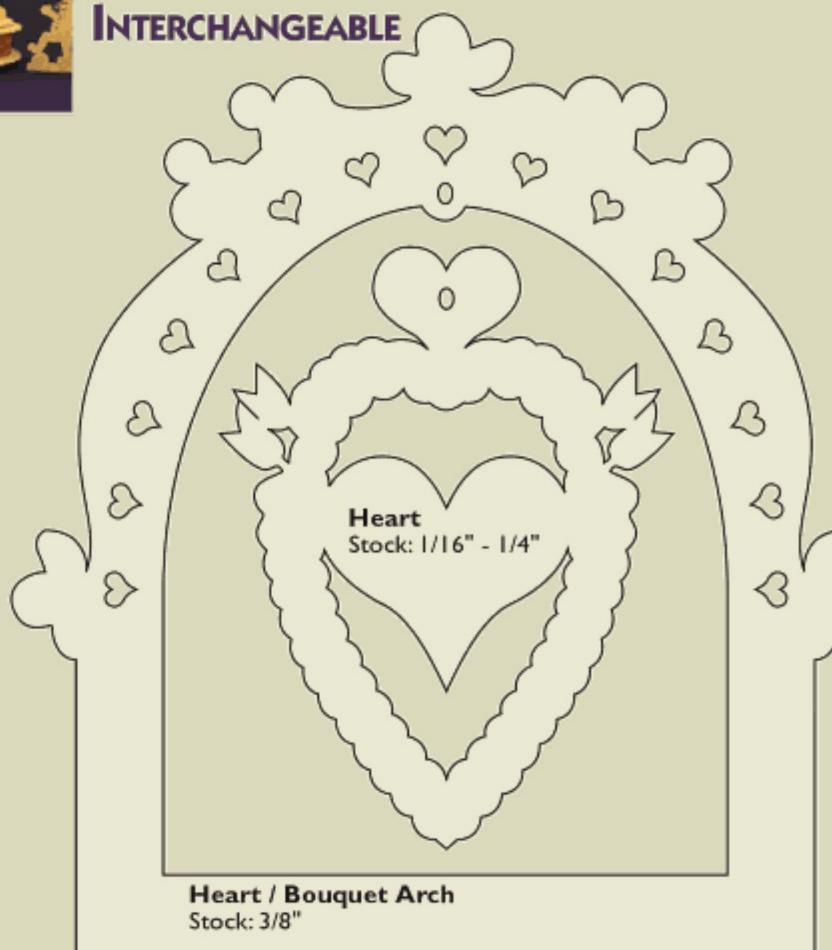


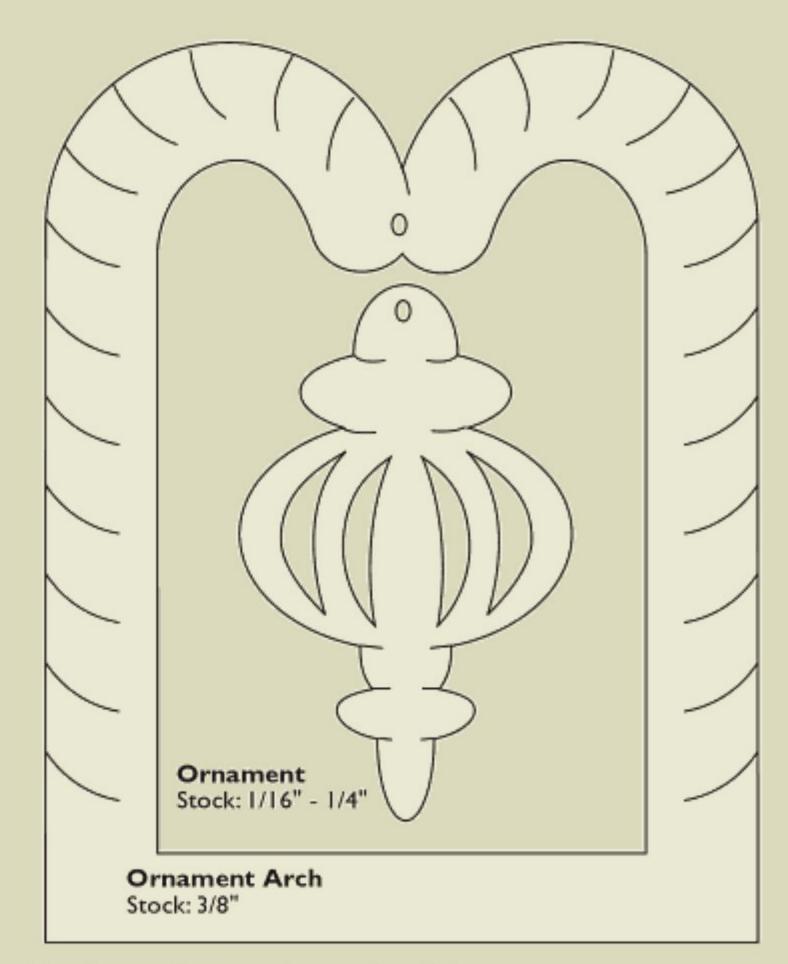


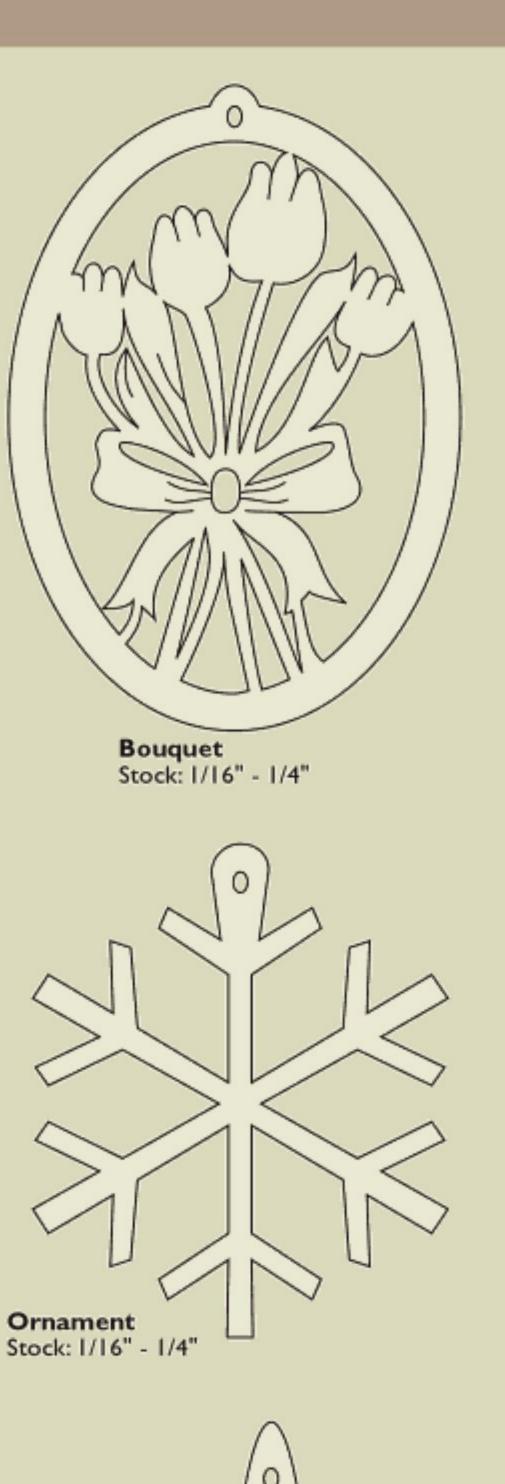


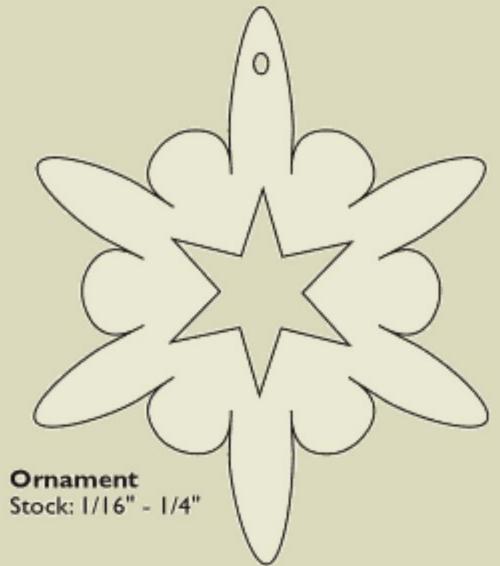




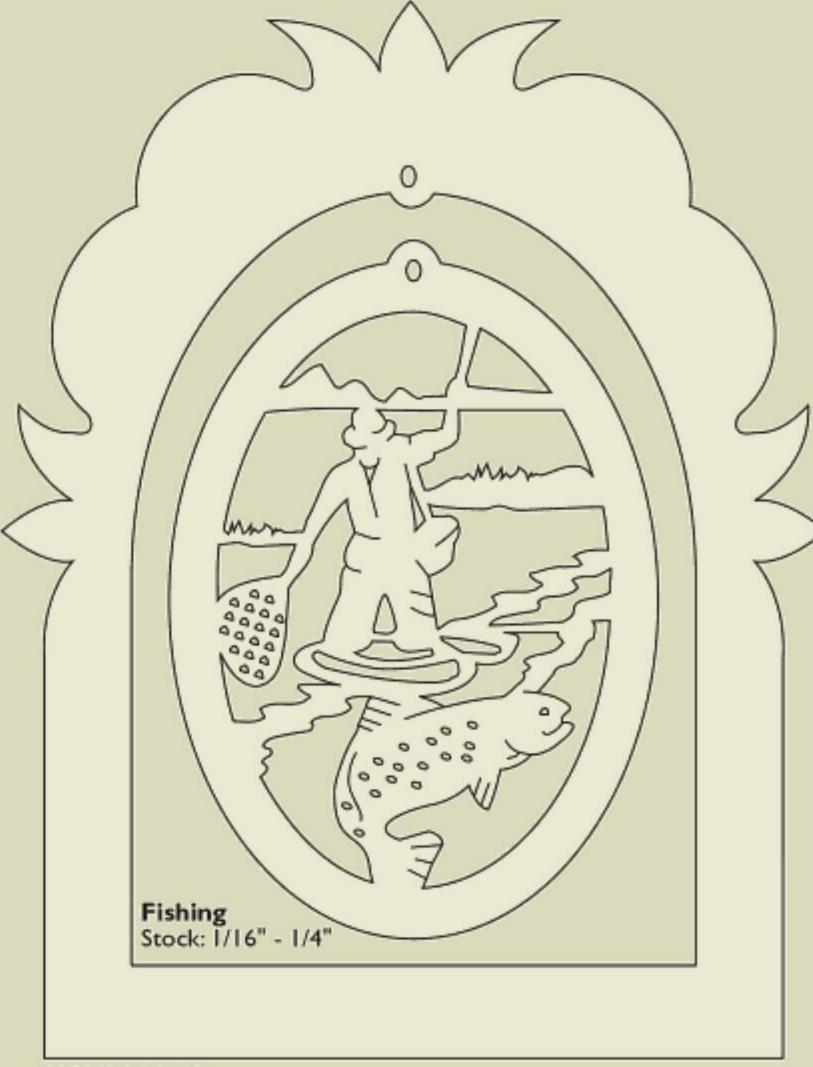




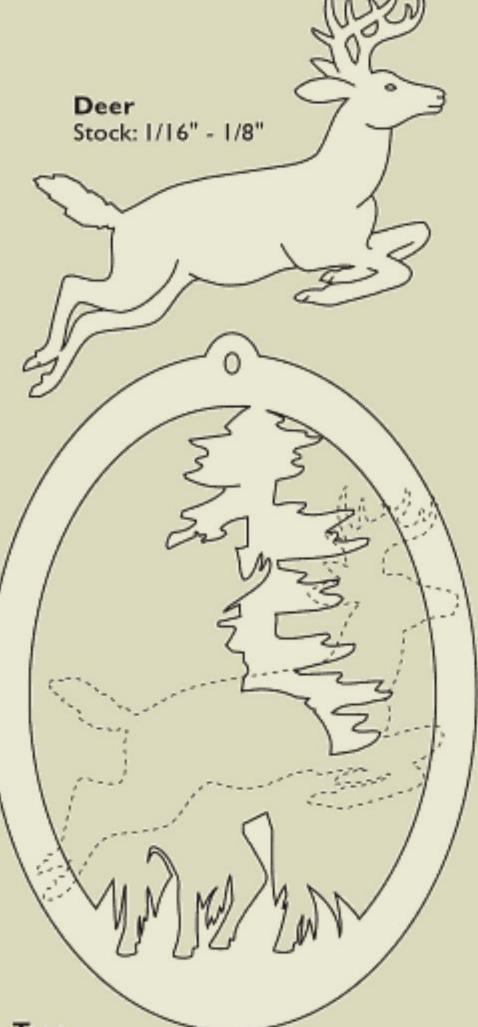








Wildlife Arch Stock: 3/8"

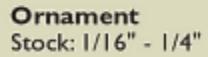


Tree Stock: 1/16" - 1/4"

Option: Both deer can be used on one music box, one on each side or a single deer can be used.

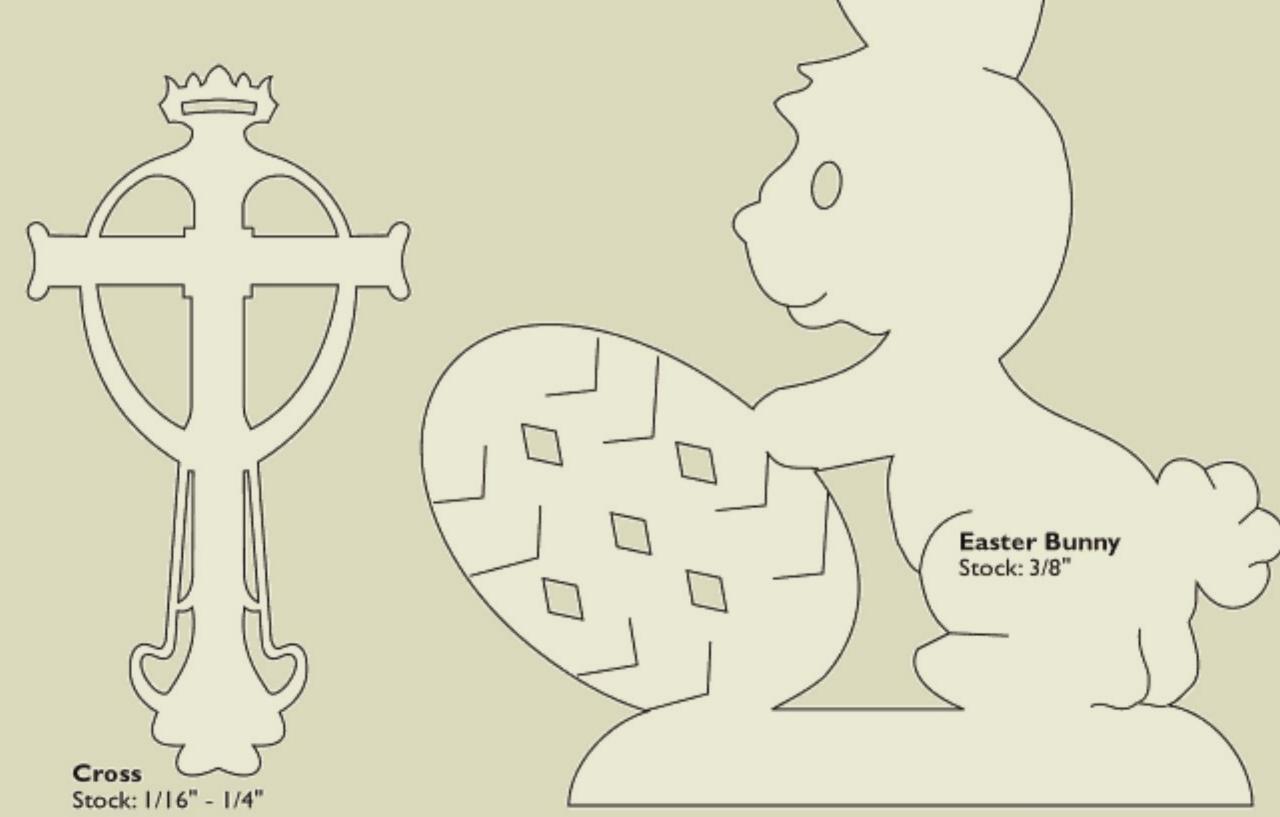


Ornament Stock: 1/16" - 1/4"

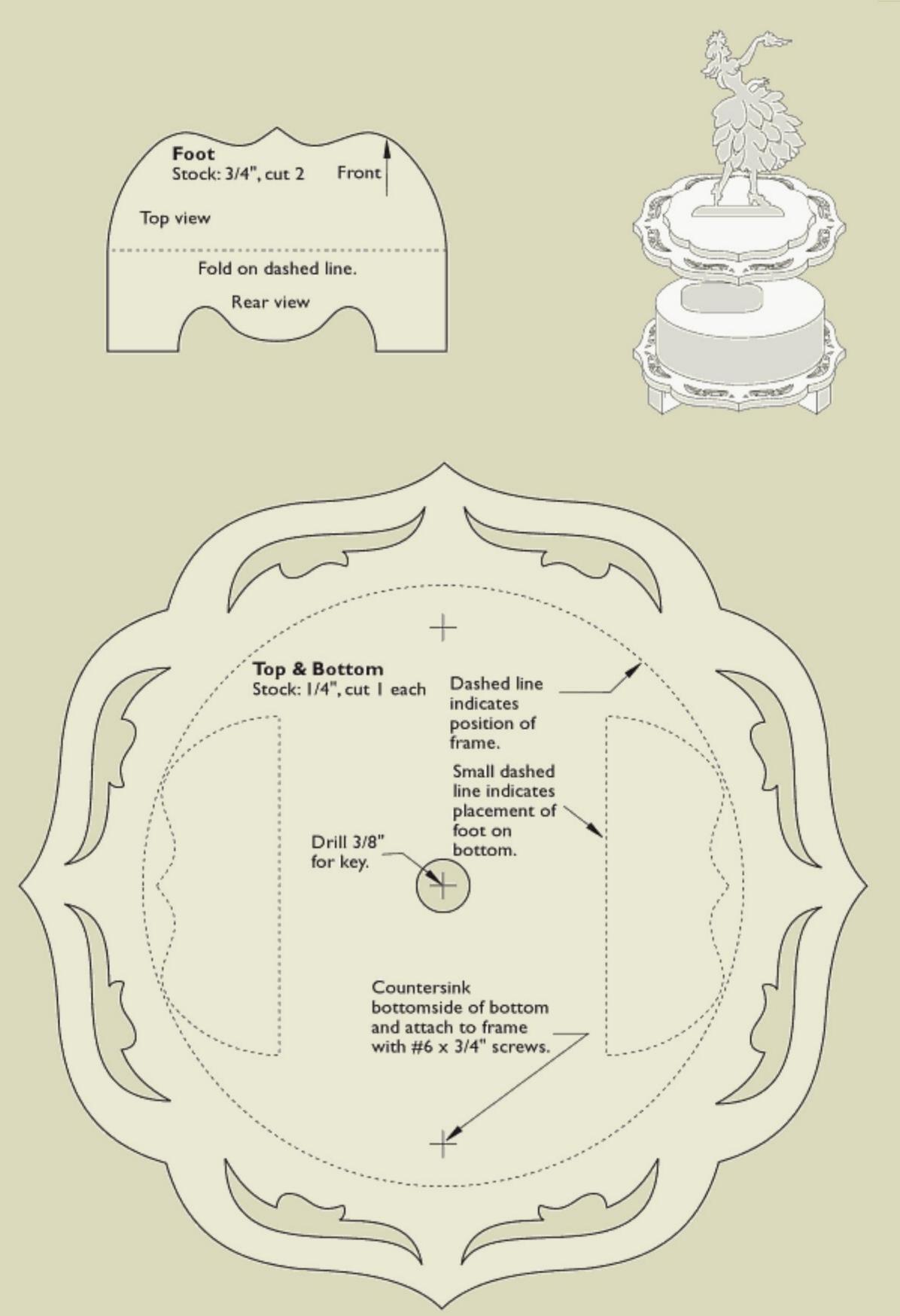




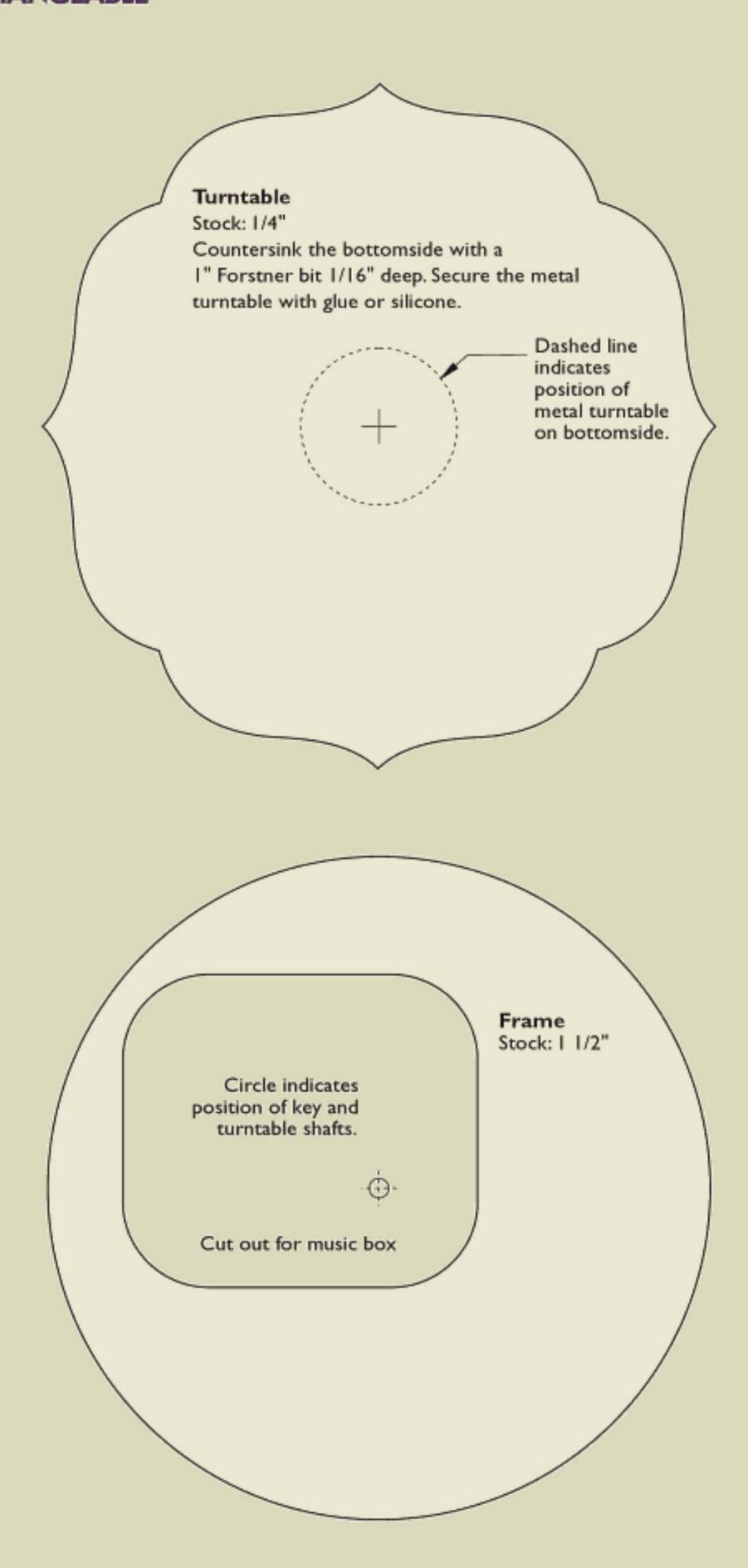


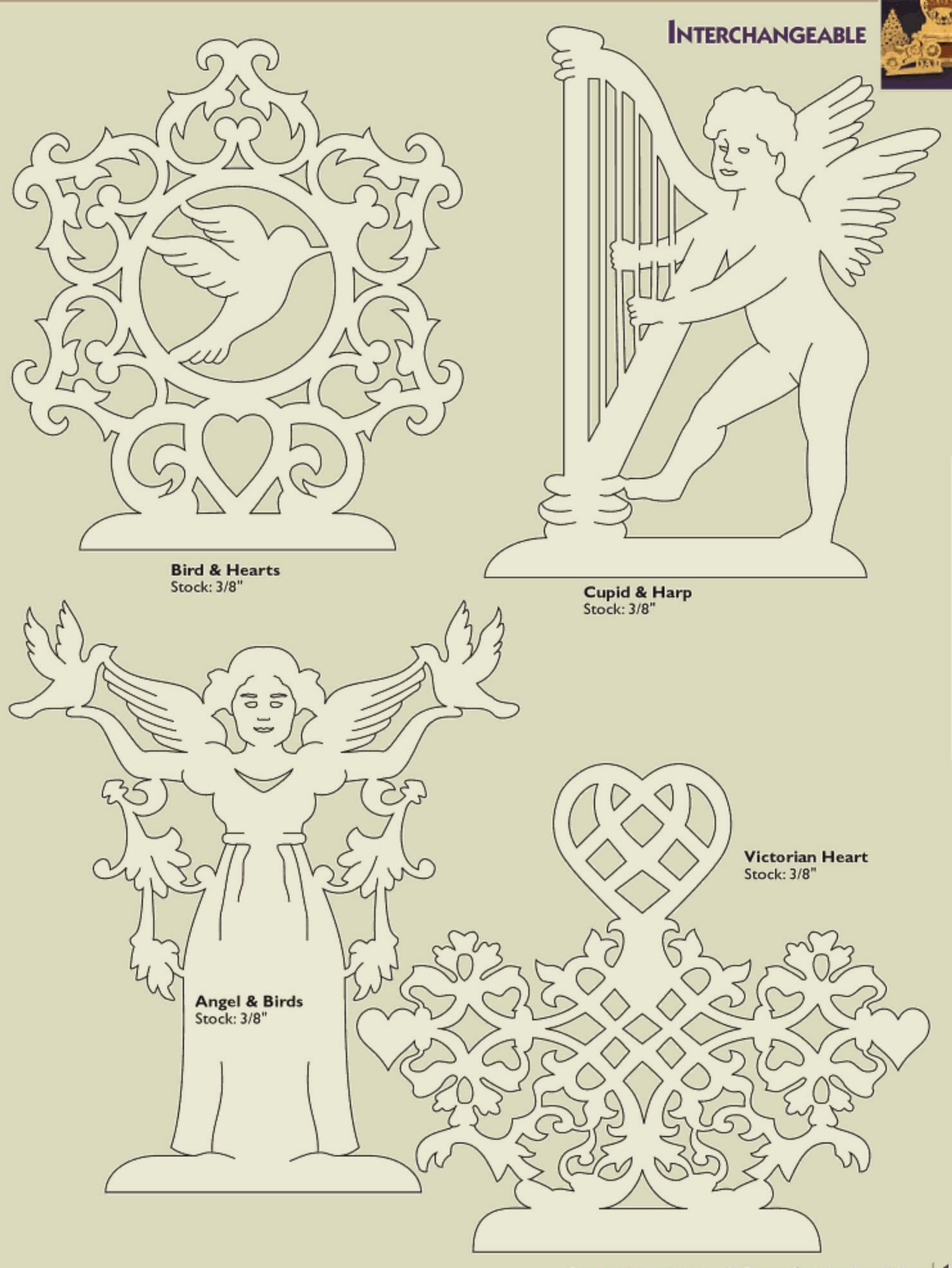






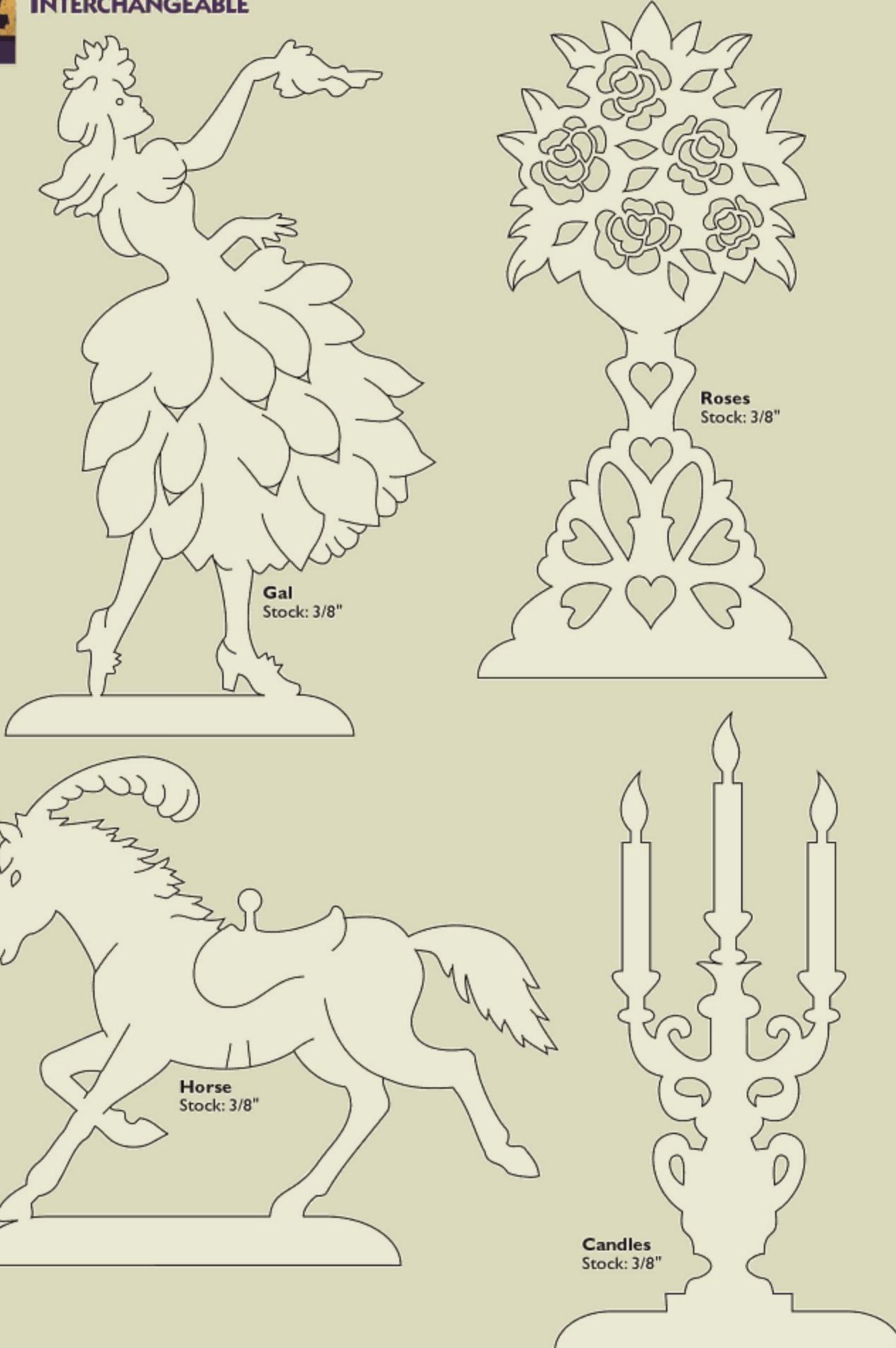




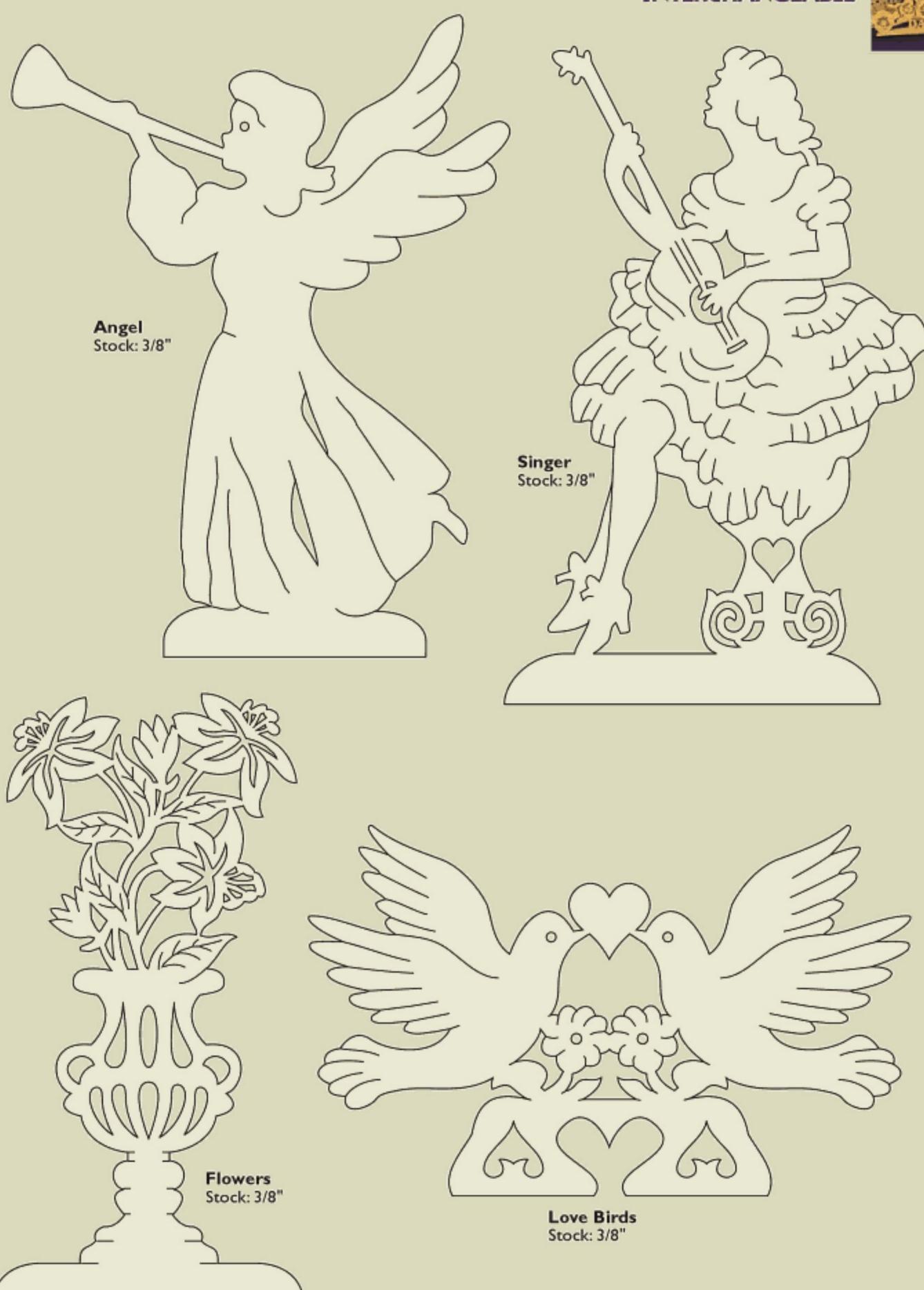


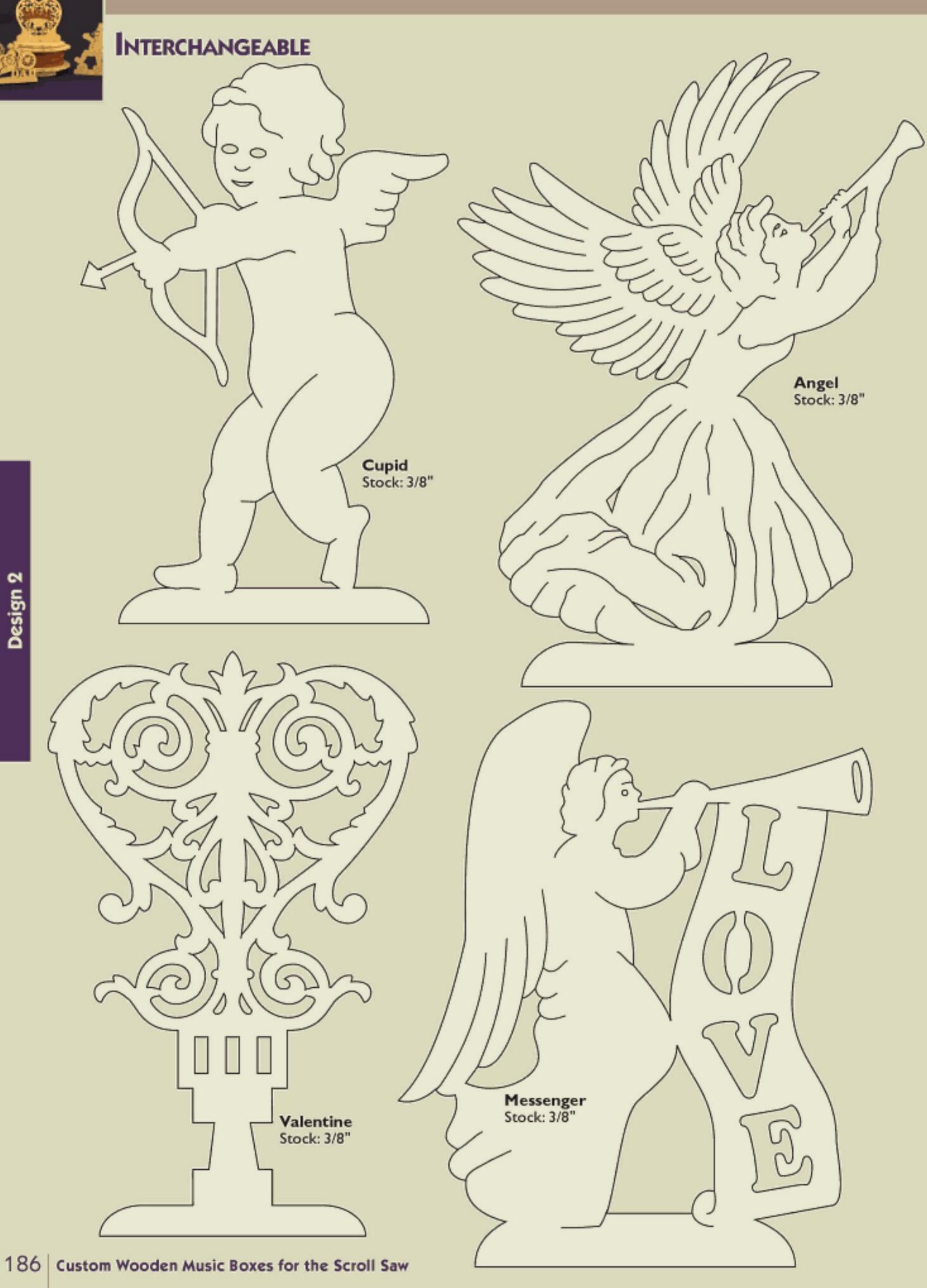


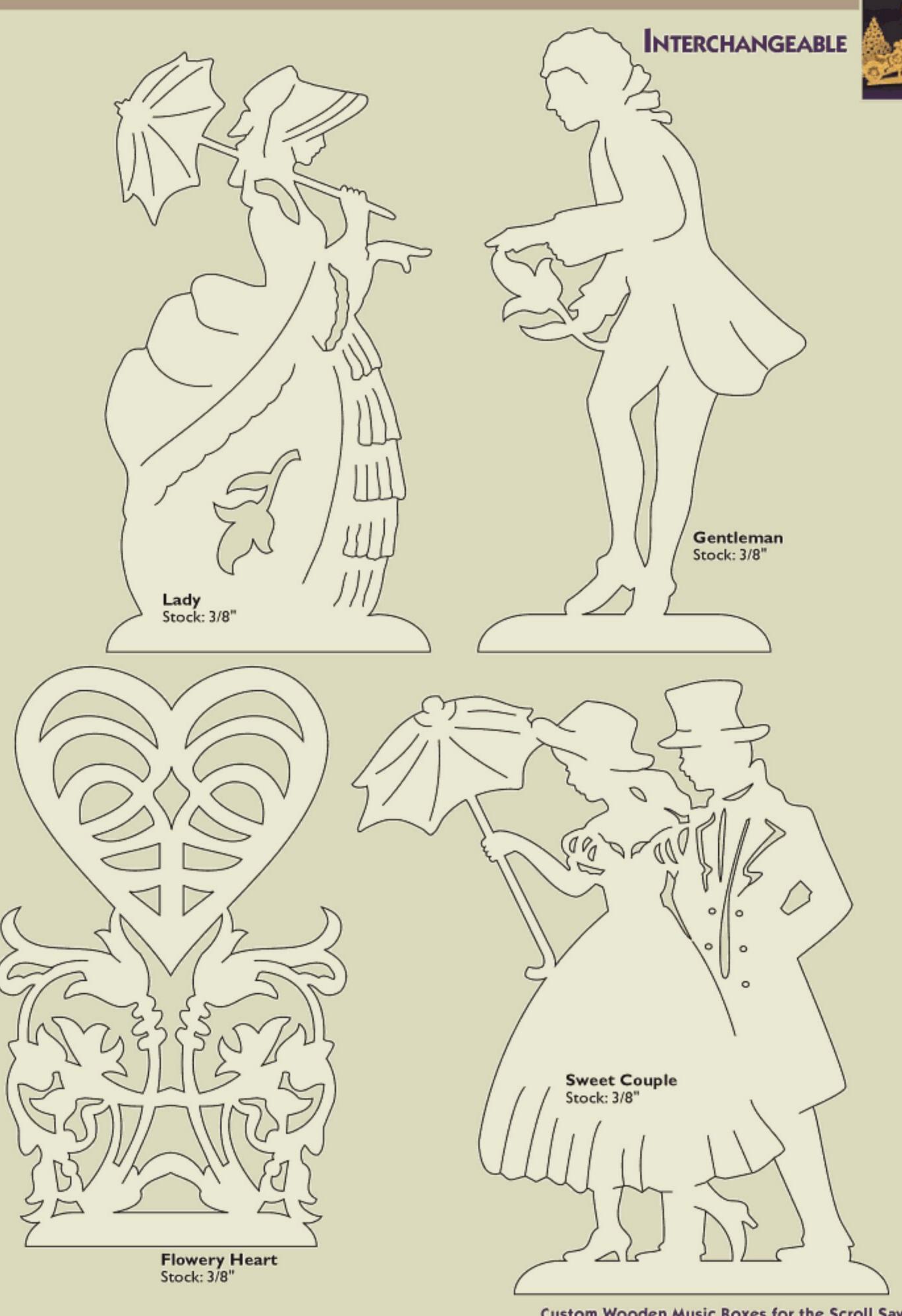




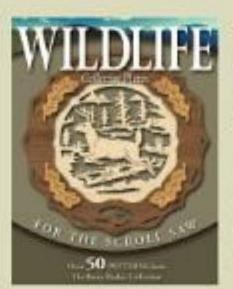








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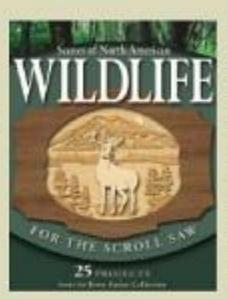
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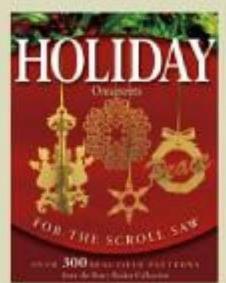
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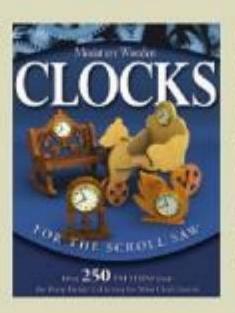
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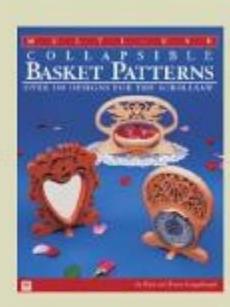
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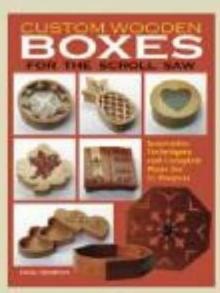
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